

One person was killed and four others prostrated by foul gases from a tanning vat near Asheville, N. C.

The South Carolina cotton manufacturers have decided on various changes with respect to freight allowances and other conditions.

It was stated that President Stensland, of the defunct Chicago bank, made careful preparation for flight, even taking a silver dinner set.

The subcommittee of the International American Conference on the Drago doctrine agreed on a resolution even more general than the one on the program.

J. Raynor Storrs Wells, the wealthy young man who entered the navy, is under arrest at the Norfolk Navy Yard and threatened with court-martial for overstaying his leave.

William J. Bryan is to make a trip to Australia after the November election and will be absent 10 weeks.

King Edward left for Germany and will confer with Emperor William on the Russian situation.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, prominent in African and other campaigns, has been retired.

The creation of a separate governor generalship for the mining region of Russia shows how seriously the condition there is regarded.

Defying the labor black list, Speaker Cannon is so certain of reelection that he will not canvass his own district.

Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholavitch declined the military dictatorship of Russia and recommended General Linevitch for the post.

Secretary Bonaparte's mail is full of letters in regard to his Cumberland speech on anarchy.

The Sultan of Turkey is better after his attack of illness.

Though Henry H. Lippard bid \$5,000 less, the contract for 40,000 army blankets was awarded to the American Woolen Company, the so-called Wools Trust.

Terrific rains caused great damage in Norfolk and vicinity.

William Butler, of Keyser, W. Va., was killed by a Baltimore and Ohio train at Paw-Paw, W. Va.

The cruiser Minneapolis reached Norfolk with 300 seafick Brooklyn naval reserves.

The National Firemen's Association is holding a convention in Roanoke.

John Collins, a miner, was murdered for his money near Fairmont, W. Va.

Hard work was done by the Fourth and Fifth Regiments at Mount Gretna.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has taken 100,000 visitors to Minneapolis Minn.

William J. Bryan renewed the fight against Democratic National Committee member Roger Sullivan, of Illinois, charging misuse of funds.

Four persons were shot, three perhaps fatally, at Coney Island by a man who made his escape after holding his pursuers at bay with a revolver.

Officials of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., announced that Alex. R. Chisolm, paying teller, is \$100,000 short in his accounts, and he was arrested on his return from a vacation trip.

A census of divorcees is being taken in New York, and it is feared that many family secrets buried in sealed court records will be laid bare.

The committee on insurance laws of the American Bar Association recommended certain changes in the laws.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company stopped its surface lines to Coney Island at 6 P. M., in spite of all protests.

George Hill, a white ex-convict, was found guilty of participation in the lynching of three negroes at Salisbury, N. C., last Monday night and was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

Indictments on charges of giving and receiving rebates were returned by the grand jury of Jamestown, N. Y., against the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Standard and Vacuum Oil Companies.

William Loeb, Jr., secretary to President Roosevelt, was sued for \$50,000 damages by Nadage Doree, a Jewish writer, on a charge of false arrest.

Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, denounces the "endless-chain" prayer scheme started under his name as a hoax.

For stealing \$960 at the Norfolk race track William Cates was sentenced to four years in prison.

A Kentucky sheriff and posse are said to have invaded Lee county, Virginia, to capture Frank Ball.

Randolph county (W. Va.) health authorities will build a house for the leper, George M. Rashid, and care for him.

The investigation in progress at Chicago against the Standard Oil Company is progressing.

Frank Kowalski, paying teller of the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue Bank of Chicago, shot and killed himself.

Fifty-five persons were hurt, a number of them seriously, in a wreck on the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, near Fruitland, Texas.

Secretary Root was feted at Montevideo.

CHILE IS SHAKEN UP

Severe Earthquake Visits the Country South of Us

DAMAGE IS HARD TO ESTIMATE

Cable Communications is Cut Off—North American Continent Shaken, Seismograph at Washington Showed Swaying of the Earth of a Quarter of an Inch.

Washington, Special.—The North American continent was shaken all night by an earthquake which is reported to have wrought destruction on the west coast of South America. The seismograph at the weather bureau here gives a clear record of the earth's tremors. The instrument shows that at 7:50 o'clock the earth swayed a quarter of an inch. The quake began at 7:29 and continued for four hours.

Reports from Valparaiso, Chile, say the earthquake there did great damage, and it is believed that hundreds of the city's inhabitants are buried beneath the ruins of the razed buildings.

The Associated Press correspondent at Buenos Ayres cables that it is feared the town of Los Andes, in the province of Aconcagua, has been destroyed. At the same time he points out that Buenos Ayres has no direct communication with the disturbed district.

No official information has reached Washington from Chile, and while positive information is lacking, New York officials of cable companies having connection in South America express the opinion that the first reports of the earthquake were exaggerated.

A Hamburg firm is alleged to have received a dispatch stating that numerous districts in Chile had been partially destroyed, that Valparaiso had been practically demolished, that many ships had been lost, and that over a hundred persons had been killed and many hundreds injured. This dispatch, however, is not well authenticated.

Valparaiso is a fortified seaport of Chile and the most important commercial town of the western coast of South America. It has a population of about 150,000. It is the capital of the province of the same name and is situated on a large bay in the west of Santiago, 75 miles west-northwest of Santiago, with which it is connected by rail.

The Bay of Valparaiso, which is well sheltered on three sides, is bounded by ranges of hills rising from 1,600 to 1,700 feet high, on the slopes of which a considerable portion of the city of Valparaiso is built. On the south side of the bay are the spacious suburbs of Nuevo Malecon and Gran Avenida, from which pass out one of the finest thoroughfares of Valparaiso, the Avenida de las Delicias. The lower central section of the city is constituted by the Alameda, having regular and attractive streets and containing the principal business houses, the park, the Plaza Victoria and the National Theatre.

Many Killed Elsewhere in Chile. Buenos Ayres, By Cable.—The news papers publish telegrams from Mendoza (which is an entre port for the trade between Buenos Ayres and Chile, with which it communicated by the mountain passes of Uspallata and Portillo) to the effect that many houses in the Los Andes district were destroyed by the earthquake and that there has been a large number of casualties. The interruption of all means of communication with Chile causes much anxiety. Many rumors of disaster are afloat.

50 Entombed in Tunnel.

Bristol, Va., Special.—Fifty men are entombed alive in the Clinch Mountain tunnel at Clinchport, Va., as a result of a cave-in which occurred Friday morning. It is not known whether the men are dead or alive, but the work of rescue is being rushed as fast as possible. The work of rescue will continue as rapidly as possible, though it cannot be stated with any degree of certainty how long it will take to reach the men. No bodies have as yet been recovered.

Nearly Bled to Death.

Winchester, Special.—Davis Johnson, a wealthy planing-mill owner of Winchester, nearly bled to death from an injury sustained a week ago, when several fingers were mashed off in a moulding machine. The injuries were healing, but suddenly and unexpectedly a flow of blood burst through the flesh and continued for several hours before a doctor could be found.

Bank Failure Reported.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Comptroller of Currency is advised of the closing of the first national bank of Chelsea, Mass., the failure being due to too large excessive loans to officers and directors. The last statement showed the bank had a capital of \$300,000; deposits \$679,729; surplus \$139,344 and total resources and liabilities of \$1,309,849. Loans and discounts were \$1,114,586.

Pastor Quits the Cumberland Presbyterians.

Nashville, Special.—Rev. W. L. Atkinson has resigned pastorate of Cumberland Presbyterian church at Clarksville, Tenn., to become pastor of First Presbyterian church at Sulphur, Ill. Dr. Atkinson and his congregation could not agree on the church union matter, he being an ardent unionist.

HE PLEAD IN VAIN

Governor Heyward's Fruitless Effort to Stop Lynching

NEGRO RAPIST SHOT TO PIECES

In Broad Daylight and Almost Within Sight of the Chief Executive of South Carolina, Bob Davis, Who Assaulted and Nearly Killed Greenwood Girl is Literally Riddled With Bullets.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Within the shadow of the home of his victim, Miss Jennie Brooks, after having been identified by her, and after Governor D. C. Heyward, who went to the scene of the trouble had addressed the mob in vain, Bob Davis, the negro who on Monday murderously attacked Miss Brooks with intent to commit assault and who afterwards outraged a negro girl 17 years old, was lynched about 7:30 o'clock Friday evening.

Governor Heyward reached the scene shortly after the negro had been captured. A platform was erected in a fence corner on the premises of the victim's father from which Governor Heyward addressed the mob in an effort to prevent the lynching. The Governor beseeched the mob not to lynch Davis, but in vain. At the conclusion of his speech the Governor was vociferously cheered. The mob then removed the prisoner from the view of the Governor and within a short distance of the home of his victim the negro was riddled with bullets. It is impossible to estimate the crowd, as the citizens from several counties had gathered at the scene and for two days had been in pursuit of the fiend, but it is certain that hundreds of bullets were sent through his body.

The militia in that section of the State is now encamped at Chickamauga and there were no near-by troops to be called upon. The Governor's Guards and the Richland Volunteers of this city had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness in the event their services were needed, but the mob was determined and it is doubtful if the presence of soldiers could have prevented the lynching.

Mob Furnished Platform.

The mob erected a platform near the home of Miss Brooks for the Governor to address them. He pleaded with the mob not to stain the fair name of Greenwood county and the State of South Carolina. His words were cheered lustily and when he had finished the mob took their prisoner a few hundred yards away and shot him to death. Governor Heyward viewed the horrible spectacle from a distance.

The negro was captured in a creek, tied hand and foot and brought to the home of his victim for identification. When they arrived at the gate of the Brooks home a great crowd gathered there. "Let's wash his face, boys, before we take him to the house," said some one, but the crowd was too impatient. Four men were delegated to escort him to the house. The young lady was lying on her bed with a deep gash in her throat, turned her eyes toward the negro as he stood there between his captors, his hands tightly bound with a rope, his jet black face all in a blaze, his bright eyes rolling from right to left. "That's the scoundrel," she said. "I know him by his eyes."

Governor's Appeal.

The negro was removed outside the house, where the platform had been erected for the Governor. "Hear the Governor," said some one, and he began in his clear voice a most impassioned appeal. "I know," he said "that nothing could take place that could keep you from hearing the Governor of South Carolina." The crowd cheered lustily and clapped their hands in admiration. "I come here alone," he continued, "not bringing any troops; only two newspaper men came with me, and they as well as I are South Carolinians, just as you are, with like feelings. You are my friends. Here I am not alone as your Governor, but as your friend. "But it is my duty to enforce the laws of South Carolina. Don't cheer, this is a solemn occasion and I am very much in earnest, and besides I understand it excites the ladies and this is a consideration that appeals to all South Carolinians. (The residence was but forty feet away.) I come to appeal to your manhood. The question is, Shall the people be allowed to be ruled by their passions and prejudices or shall the supremacy and the majesty of the law be upheld? I promise you on my honor that as speedy trial as the law allows shall be held. I would not object to cutting the rope to hang that scoundrel provided the law says so."

A Picturesque Sight.

It was one of the most picturesque sights ever witnessed either in this State or any other. Just a few yards away stood the helpless prisoner, who looked dazed, and men stood close about him with rifles and shotguns in their hands. "I am here alone," went on the Governor, "but I represent the majesty of the law, I represent the State of South Carolina, your State and mine, and I say to you, I beg you, I implore you in God's name, don't put another stain upon our fair State. I plead with you to let the law take its course. You have an opportunity here a splendid opportunity to let it be said that South Carolina leads in this matter. Let us reason together. I feel just as you do. I have lived in the country and realize the dangers to which our women are constantly exposed, but there is something higher than the wreaking of vengeance on that black devil and fiend of hell. You won't enjoy it tomorrow when you look back upon it all."

ADDRESS TO PEOPLE

Governor of North Carolina Is Trying to Suppress Lynching

SAYS LAW MUST BE RESPECTED

Chief Executive of the State Calls Upon Good Citizens to Uphold the Strong Arm of the Law and Writes Specific Instructions to Sheriffs and National Guard Officers—Expresses Confidence in Officers, Press and People.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—Hon R. B. Glenn Governor of North Carolina, has taken a vigorous stand to put down the mob spirit in his State. To this end he has just issued the following:

To the People of North Carolina, Greeting:

Up until a few weeks ago and for four years, our State was blessed with law and order and peace and plenty reigned. Now, a few lawless men, in three instances, have taken the law into their own hands and by violence and with strong hands have overthrown the law, and wilfully and deliberately committed murder by lynching persons confined in jail. In none of these instances was there the slightest excuse for these acts, for in all cases special terms have been ordered and in one case the court was actually sitting and trying the prisoners. Such acts breed contempt of law, bringing the courts into disrepute, and put a blot on the good name of the State. To stop these disgraceful occurrences and to protect all prisoners, no matter who they are, I have issued the following order to all the sheriffs of the State, and to those in command of the State troops:

To the Sheriff of _____ county, North Carolina:

In the future, whenever any crime is committed in your county, use every means in your power to arrest the offenders and bring them to trial. After their arrest and confinement in your jail, if you hear of any threats or rumors of violence, you will at once notify me, giving all facts, to the end that I may take such steps as to me seem expedient. I also hereby direct you to notify the captain of the nearest military company of said rumor and order him to be in readiness to aid you in case of need. You also have the power to summon and arm all citizens as a posse comitatus. If, after this, violence is attempted, I hereby command you to order out the military company and the posse and have them armed and ready for duty. You will then make proclamation and order all crowds about your jail or attempting to seize your prisoners to at once disperse — telling them if they refuse you will use force and their injury will be on their own heads. Use every peaceful means in your power to disperse the crowds, without using force, but if they still refuse to leave, and continue their threats and unlawful acts, use force sufficient to disperse them, even if killing be necessary. You will likewise arrest and put in jail all such persons engaged in said mob to the end that they may be prosecuted and punished according to law. I have confidence in the integrity of the civil officers and count on their cooperation with me in suppressing all crime.

Herein fail not but obey this order.

R. B. GLENN, Governor.

To Captain _____, Company _____,

North Carolina National Guard:

Sir: Hereafter in case at any time you hear of an attempt at violence by mob law, you are hereby commanded to report the facts to me, and also notify the sheriff of the county where the violence is threatened, of your readiness to tender him your services. In the event you are ordered out by the sheriff, you are hereby commanded to obey his lawful orders. Attempt no violence as long as there is a chance to enforce order peacefully. If the sheriff, after ordering the crowd to disperse, and they refuse, orders you to fire, do so. Arrest all the mob you can and deliver them to the sheriff, and continue to guard and protect the jail until you are relieved. Do nothing rash, but in every way possible aid the civil authorities in suppressing mob law. I have confidence in the willingness and ability of the military to carry out this order. This is a general order, in force now and hereafter until countermanded, and of it you will take notice and act accordingly.

R. B. GLENN, Governor and Commander in Chief.

The above orders show my desire to preserve law and to protect the State, but even these efforts will be futile unless all good citizens of the State will aid in them. Law-abiding people should keep out of the mob, render it no assistance or sympathy directly or indirectly, use every effort in their power to get it to disperse and should willingly help the officers in the discharge of their duty. Remember every effort will always be made to arrest and try all persons who commit crime. There is, therefore, no need of lynch law, and if the courts and juries fail to do their full duty and this is made known through proper channels every resource will be adopted to punish the guilty parties, for thus degrading justice. Our judges are honest and true and speedy trials will be ordered, and therefore there can be no shadow of excuse for the people taking the law into their own hands, and when they do, they become themselves law-breakers, put themselves without the

pale of legal protection and must be dealt with as a mob and suppressed by use of needed force, even though carried to the utmost extent.

The newspapers with their means of hearing and disseminating the news can greatly aid in warning of danger, thus repressing crime. I ask of the papers of the State, daily and weekly, to publish this address and to write strong editorials calling on their people to assist in maintaining the law. I have confidence in the people and the press, the officials, both civil and military, and therefore call on them to help me in my efforts to maintain peace and quiet and forever to prevent such disgraceful scenes as we have just passed through—scenes which reflect on our people, giving us the name of law-breakers, which the overwhelming majority of the people do not deserve, and injuring our good State in every sense, materially, educationally and morally.

Living in Raleigh, often far from the scene of trouble, I can only act through agents, and in person when I can arrive on the scene, so again I call on all good citizens, civil and military, who love their State, who desire to protect its fair name, to give me both their physical and moral support, and if mortal man can accomplish such an end, I shall and will enforce the law and protect all citizens. Respectfully,

R. B. GLENN, Governor.

Derailed by a Washout.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—The passenger train which left Norfolk over the Southern Railway for Danville, Va., was derailed between South Hill and Union Level, Va., 120 miles west of Norfolk as the result of the washout of an iron culvert by the recent heavy rains. The engine crossed safely, but all of the coaches of the train, four in all, left the track and the baggage and mail coach turned over, the others careening. Several persons were injured.

Cabinet Officers All Away.

Washington, D. C., Special.—For the first time this summer every member of the President's cabinet was absent from Washington. They are scattered all the way from Canada to Uruguay, and the administration of governmental affairs was in the hands of assistants. Affairs moved as smoothly as if every cabinet officer had been at his desk.

Fined For Hissing Flag.

Bayonne, N. J., Special.—James Pieze, an Englishman, was fined \$25 for hissing at the American flag during a performance at the theatre. The judge who imposed the fine was a member of the audience. Pieze's action in hissing at the Stars and Stripes as they were waved by a prettier at the conclusion of a song, almost caused a riot in the audience.

Killed Wife and Himself.

Sherman, Texas, Special.—J. W. C. Wilder, a farmer, residing half a mile from Tom Beam, a small town, six miles from Sherman, beat his wife's brains out with a flat iron and shot himself with a shotgun. The charge entered the left side, dismembering Wilder. He will die. Three small children witnessed the crime of their father. One boy, 7 years old, and a smaller brother, walked to Tom Beam and told the story to a married sister.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Plus X celebrated the third anniversary of his coronation.

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria left Coves to visit Lord Leith in Scotland.

Judge E. K. Gates, a Missouri man with a beard five feet long, is visiting in Colorado Springs.

Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, attended the conference at Northfield.

Harlow N. Higinbotham, a partner for many years of the late Marshall Field, is the author of "The Making of a Merchant."

An English artist, Sir William Richmond, R. A., is modeling a design for a more beautiful motor car than the present shapes.

Shelby M. Cullum was born on November 22, 1829, in Kentucky. He has held a seat in the Senate since March 4, 1883, and his new term will carry him to March 4, 1913.

One of the royalties who witnessed the attack upon the present Czar when he was in Japan ended her account of the incident with the little sentence: "Then Nicky ran."

Sir Joseph George Ward, Postmaster-General of New Zealand, who recently visited the United States, will succeed the late Sir Richard Seddon as Prime Minister of New Zealand.

In the name of the nation President Alves presented Mrs. Root with a large and beautiful Brazilian diamond, and the Minister of Finance, Senhor de Buihos, gave her a golden casket inset with a watch.

Professor C. R. Lanman, of Harvard University, has been elected an honorary member of the Societe Asiatique, of Paris, founded in 1821, and since that time only twenty-nine men have been put on its honorary list.

WEAVING SILK RAGS.

Tiny looms for the weaving of silk rags into strips which are afterwards joined to make rugs, or couch covers, or even portieres, are among the interesting inventions brought about by the interest women are taking in all forms of handicraft.

On the loom can be woven strips of about nine inches wide, the warp threads stretched as firmly as in the big, full-edged affairs used for the heavier sort of work.

"Hit-or-miss" patterns are as popular in silk work as they are in old-fashioned rag carpets, used now only for kitchen or nursery, but often strips composed of two colors are made, with one used for bordering the ends.

The Man with the Muck Rake

By Ellery Sedgwick,
Editor of the American Magazine.

I AM no apologist for the times we live in. They are better times, perhaps, than the world has ever seen before, but they are full of spectacular wickedness in high places of business and of politics, just as they are full of the meaner sins of smaller men. There is no blinking the facts. Evil is here and we must face it and beat it back, but shall we Americans gulp down the food every scandal-monger throws to us and swallow it hook, bait and sinker? Shall every "exposer" be our prophet? Shall we prick long ears at every ass that brays?

It is time to halt and to think soberly. The last two years have witnessed a political revival in this country such as comes but once in a generation, a revival against false leaders, as moral as any religious revival in time of great calamity.

A country which is governed by public opinion is governed by the men who spread it. One of the most interesting phenomena of late years is the growth of the influence of magazines in the field formerly monopolized by the daily papers. Magazines entered the province of journalism with certain great advantages in the work of forming public opinion. They are not bound by party affiliations. They may select the questions which they think themselves qualified to treat. The intervals which elapse between their publications dates imply a deliberate and dispassionate investigation of the facts. With the advent of the magazines into the political and social arena began that "new journalism" from which the country has a right to hope much—the journalism which deals thoroughly with a question, accepting information only at first hand and sparing neither time nor expense to get at the facts. To-day that new journalism, just risen to the fulness of its strength, is already in danger. It found the country sick of commercialism and it has caught the virulent disease.

This is a republic of honest men. The business which earns bread and butter for most of us is honest business. One by one the gaunt, gray wolves will be hunted down. Even now the pack is thinning out. Our fathers fought their battles and won them. Where are the Whiskey Ring, the Star Route scandals, the Tweed Ring to-day? Those battles were won when the American people turned on entrenched rascals and drove them headlong out. To-day we are on a flood-tide of our own victories. Spurning the malicious attacks made on public confidence, which is alike the basis of business and the foundation of self-government, let us have faith in ourselves, faith in our institutions, faith in the Republic.

The Facts About Pork

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

EVERYTHING it takes pork four hours to leave the stomach, and still more to be dissolved and absorbed in the small intestine, what does that matter so long as it is completely assimilated by the end of that time, as it is in 90 percent of all digestive canals? It is the slowest, but also one of the surest foods that we have to give off all its energy to the body. Its very slowness is what gives it its splendid staying powers for hard work, whether muscular or mental.

As a matter of fact I have seen more cases of dyspepsia cured by the use of breakfast bacon than by any kind of drug or restricted diet.

An adult alimentary canal which cannot digest bacon or ham is not to be regarded as healthy, and instead of humoring and giving in to a weak digestion, it should be braced up and under skilled supervision educated to take what is given it and make no fuss. Stomachs can be spoiled by giving them too little to do almost as easily as by giving them too much. A healthy stomach fit to cope with the emergencies of life must be able to digest not only that which is digestible, but much that is difficult of digestion, and this is the standard which should be aimed at in dietetic therapeutics. As Prof. Max Einhorn puts it: "The diet in health should not always comprise the most easily digestible substances. For by doing so we weaken our digestive system." Besides, a large bulk of indigestible residue is absolutely necessary to stimulate the lower bowel to proper action. We need "hay" just as horses do. Pork, including ham and bacon, is easily our second most valuable meat food, and has laid the literal foundation of our western civilization. What would an army, an exploring party, a railroad gang, lumber camp, or a harvest-field be without bacon?

Most of the restricted "hygienic" diets on which our patients put themselves are chiefly notable for the fact that they are deficient in proper food value, and whoever lives on them will be dyspeptic just as long as he does so.—McClure's Magazine.

Age and Work

Complaint Against the Habit of Preferring Tender Juveniles.

By "Yankee."

IT was a pleasure to see so many "aged" men marching on Decoration Day with firm steps and erect carriage, and the fire of youth in their eyes as they thought of "long ago." Perhaps some of them forgot for a time that contempt for age which is now so prevalent, and remembered when it was honored and not shelled and pushed aside before real decrepitude came.

Now "Everybody works but father" because this generation will not allow him to work. It has no use for "old" people. Their faculties may be unimpaired, their experience valuable, but "we want new blood"—"we want younger men." This is a "hustling" age; let the elders stand aside—get out, go hang.

Now, I believe in cutting out deadwood and cutting off dead branches, but if we prune the top of our tree too much we still have a growth of suckers at the roots. And I would like to know when old age begins. I have seen people old at 40, and young at 70.

I have passed the 50-year mark, but can do better work now than I did at 25. Then I earned a good salary; now I have to take what I can get because I am so old. I regret to say I am a good accountant, and when I lost my position by a severe illness I thought I could easily get another, but "we want a younger man," so I have been doing temporary "expert" work when I could get it, and I am surprised at the careless, ignorant and worse work I have discovered, for which I get more "cuses" than thanks. As to penmanship, it is a lost art.

I give you two definitions not as old as I am: "Hustler." One who covers a good deal of ground, makes a great noise about it, and leaves his work to be corrected and finished by others, while he takes credit for it. Synonymous with "blower."

"Executive ability." Giving to others what you cannot do, or know not how to do; finding all the fault with their work you can and claiming all the credit.

This is not a growl or a howl. I take things as I find them, and guess it is the "poorhouse" for me.

\$7.14 Fine for Long Skirt.

The municipal authorities of Nordhausen, near Magdeburg, Germany, have forbidden the wearing of dress trains inside the city limits. Last year, "to prevent danger of health and annoyance by raising of dust," the police board forbade the ladies to allow their dress trains to drag on certain promenades.

This order has now been extended to cover the entire city, and disobedience will be punished more severely. The penalty for violations of this ordinance is by fine not exceeding \$7.14, or imprisonment for a corresponding number of days.

Roast Reptile.

In Australia several kinds of snakes are eaten roasted. They are said to be equal in delicacy and flavor to the finest stewed eels. An English traveler declares the steam from the roasting reptiles is by no means unpalatable.

Atlantic Fisheries.

The New England fisheries are the most important branch of the American fishing industry, the aggregate value of their annual catch being about \$10,000,000, or one-fourth of the value of the total catch of the United States.