MODERN FAIRY STORY.

Information and Characteristics Showing What Our Capture of the Philippine Islands Means.

Wesley Merritt ruling in the Philippines as a sort of vice-royal representative of the sovereignty of the American people, holding sway over a territory exceeding in extent the combined area of the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, and having authority over a motley population of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000! Does not this read like a tale from the "Arabian Nights"? Possibly

PANORAMA OF MANILA AND THE RIVER PASIG.

(1. Portion of Boulevard de la Calzada; 2. Treasury and Custom House; 3. Magellan Monument and Promenade; 4. Barracks and Minor Custom House; 5. Church of Binondo.)

in the end it may prove to be no more substantial, though the presence of a victorious American squadron at Manilla, the organization of an invading force of 15,000 to 20,000, or possibly 30,000, gives an air of reality to it which is very captivating to the American imagination.

Let us consider the characteristics of this furthermost outpost of the American army, which, having conquered in the past a highway across our broad continent to the Pacific, is now, with the help of our noble navy, to establish itself some 7,000 miles still farther to the west.

Of present greatness and with magnificent possibilities for the future, the Philippine archipelago is not in all respects desirable as a place of residence. Among its prominent characteristics are earthquakes and revolutions. The earthquakes are indigenous to the locality and present a record for a single year of forty-one upheavals, including one volcanic eruption. These earthquakes were spread over a large area, and no one locality had any large number in the year referred to. An earthquake is due about once in ten days, and sometimes there are a dozen small earthquakes a day for a week at a time. Two thousand persons were killed on Luzon island in 1884 by falling timbers and walls, and the loss of life in the great earthquake in 1860 in Negros island was estimated at 7,000. Almost every structure was shaken down and great gaps, yards wide and miles long, were cracked across the island.

Hurricanes, too, are not uncommon and the one of Jan. 30, 1875, prostrated 3,800 houses in the southern part of Luzon and killed 250 people.

Revolutions may be considered indigenous to all Spanish colonies and without our milder sway we may be able to prevent these, if, indeed, we do not repeat our experience of civilian attempts to control the American Indians. Some of the inhabitants of these tropical islands are as wild as we can well imagine; other would be peaceable enough under an intelligent administration, though we shall have an abundance of superstitious beliefs and class prejudices to deal with, such as the uncompromising American spirit does not readily adapt itself to. We shall be more allen to the natives in some respects even than the Spaniards, for in process of time they have succeeded in converting large numbers of the docile natives to their religious views and the Spanish priests, who have mastered the native languages, are a powerful influence, in spite of the animosities their rule has aroused, and the results of which are shown in seventeen considerable rebellions in the last sixty years.

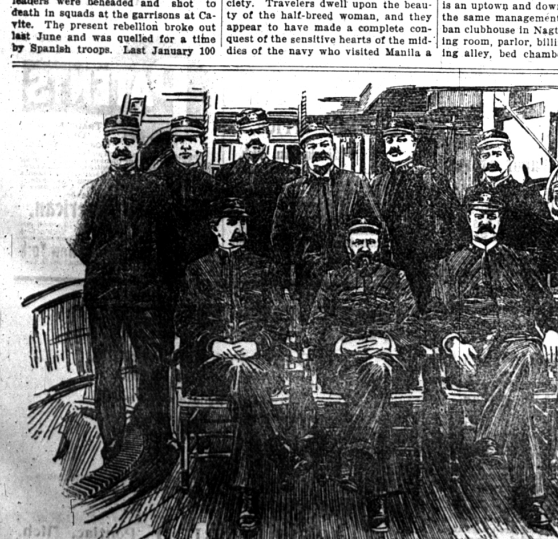
In 1876 the native insurgents lost 5,000 of their best men. In 1882 several thousand more men and 600 of their leaders were beheaded and shot to death in squads at the garrisons at Cavite. The present rebellion broke out last June and was quelled for a time by Spanish troops. Last January 100 rebels were shot in the suburbs of Manila. Suddenly the rebellion broke out again and now it seems to be the most general revolt yet known in the islands. There are reported to be 10,000 Spanish regulars on guard in the islands. The insurgents last fall numbered about 46,000, of whom 5,000 were armed with good guns.

Luzon, the largest island in the Philippine archipelago, has a population of 4,500,000 and the capital, Manila, situated thereon, had a population in 1894 of 290,000. The populations of the other greater islands are about as follows: Panay, 277,000; Cibu, 203,000; Leyte, 226,000; Negros, 205,000; Mindanao, 150,000; and Samar, 179,000. The most important island after Luzon is Panay, which is divided into three provinces, the greatest of which is Hollo, with a population of 41,000.

The purely European element of all this—exclusive of the troops—is not supposed to amount to more than 10,000 to 15,000. There are 40,000 Chinese in Manilla alone and large numbers of Mestizos, a cross between the Europeans and natives. The pure natives who compose the bulk of the population are Malays, which are divided into two great strains, the Tagals and Bisayans. They inhabit the interior and are agricultural and half-civilized. Then there are the Tingaranes of Japanese origin, the Tagaloe half-breed descendants of the Malay rajahs and warriors who ruled in Luzon before the coming of the Spaniards. Finally we have the Gorrators, who are a cross of the natives and the followers of the Chinese pirate Limahon, who invaded Luzon in 1574, and whose failure of their attack took refuge in the forests of the interior. There are also remains of the aboriginal Negritos, a race of dwarfish blacks, who are gradully dying out.

In any scheme of invasion and occupation the idiosyncrasies and capacity for offense and defense of all this mass of people must be considered, and it should be well understood that although a large part of it is semi-civilized it has been too long in contact with the white race not to understand its own inherent physical power. A very considerable proportion of it is half-breed or with a good infusion of European blood, and from it has been drawn the insurgent forces. Luzon, in which Manilla is situated, has an extent of 400 miles from north to south and varies in width from 25 to 150 miles. In the southern part of Luzon is the great lake of Bay, and north of this extend two mountain ranges, one following the east coast and the other the west coast. Between these hills flows the swift current of the great River Tajo.

The outlet of Bay lake is the River Pasig, on which is situated Manilla, with its magnificent bay, 120 miles in circumference. On one bank of the river are the Spanish and military quarters, bounded on the one side by the sea and on the other by a great plain, where the troops are exercised and which is the resort of Manilla fashion during the cool of the evening. In the suburb of Badongo, across the river, are domiciled the foreigners and the half-breeds, some of whom are rich enough to find entrance into the exclusive Spanish society. Travelers dwell upon the beauty of the half-breed woman, and they appear to have made a complete conquest of the sensitive hearts of the middies of the navy who visited Manilla a



OFFICERS OF THE PETREL.

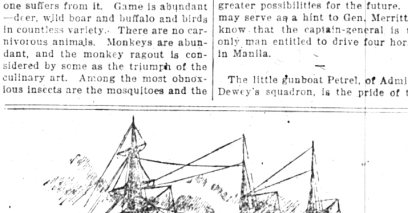
quarter of a century ago and whose experiences were recorded by one of their number in Scribner's Magazine for August, 1875. This particular middy tells us of his fascinating experiences in making love in Spanish—experiences, we fear, not likely to be repeated by the officers of Admiral Dewey's squadron, for the present, at least, though certainly "the brave deserve the fair." For an island lying so near to the equator the climate of Manilla is very temperate, the power of the tropical sun being in a measure moderated by the moist atmosphere, the mountains and the immense forests that cover so large a portion of the island. Violent rains are common from June to November and disastrous inundations are the result. Sir John Browning records the maximum fall of rain at Manilla as 114 inches in 1858. The average of rainy days recorded for the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 was 203. The temperature varies but slightly—its average in Luzon is 81 degrees. On this island numerous limpid streams flow from the mountains through the plain into Bay lake, refreshing the vegetation by the way and furnishing luxurious pasturage for great herds of cattle. Within Bay lake is another circular lake, a league in circumference, surrounded by a ring of high land. In this smaller lake water fowl abound. Boiling springs are found at Los Banos at the foot of a tall mountain.

Crocodiles are very abundant in the waters of the Philippines and the boa and the buffalo are among the dreaded dwellers in the forests. There are at least two venomous snakes, the dajonpalay (rice leaf) and the allin morani. Cauterizing is the only remedy for their deadly bite, though it is rare that any one suffers from it. Game is abundant—deer, wild boar and buffalo and birds in countless variety. There are no carnivorous animals. Monkeys are abundant, and the monkey ragout is considered by some as the triumph of the culinary art. Among the most obnoxious insects are the mosquitoes and the destructive termites or white ants. Notwithstanding all these climatic and meteorological drawbacks, the Philippines are a most valuable possession to Spain. A distinguished traveler exclaimed: "What a beautiful country! There is wealth enough here to make all the beggars in Europe rich." It raises sugar, tobacco, rice, hemp, coffee, maize, cocoa, cocoanut, cotton and bamboo, a great variety of valuable hardwoods and almost all of the tropical fruits. Its staples are tobacco, hemp and rice. The manufacture of cigars is a state monopoly.

The English club is one of the institutions of Manilla and there, no doubt, our officers will find hospitable welcome. It is at once a social center, a bureau of information and a trade center where business is transacted. There is an uptown and downtown club under the same management. At the suburban clubhouse in Nagtajan are the dining room, parlor, billiard rooms, bowling alley, bed chambers for members and guests and a boathouse for rowing on the Pasig. In the downtown rooms is served at 10 o'clock breakfast, the first square meal of the day, consisting of so many varied courses that long sleeping chairs are provided in the library for the comfort of members. This meal is supplied to subscribers for $7 in gold a month. The library of 7,000 volumes is excellent, and all the latest papers and magazines are kept. At 8 o'clock everybody dines and by 9:30 all are asleep, except on opera nights. A writer in the Evening Post, Mr. John Earle Stevens, says: "To live in Manila for a year is to want to get away. To stay there two years is to have exhausted every resource of novelty. To remain three is to resign one's self to the inevitable, and to put up with five years is to find that life in the western world is almost distasteful. Five years in the Philippines and you only have to visit New York or London to wish you were back again and probably to go back again—so they tell me."

Another former resident of Manila, Mr. Manley R. Sherman of Los Angeles, Cal., says: "I am wondering in these days, when Uncle Sam is about sending troops from the Pacific coast to the Philippines, what the American boys will think of the climate over there. With the possible exception of some parts of the interior India and Arabia, I doubt if there is any hotter climate than that of Manila. The islands reach within four degrees of the equator. The temperature is not so very high, but the humidity is. The most extreme care must constantly be exercised to keep one's physical condition properly toned all summer long. The hottest days in the year are in May and June. Fortunately a breeze usually springs up in the early evening and that tempers the atmosphere so that one can get some sleep if he is properly flexd for it when midnight comes. The mean temperature at the Philippines is 72 degrees. In November the weather cools, and then for weeks at a time along the sea coasts it is about as near perfection as any one can imagine. It is a land of siestas. Every one who can sleeps all day long, and slumber there is reduced to a science. Hammocks abound and couches of bamboo are in every home, hotel, club, store and loafing place." Arrangements have been made to collect the revenues of the custom house at Manilla for the basis of the Spanish tariff. These are estimated at $18,000,000 annually, more than sufficient to cover the cost of occupation. The exports amounted to $30,000,000 in 1897, and it is believed that they can readily be increased to $50,000,000, with still greater possibilities for the future. It may serve as a hint to Gen. Merritt to know that the captain-general is the only man entitled to drive four horses in Manilla.

The little gunboat Petrel, of Admiral Dewey's squadron, is the pride of the



THE PETREL.

fleet. During the great naval fight at Manilla, in which the Spanish fleet was annihilated by the American warships, the little Petrel, which, compared to the Olympia and Boston, looks like a tug boat, took one of the most active parts. Although the Petrel had no special assignment in the engagement, she made a record of which her officers are very proud. Throughout the entire engagement the little Petrel darted here and there, pouring a steady stream of shots from her rapid-fire guns and then darting out of the way of the big guns of the foe. Owing to her light draught, she ventured much nearer the enemy than her heavier companions, and frequently at 1,000 yards range she was seen firing on the heavy Spanish warships.

When the Spanish flag on the arsenal staff was hauled down, Admiral Dewey signaled the Petrel to enter the inner harbor and destroy the Spanish war vessels there. She did her work quickly and efficiently. In a few moments the Don Juan de Austria, the Marquis del Duero, the Isla de Cuba and the Correo were in flames. The crew that accomplished this work was under the command of Lieutenant Hughes.

The officers of the Petrel are Lieutenant Commander E. P. Wood, Lieutenant B. A. Fiske, Passed Assistant Surgeon C. De W. Brownell, Lieutenant C. P. Plunkett, Lieutenant and Executive Officer E. M. Hughes, Chief Engineer Reynold T. Hall of Merchantville, Lieutenant A. M. Wood, Assistant Paymaster G. G. Selbels and Ensign W. S. Montgomery.

Chief Engineer Reynold T. Hall hails from Merchantville, N. J., where his parents now reside, his father being Edward S. Hall, vice-president of the New Jersey Trust Company, of Camden. Hall received his early education at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia. He entered the navy in April, 1880, and passed his examinations for the office he now holds on March 9 of the present year.

Easily Done.

"Mark my words," impressively began the long-haired visitor who had percolated into the sanctum. "Sure thing!" cheerily replied the able editor, deftly running the blue pencil through the manuscript which the caller had brought.

Repartee.

"It's evident that you have wheels," said the repair man to the bicycle. "Aw, g'wan! You make me pneumatically tired," said the bicycle to the repair man.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Missing Links from the Chain of Current History.

An extraordinary aggression was recently committed at Souche, France, by three troopers of the Seventh Hussars. The wedding of a M. Papot was being celebrated at the house of a relative, when the soldiers, who were intoxicated, burst into the dining room, and demanded to be served with liquor. When it was pointed out to them that they had invaded a private house two of the men drew their sabers and attacked the wedding party, who naturally defended themselves. Eventually, after five guests had been wounded, the soldiers were obliged to flee, leaving their weapons and shakos, and one of their number on the field. The wounded soldier had subsequently to be removed to barracks in an ambulance. The members of the wedding party who were wounded were the bride, who was struck thrice on the head with a saber, and also received a thrust in the leg, the bridegroom, whose face was cut, and two relatives who received blows on the arms. The best man was also injured, but not seriously.

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Last December an elegantly dressed woman was caught in Paris in the act of shop-lifting. Being conducted to the neighboring police commissary's office, she at once confessed that she had stolen the piece of silk, which she had tried to conceal under her skirt. When questioned as to her identity, she declared she had entirely forgotten her name and the name of the street in which she had been living. She persevered in that assertion, not only to the police commissary, but to the examining magistrate, and at the St. Lazare prison, where she was incarcerated. Being brought up for trial on Friday, she swore solemnly she had entirely forgotten her own name. She was condemned to two months' imprisonment, but as she had already undergone four months' imprisonment, while awaiting trial, she was at once liberated. It would be curious to know whether she found her way home, as she pretended she had forgotten her address.

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Turks and Jews, as well as Christians, according to the Kolnische Volkszeitung, have been much excited by the sound of the three bells of the new Protestant church in Jerusalem. For several centuries the use of bells by the Christians in Palestine, or elsewhere within the Ottoman empire, has been prohibited by the Turk, who has conceded it now, however, to his friend and ally, the Evangelical German Kaiser. In the Theater de la Turquie, published in 1688, it is said: "The Turks hate bells, as a symbol of Christianity, and do not permit even the Christians to use them. Only in a few remote mountain convents, or in lonely islands, where there are no resident Mohammedans, is the use of a bell tolerated."

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A hawker, miserably clad, succumbed in the street the other day in Paris to the rupture of a blood vessel, brought on by starvation. Papers found upon the body showed it to be that of Comte Auguste de la Tremblaye, 36 years of age. A marriage certificate and a copy of a divorce decree were found in his pocket. The count was at one time a well-known man about town, but after his divorce, eight years ago, he gave way to drink and gambling, and dissipated all his fortune. He gradually sank lower and lower in the social scale until he was reduced to earn a precarious living by hawking articles in the street.

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Vesuvius presented a rare sight recently, real flames issuing from the summit. Part of the south wall of the crater fell in, blocking up the vents from which the gases had escaped. A few days later, on April 1, by this mass having become red hot, a spurt of fully 200 feet high was sent out, accompanied by a tremendous roar. The column of fire was yellow, with flashes of red, violet, and intense blue. Prof. Mattenecl, who saw it, says it was the only fire of incandescent gas ever observed on Vesuvius, the light which people usually mistake for flames being merely the reflection of the lava below on the smoke that rises from the crater.

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A Northampton nonconformist minister, on being elected a vice president of a local cricket club, forwarded to the secretary the following epistle, which has created considerable amusement in the town: "My dear friend—I received your letter this morning informing me that you had nominated me as a vice-president of your cricket club, and kindly requesting me to accept the position. I shall be delighted to do so upon the following conditions: 1st, that the club be true to its name, and include as members only such as attend —— chapel; 2d, that no matches be arranged or played with unholy worldly clubs—by this I mean clubs that are under the patronage of some Christian church, or where members drink, swear, or gamble; third, that no game be prolonged on Saturdays until the members become so tired as to necessitate their resting longer on a Sunday, and thus preventing them attending the services of the sanctuary. If you are able to agree to these conditions I shall only be too glad to accept the position of vice president."

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At Ephesus, near Smyrna, a large theater of the Roman period has been unearthed by German excavators. It is well preserved, three rows of seats, the orchestra, and the stage being intact. Under the orchestra some brass musical instruments and some actors' costumes were found. In addition the aqueduct of the town, by which means water was conveyed to a height of nearly three hundred feet, has been found, as well as a great statue of Nemesis.

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Berlin was the scene of a collision between a horse car and a balloon recently. A captive military balloon broke loose during a squall, and drove across the Tempelhof field, dragging with it the soldiers who were holding it. On reaching the street, though its speed was checked by its carrying away some telegraph wires, it hit a horse car violently enough to upset it, with its passengers. Two of the soldiers who held on were badly hurt.

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A peasant woman living near Lausanne, Switzerland, put an iron box containing 650 francs in bank notes into her stove for safe keeping. Her son made a fire while she was away, and the bank notes were burned to cinders. Fortunately she did not disturb them; a knowing friend had them photographed with their numbers, and the government gave the woman a new set of notes.

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Karabougas Bay, the large inlet on the eastern side of the Caspian sea, has been found to have a crust of crystallized Glauber salts a foot thick on its bottom. The bay is nearly opposite Batoum, whence fuel can be obtained easily, and factories for the production of sodium sulphate are to be established soon on a large scale.

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A specimen of German architectural and business solidity is afforded by the fact that in Nuremberg there are houses still in good order which were erected in 1080, and that in the same town a firm has been engaged in manufacturing harmonicas since 1560.

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A telegram from Meymac reports a tragic episode at a funeral there. During the interment of a woman named Ladais the mourners, as the body was being lowered into the grave, heard a slight rattling and the sound of some one choking. The coffin was opened, and the corpse was found all twisted. The horrible contraction of the features showed that death must have occurred from suffocation after the coffin was fastened.

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When a child dies in Greenland the natives bury a live dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world. When questioned with regard to this peculiar superstition, they will only answer: "A dog can find his way anywhere."

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Such is the destitution in Crete that the sailors on her British majesty's warship Anson are sewing warm petticoats for the needy.

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Probably the oldest man in the world is Mr. Robert Taylor, of Scarva, County Down, Ireland, who is said to have been born in the year 1754. Some are disposed to fix the date of his birth in 1780, but from his recollection of circumstances which happened it would appear that he was at least 130 years of age. He did not marry until 1872, which nasty people say may have something to do with his longevity. He is wonderfully strong and hale.

Old "Brig" Himself.

The Philadelphia Record tells this story of William H. Allen, at one time president of Girard college: On one occasion a business matter called Mr. Allen to a small town in the central part of the state. While sitting in the parlor of the country hotel in the evening, after transacting his business, he was taken in hand by the wife of the proprietor, who was extremely inquisitive and wanted to know all about his private affairs. Mr. Allen took it all in good part, and for a time was rather amused. Finally she asked: "Have you got much of a family?" "Oh, yes," said he, and he smiled as his mind reverted to his hundreds of pupils. "How many children?" she persisted. "Well," said Mr. Allen, with great earnestness, "I have 500, and all boys!" The good old lady was speechless for a moment. Then she arose and, hurrying to the door, called to her husband: "Oh, John! Come in here. We've got Brigham Young stoppin' with us!"

Klondike Superstition.

The Klondike is rapidly becoming a treasure field for romances as well as for gold-diggers. The latest tale is of a ghost-guarded mine on Bonanza creek, where, in 1896, while standing near the shaft, two partners had a quarrel, during which one of the men was pushed into the pit and killed. A few days afterward the survivor became insane and died; he had seen his partner's spirit—had been haunted to the death. Since then a number of bold miners have endeavored to work the claim, but the unearthly shrieks and demoniac noises have invariably caused them to flee in terror. It is hard work to rob the old-time miner of his belief in ghosts; nor does it take much experience to fill the breast of the tenderfoot with similar regard for the uncanny.

Another Sort of Fire.

While the Salvation army was holding open services on a Chicago street the other night the fire department dashed by and most of the crowd followed. The captain of the meeting got somewhat out of patience and shouted at his disappearing listeners: "Never mind that fire. I am telling you about another fire, the everlasting one, and you are running to that one, too, but don't know it. I am prepared to switch you the other way. When your soul is in danger you mustn't run headlong with the crowd."

As Usual.

"Yes, Jones has determined to go into literature. He feels that he has a message for the world."

"And I suppose he wants to send it 'collect?'"—Puck.

Hardtack.

A piece of hardtack is just as soft when it is thirty years old as it is an hour after it is baked.

WEATHER IN THE SENATE.

Curious Freaks of the Calendar Discussed in the Proposed Change of Inauguration Day.

It has become proverbial that the United States senate is fond of talking. Notwithstanding the press of war news, which is furnishing sufficient subject for most of us, the senators have found time to talk about the weather. And to tell the truth, in the discussion of the bill to change the date of the presidential inauguration, they did this at length and rather interestingly. It will be remembered that the bill substituted May 4 for March 4 and was passed. The principal argument of those favoring the bill was that the change would increase the probability of pleasant weather. Senator Hoar said the inauguration comes now in a most inclement and oftentimes tempestuous season. Of the inaugurations of President Grant, the inauguration of President Harrison and the second inauguration of President Cleveland were instanced as terrible days, and it was asserted that many persons all over the country lost their lives from exposure on those occasions. In enthusiastic advocacy of the change Senator Hoar came amusingly, perilously near the joyous words of the spring poet, for he said the substitution would be that of "a delightful season, and ordinarily the warmth of the early summer, mellowed somewhat by the delaying spring." On the other hand, Senator Perkins of California, brought the records of the Congressional library and of the weather bureau to show that from 1789 to 1897 inclusive, there have been twenty-eight inauguration days, and of these seventeen were fair and pleasant, only nine were stormy, and there were two of which no record could be found. The bad days included the second inauguration of James Monroe, in 1821, when there was snow and rain; the second inauguration of Andrew Jackson, in 1833, severe cold, but no storm; James K. Polk's inauguration, in 1845, when he took the oath under an umbrella in a pouring rain; Franklin Pierce's, in 1853, in a snowstorm; the first term of Ulysses S. Grant was inaugurated in gloom and wet; Garfield's inauguration day was snowy and rainy until 10 a. m.; Harrison's inauguration was a rainy one, and Cleveland's second inauguration was snowy. Between 1789 and 1897 the calendar were also broken out in the discussion. Election occurs on leap years, and even century years. Inauguration comes, of course, in the year following. Between 1789 and 1897, 108 years, the 4th of March occurred on Sunday on inauguration years only three times, in 1821, in 1849 and in 1877. The 4th of March in inauguration years will occur on Sunday but three times in the coming century, namely in 1917, 1945 and 1973. But the most serious arguments for and against the proposition were legislative. The weather was the popular excuse for the change; but the objection to increasing the already long interval between election and the beginning of the new administration, and the advantage, on the other hand, of increasing by about four months what is now called the "short session," so that the two shall be more nearly equal, are probably fraught with more importance to the United States.

FEW BOOTS NOW.

Once Very Common—Their Place Has Been Taken By Shoes.

From New York Sun: "When I was a boy," said the middle-aged man, "pretty much everybody used to wear boots—I did, I know. Fine calfskin boots. Now nobody wears boots, except horsemen and farmers; that is, practically nobody; you do meet a man in the city now and then that does wear boots, but such men are so few that they don't count. We turned from boots to congress gaiters, once almost universally worn by men, and quite a lot of congress gaiters worn still. You look along the rows of feet of the men sitting in an elevated car and you are pretty likely to see one or more pairs of them, but button shoes and lace shoes finally, in very large numbers, supplanted the congress gaiters, and they remain the shoes commonly worn today. And we shall stick to shoes of one sort and another. We shan't go back to boots, for various reasons. In the first place we don't need them. In cities they are not necessary for protection, and they are essential to comfort. Shoes are now more suitable for wear at centers of population, besides being more convenient and cheaper. So in populated regions, for the wear of the great majority of men, we have got through with boots. It is another illustration of how easily even long-established customs vanish when conditions change."

Expense Be Hanged.

When the news of Dewey's victory arrived in the rural districts a certain justice was holding court. But the court was so interested in a telegram of the victory that he announced from the bench: 'News has come that the American ships has sunk the whole blame Spanish navy. Therefore, be it enacted, that a recess of one hour is hereby declared, when we will adjourn to celebrate Commodore Dewey in first-class 'mountain dew,' doubled distilled, and durn the expense!"

How He Escaped.

Does your wife ever ask you to do shopping for her?" "Not since last week. Then she asked me to match a piece of ribbon at Lecoy's and I inquired if she had bought it of that pretty little curly headed girl near the fifteenth street entrance; and she said I needn't bother—she'd go herself."—Puck.

The Japanese Match Industry.

There are now forty-five match factories in Japan, employing an average of nearly 9,000 operatives a day. Their exports last year reached a value of $1,706,612.

A Drawback to Happiness.

"You didn't seem to enjoy the opera a bit, Miss Gayby." "No; I forgot to carry that elegant new fan auntie sent me from Paris."

Good Reason Why.

"I'll never ask another woman to marry me so long as I live." "Refused?" "No; accepted."