

SELF-RELIANCE.

Myself did make my yesterday,
And this I truly know,
To all my morrows I shall bring
Their store of joy or woe.
Each cup these lips of mine shall drink,
It shall be filled by me,
For every drop that I would pass
These hands must mould the key.
If e'en on yonder shining height
A larger life I own,
Though thro' my brain, though ache my
feet,
Its slope I climb alone.
No more along a darkened way
I doubt, blindly grope,
No more I shame my soul with fear,
Nor yet with yearning hope.
But knowing that that I do know,
And seeing what I see,
I rest in this great certainty—
All may be well with me.
—Janet Yale in Harper's Bazar.

your fine defense. I have reported you for gallantry, and you'll hear from it. The robbers got the safe with nothing in it. I'd rather rely any time on that mare of mine than a safe. Sorry any of your men got hurt. Next!" And, having paid off the man before him, he devoted himself to the next in line.—New Haven Register.

2000 ACRES OF FLOWER GARDEN

Something About the Town Which Ships Beans to Boston.

Writing from Weimar, Consul William L. Lowrie says that Erfurt, a thriving commercial city of Southern Prussia, with more than 100,000 inhabitants, is known throughout Germany as the "flower city." It has a world-wide reputation for flower and farm seeds and plants, the trade in which the Consul portrays as follows:—
"The declared exports of these products to the United States in the last ten years amounted to \$561,741, last year's shipments being worth \$53,888.
"The origin of the industry dates from the tenth century, and it was developed by the monks of the Peters monastery. The growth to the present large proportions is of much more recent date. Since 1880 the business of raising flowers and garden seeds and plants in Erfurt has increased rapidly, until it is now five times as large as it was a quarter of a century ago. When the land failed to produce good wine grapes the people turned their attention to the seed industry as a means of saving their waning fortunes. In former years the hills about Erfurt and Jena were famous for their vineyards. The wine was sold mostly at Weimar, about half way of the distance between those two cities, giving this place its original name of Weinmarkt, which was changed later to Weimar.
"The soil about Erfurt is especially adapted to the culture of vegetables and plants. It is deep, rich and well watered. The annual rainfall is heavy, and the surrounding hills afford good protection from the cool winds which sometimes sweep down from the Thuringerwald. There are 108 concerns engaged in the seed industry, also thirty-five seed exporters and twenty-four florists. An idea of the extent of this business may be gained from the area of glass employed. The total is 113,735 square meters (square meter equals 10.764 square feet), of which 30,867 square meters cover propagating houses, and 82,858 square meters are used over specially fertilized beds. Nearly 3000 people are employed in various capacities.
"While there are no statistics available in regard to the total annual output of the Erfurt seed and plant concerns, a single firm produces each year 70,000 to 80,000 cyclamen, 400,000 lilies of the valley, 60,000 apple sprouts (in pots), 20,000 pear sprouts, 10,000 plum, apricot, peach and quince sprouts, 30,000 strawberry plants, 300,000 short stemmed and 40,000 long stemmed roses.
"About 2000 acres of land in the city and the immediate vicinity are devoted to gardens. This land is owned by the Crown, the city and private individuals. It is leased to the various concerns at rentals depending on the location and on the productivity of the soil. Owing to the rapid growth of the city, which rivals the percentage of a Western boom town in the United States, quite an area of the best garden land has been plotted into city lots and is fast being covered with fine villas and houses.
"The cultivation of the gilly flower in Erfurt dates from 1810. It first appeared in the window of a citizen, and from this one pot hundreds of thousands of these flowers have been promulgated. The estimated annual production is 650,000 plants. To the same extent, or nearly so, is the cultivation of the calceolaria, verbenia, petunia, gloxinia, zinnia, pansy, carnation, balsam, phlox, hollyhock, peargonium, fuchsia, azalia, etc., in almost endless variety. It is estimated that the annual output of flower seeds is not much under 1,000,000 marks (\$238,000).
"Vegetable and farm seeds are cultivated in large quantities and in great variety. Among them are included 101 kinds of grass for fodder, 700 bushels shipped this year to Boston to help make up the deficit in its staple food, 259 varieties of kitchen herbs, thirty-four of onions, etc., sixty-five of grass for fodder, thirty of clover, 320 species of potatoes. There are 1542 varieties of vegetable seed cultivated in Erfurt.
—Washington Correspondence Milwaukee Sentinel.

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Saw a Red Sea Serpent.
Long Lake has a serpent. Upon the authority of four women and one man the word has gone forth that the placid little lake is the home of a monster about as long as a good-sized street is wide, with the head of an alligator, the neck of a turtle and a dark red skin.
The serpent made its first appearance at the lake a week ago, when it was seen by William Delevan, of this city, a fisherman. As Delevan returned to the city minus his bait after seeing the sea monster, his story was scoffed at until Sunday afternoon, when the monster made its appearance again.
This time four women—Mrs. Clara Wheatley and her daughter, Elise, of No. 702 Grace street, and Alma and Ellen Arnold, of No. 704 Grace street, had an experience on the lake.
According to the women, the serpent appeared less than five feet from their boat, raised its head above the water, blinked at them two or three times, and then, apparently frightened by the screams of the women, took a quick dive to the bottom of the lake. It has not been seen since.
—Kalamazoo (Mich.) Correspondence New York World.

Try It on the Dog.
"Cultivate a pleasant tone of voice by practicing on the dog," says a Kansas man. "He doesn't care so much what you say, but he is very particular how you say it."—Kansas City Journal.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

Clean the Chimney.
Where wood is much used as a fuel, according to Suburban Life, considerable soot collects in the chimneys, and it is a source of many fires. The chimney should be burnt out once a year, at least, and the work done on a damp day—or it may be swept out. A chimney is burnt out by placing a bundle of straw or similar material in the bottom of the flue and firing it. To sweep out a chimney, a small metal ball, about four inches in diameter, is hung on a thin rope and pulled up and down in the chimney until it is clean. When it is too high, the chimney can be cleaned by a brush on a jointed pole.

Pretty Finger Nails.
To have pretty finger nails it is necessary to keep them properly manicured. The nails should be filed in a curve which follows the shape of the end of the finger. After the nails have been filed the finger tips should be held in hot, soapy water until the cuticle is soft, when it may be easily pushed back from the nail by means of an orange-wood stick. To give the nails a delicate rose tint they should be polished by applying some good ointment or powder. In the interest of pretty nails it is a good habit to rub cold cream into the cuticle every night, always rubbing the cuticle away from the nails. Another little habit is to always, when drying the hands, rub the cuticle back with the towel. These little habits help materially to keep the nails in order and greatly lighten the weekly manicuring process.—Indianapolis News.

Varnished Floors.
When varnished floors have become blackened in spots and there are numerous heel marks, they need a standing finish, and must be treated with extreme measures. The old finish must be first removed, and when the floor is revarnished see that the liquid is of good quality, and that several coats are given. A waxed floor needs only another coat of wax and a thorough polishing. Grease spots can often be removed with turpentine. It is best to remove spots from rugs or carpets as soon as they are made. Spots made by sticky substances may be removed by sponging them with alcohol and salt, a pint of alcohol to a teaspoonful of salt. Grease or oil spots should be covered with wet fuller's earth, and allowed to stand for two days and then brushed off. French chalk will remove fresh grease spots. Cover the spots well, then spread a brown paper over them and apply a moderately hot iron.—New York Evening Post.

Mahogany Furniture.
When mahogany furniture is in a very bad condition the only method of restoring it is that of first removing the old finish, and the old method of scraping and sandpapering is the best one. After this is done, either wax, varnish, or oil may be applied. Dents in hard wood may be filled in with colored wax. White enamelled furniture may be cleaned with a cloth dampened in warm water and a little whiting if necessary. At the end it should be thoroughly rubbed dry with a soft cloth. Gilt furniture and gilt frames may be cleaned with a paste made of whiting and alcohol. This should be rubbed off before it hardens. Natural-colored wicker furniture can be scrubbed with a brush and warm soap suds. Painted and enamelled wicker should be treated like white enamelled furniture. This sort of ware, however, is quite unsatisfactory because the enamel chips and the paint wears off.
—New York Evening Post.

Stewed Steak.—Take about two pounds of round steak and cover with a dressing as for a chicken, then roll the steak up and tie it with a good string. Put it in a lard pail and cover tightly. Set this pail in a kettle of water and steam for about three hours. Take from pail and thicken very little the gravy in bottom of pail.
Japanese Sandwich.—This is made of any kind of left-over fish, baked or boiled. Pick out every bit of skin or bone and flake in small pieces. Put into a saucepan with a little milk or cream to moisten, add a little butter and dusting of pepper. Work to a paste while it is heating, then cool and spread on thin slices of buttered bread.
Salad Dressing.—One egg, one teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of pastry flour or cornstarch, one-half cup of sugar, piece of butter the size of a walnut. Add to these a cup of boiling milk, then add one cup of scalded vinegar. When stirring in vinegar stir in gradually. If lumpy, beat with egg beater. Add a pinch of cayenne pepper.
Stuffed Peaches.—Wash and stone medium sized peaches, cover with salt and water, let stand over night; fill each centre with grated horseradish, celery seed and ginger root. Tie two halves together with a string, pack in jars. Turn over in a syrup made of one quart vinegar, one pound sugar and two teaspoonfuls each of whole cloves, cinnamon and allspice (in cheese cloth bags).
Baked Apple Tapioca.—One-half cup (granulated or farina) tapioca, one quart boiling water cooked in a double boiler about fifteen minutes. Add one cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, little grated nutmeg; tatter an earthen pudding dish; pare, core and quarter six or eight tart apples, put in dish; pour the cooked tapioca over them and bake in oven until the apples can be pierced with a straw; when cool, eat with sugar or cream.



PLEASURE BOAT THAT DOES NOT SAIL.



THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA'S MARBLE SHIP.
In a lake in the Summer Palace at Pekin is a garden house in the form of a ship. The vessel is built of marble and resembles an elaborate pleasure junk. It belongs to the Dowager Empress.

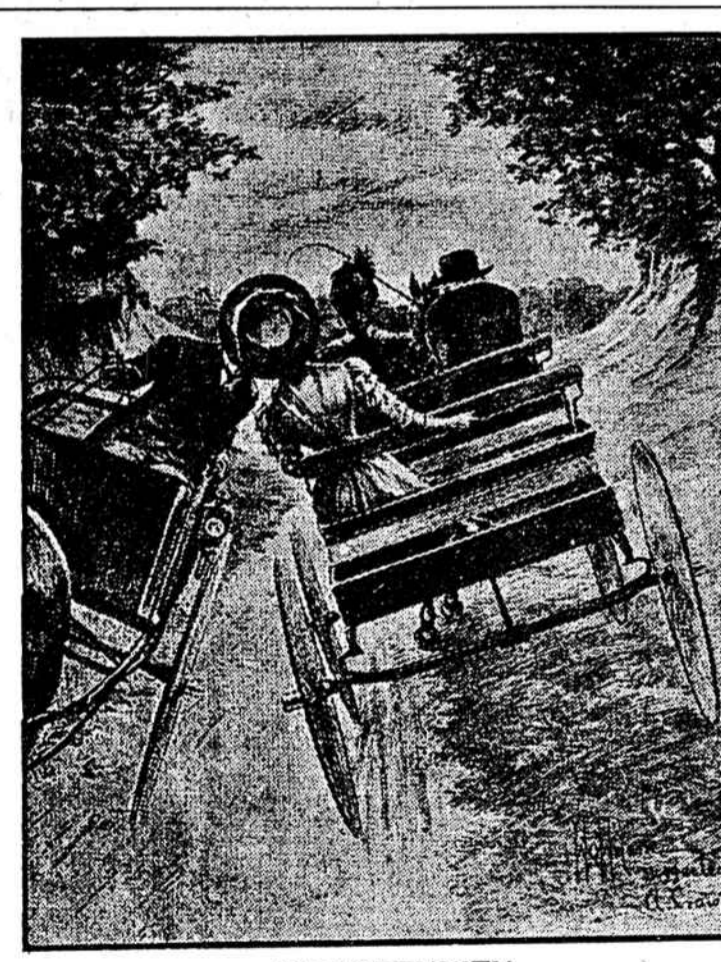
HARNESSING THE WINDS.

The utilization of the wind for doing a portion of man's work is as old, figuratively, as the hills. At least, the ancient Dutch windmill, with its four great sweeps, carries one back as far as it is necessary to go. Windmills were used in France and Italy in the twelfth century for grinding corn and in Holland in the fifteenth century for pumping water over the dykes into the sea.
In the United States the windmill has had several seasons or spells of prosperity, when it looked as though everybody was getting a windmill, and likewise several periods of depression when it seemed as though everybody was down on and discarding the windmill. Americans are apt to go to extremes. When a thing



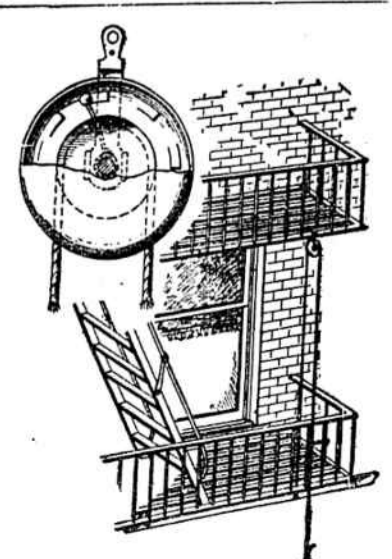
Homemade Windmill.
becomes popular, it becomes awfully popular. It is in danger of being looked upon as an actual revolutionizer. As a matter of fact, the windmill has a great deal of worth in many locations and its use is constantly increasing. If the old Dutch mill was, and for that matter is today, effective, certainly the high type of American article is a power generator on the farm of great value, if the conditions are right for its use. It is foolish, yet it has been done in countless cases, to order an expensive windmill plant for pumping, before finding out that the water supply is a good one.
The difference between supplying a house and farm stock with water, nowadays, is say nothing of watering the grounds on the garden, and that of carrying water from the "big spring" in buckets, as in the old days, is as great as is the difference between the civilization of to-day and that of one hundred years ago. The "big spring" undoubtedly did have a country-wide reputation for never going dry—in fact, in several years of great drought, when all the other wells and springs dried up, all the

Churches of the Christian denomination throughout the country are making unusual efforts to liquidate all their indebtedness before next year, which will be the centennial of the church.



Alarm For Fire Escapes.
It is usual for fire escapes to terminate in a ladder, which is hinged to the lowest landing and which is normally raised clear of the ground, so as to prevent unauthorized persons from mounting the fire escape. A recent invention provides an alarm device which is attached to the hinged ladder in such manner that should it be lowered, the alarm would be sounded. The device comprises a cable attached to one end of the hinged ladder, which passes over a pulley secured to the second landing of the fire escape, and terminates in a counter-weight. The pulley is mounted between a pair of bells, and the pulley shaft carries a ratchet, so that as the pulley is rotated when lowering the ladder, the clapper will turn with it. In one of the bells a number of projections are provided, and these contacting with the clapper serve to vibrate the latter and sound the bells.
—Scientific American.

Some of the hotel keepers in Switzerland—presumably not the best—are making war on the stars of commendation in the Bædeker guide books.



Alarm For Fire Escapes.

NIAGARA A SUICIDE RESORT

State Authorities Alarmed by Frequency of Self-Slaughter There.

Eleven Known Deaths in the Falls or by Shooting on the Islands Since July 1.

Violent Deaths at Niagara Since July 1.		
Women.	Men.	
Plunged into cataract...	3	2
Found drowned in gorge...	—	3
Found shot on islands...	—	3
Total known deaths by suicide or accident, 11.		

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—To the grave alarm of the Reservation Commissioners and the horror of the people of both the American and Canadian cities, Niagara Falls has gained notoriety as a suicide resort more rapidly this season than its fame as a place of pleasure has grown in years.
Eleven violent deaths since July have caused the State authorities to consider seriously what further measures may be adopted to prevent despondent persons throwing themselves into the fascinating whirlpool or seeking the entrancing beauties of the isle-dotted cataract as the scene for taking their lives by bullet or poison.
The suicide of Mrs. L. D. Draper, of Saginaw, Mich., by eluding the vigilance of the guards and throwing herself heading over the rail into the river above the American Falls, impressed the growing problem on Superintendent Perry and the commissioners.
The woman's strange actions caused the guard to suspect that she was contemplating suicide, and when she started to cross the bridge to Goat Island at 7 o'clock a. m., an officer turned her back, giving an excuse that the reservation was not yet open to the public. Other officers were warned of the woman's peculiar actions, and she was watched closely, although she was impatient with her grim determination to throw herself into the river.
Throwing off suspicion by hiring a carriage, she returned to the reservation after the guards had directed her toward the city. She concealed her long black cloak and was able to drive past the guards without being recognized. Near the river's edge she told the driver to stop. Leaving the black cloak in the seat she started to walk around toward Prospect Point. Five officers were within sight, but none recognized Mrs. Draper as the woman of the long black cloak until she started to run toward the protecting railing. Then an officer shouted for her and started in pursuit.
He was too late. At a point where the railing is at the cataract's edge she threw herself headfirst into the river and in an instant was carried over the precipice. Relatives in Saginaw telegraphed a reward for finding of the body, but no sign of it had been obtained by nightfall.
Since July 1 five persons, three women and two men, have been seen in their death plunge, and three other men, whose suicide was unobserved, have been found drowned in the gorge.

SIX MORE OHIO COUNTIES DRY.
Only One County in Seven Voting on Prohibition Goes Wet.
Columbus, Ohio.—The prohibition forces carried six of seven county option contests in Ohio.
The liquor element won out in Deane County. This is their victory in twenty-nine county elections held thus far.
In the city of Deane the vote against the dries was almost three to one. There are in the city two large factories making steel casts for beer bottles, employing several hundred people. The wets saved twenty-four saloons by this election.
The dries easily carried the six other counties in which elections were held. The majorities and the number of saloons voted out were as follows: Union, 1803, eighteen saloons; Champlain, 2000, twenty-seven saloons; Madison, 1177, twenty-seven saloons; Pickaway, 199, twenty-seven saloons; Wood, 1600, fifty saloons; and Logan, 1847, eighteen saloons.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY.
Man Kills His Brother-in-Law. Tries to Kill Wife and Hangs Himself.
Johnson City, Tenn.—L. A. Bayless, a magistrate, attacked his brother-in-law, Berny Bayless, while the latter was sleeping in bed at his home in this city and almost chopped his head off with an axe.
He then attacked Bayless' wife with the weapon, fatally wounding her.
He then turned upon his own wife, who was in the house, and struck her several blows, breaking her arm and probably fatally wounding her.
He was arrested and half an hour later was found dead, having hanged himself in his cell at the jail.

MADE FOUR ORPHANS.
Mother Love Causes Wife Murder and Suicide.
Scranton, Pa.—Enraged upon learning from his wife that she was preparing to sue for a divorce, Andrew Zadura, a hotel keeper, of Jessup, shot her and himself. Both died. Several weeks ago Mrs. Zadura left her husband, but was unable to take her four children with her, and returned to her home in Jessup a few days ago, love for her children being the main reason for her returning.

Austria Annexes Bosnia.
The Emperor of Austria-Hungary assumed sovereignty over Bosnia and Herzegovina, following Bulgaria's declaration of independence of Turkey. An international conference will consider these violations of the Berlin treaty.
Woman Dies of Rabies.
Mrs. Weyman M. Day, of Elizabeth, N. J., died of rabies, but two other persons bitten by the same dog have not shown symptoms of the disease.
About Nymphs of People.
A life of Sir Henry Irving shortly will be published.
Andrew D. White is visiting Berlin for the first time since his retirement as Ambassador to Germany.
Lord Northcote, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, is en route from Sydney to China, arrived at Manila, P. I.
Bigadier Scott Girard, head of the Iowa Anti-Suicide Bureau of the Volunteers of America, who had dissuaded many from ending their lives, attempted to commit suicide with strychnine taken from one of them.

Lord Dudley Boycotted.
Sydney, N. S. W.—The last leave held by the Governor General, Lord Dudley, was boycotted by all the foreign Consuls. The reason for this was the withdrawal of the right of private entree to such functions.
Captain of Craft Condemned.
Kingston, Jamaica.—The owner and the captain of a small coaster were heavily fined in the lower court here for a breach of the Marine Board law in having smuggled nine Chinese into Cuba recently.
Congo Exonerates Leopold.
Brussels, Belgium.—The Congo Independent State, in an official document replying to the attacks upon the administration of the State, says that the administration that King Leopold enriched himself in the Congo are untrue, and deprecates and protests against the "falshoods and legends" circulated in England and the United States with regard to cruelty and abuse in the Congo.

Brazil Signs Treaty With Argentina.
Rio Janeiro.—President Penna has signed the general arbitration treaty with the Argentine Republic.

LATEST NEWS

BY WIRE.

To Prosecute After Twenty Years.
Boston.—Carrying with him the necessary requisition papers and a copy of a dust covered indictment twenty years old, Inspector Waite, of the local police, left here for Columbus, Ohio, to reclaim John H. Thorpe, who is wanted here for a number of larcenies, alleged to have been committed in 1888, of property valued at several hundred dollars.

Thousand Shoe Operatives Strike.
Lynn, Mass.—Between one thousand and twelve hundred lasters in local shoe factories struck because of an alleged violation of a contract by the Joseph Caut Company in discharging fifteen union members. The company officials assert that the installation of machines made the employment of the fifteen men unnecessary.
Knapp Approve Bill of Lading.
Chicago.—The Traffic Bulletin has a letter from Chairman Martin A. Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission to C. McCain, chairman of the uniform bill of lading committee, approving the draft of the new uniform bill of lading, which is to go into effect November 1.

Raise Quarantine Against Cuba.
Austin, Texas.—The State Health Department, through J. H. Florence, acting State health officer, raised the yellow fever quarantine against Havana and other Cuban ports.
Auto Accident Kills Two.
Detroit, Mich.—Paul B. Feys, a commission merchant, who was injured in the automobile accident in which Mrs. Albert Bemmer, of Kalamazoo, was killed, died in a hospital. Feys and Mrs. Bemmer were driving down Jefferson avenue in an automobile with L. H. Turnbull and Mrs. Emma Emerio, of Kalamazoo, when the machine came in collision with a street car. Turnbull and Mrs. Emerio escaped with bruises.

Robbers Take Victim's Hat.
Pottsville, Pa.—James Malloy, of Blackwood, was held up in broad daylight by three foreigners wearing masks at a point between York Farm and West Woods, en route to Pottsville. They relieved him of \$15 and jewelry at the point of a revolver, and even took his hat.
Roosevelt Removes Two.
Washington, D. C.—As the result of a report made by the Civil Service Commission, President Roosevelt removed Lincoln Avery, Collector of the Port of Port Haven, Mich., and also directed the removal of Charles H. Dalley, Special Agent of the Treasury at that place, on charges of "pernicious activity in politics."

Admiral Evans' Son Accused.
Washington, D. C.—Lieutenant Frank Taylor Evans, who, according to a dispatch from Manila, is to be court-martialed on various charges, is the son of Admiral Robley Evans, who took the battleship fleet from Hampton Roads to the Pacific Coast. No report of the charges affecting young Evans has reached the Navy Department.

Plague Now in Morocco.
Paris.—The Tangier correspondent of the Matin telegraphs that an epidemic of what is supposed to be the bubonic plague has broken out at Rabat. Thirty deaths from the disease were reported and a large number were ill.
Discharge Leper as Cured.
Wellington, New Zealand.—A great degree of interest has been aroused here by the discharge of a Maori patient from the leper station with a clean bill of health. The man was the chief health officer, Dr. Mason, declares that the patient was cured by injections of cultures of the leprosy bacillus.

Plowed Up Grecian Coin.
Rome, Italy.—While plowing at Monteleone, Calabria, a peasant found recently a Grecian gold coin weighing two grammes. On one side of the coin is a female head. It is supposed to be the rarest and best specimen known.

All Pious Men, Says Shah.
London.—The Foreign Office has received the text of the rescript of the Shah of Persia convoke Parliament. The date of convocation is fixed for November 14. "The assembly shall be composed of pious, upright men," says the rescript. "It shall once for all remove all vestige of the disorder produced by the political club."

Hyderabad a Vast Graveyard.
Bombay, India.—The correspondent of a newspaper who reached Hyderabad, the capital of the flooded district, describes that city as a vast grave. The streets and bazaars have been transformed into a grewsome mass of stone and mud and decomposed flesh. Six hundred corpses were taken out of the mud at one spot. The funeral pyres burned day and night. The damage is estimated at 200,000,000 rubles.

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