

WOODEN WEDDING FESTIVAL

Shavings, Sawdust and Silvers Are a Sumptuous Feast at This Great Event.

New York.—Gus Anger, the retired East side baker, had a great time at the celebration of the wooden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Shepell.

When the guests assembled in Anger's apartments they found it festooned with long ribbons of shavings, and vases containing the wood chips to the limit of his imagination.

When the guests sat down to dinner they squatted on soap boxes. On top of each was a bunch of excelsior, supposed to be glued on the boxes.

Here is the bill of fare as printed on the covers of cigar boxes:

- Shavings and maple syrup.
Lecithine wood sauce.
Slippery elm tripe.
Saratoga shavings.
Berk pie.
Mahogany pudding.
Hickory nut cake.

OUT WITH KING EDWARD.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Rebukes Monarch and Does Not Care That She Has "Ceased to Exist."

London.—Mrs. Potter Palmer is the heroine of a story from Marienbad which is retailed with undisguised gusto by her social rivals because they believe that, as far as King Edward is concerned, she has "quite ceased to exist."

Well, certainly you cannot talk, for you yourself drove so furiously when you went to Carlbad the other day that you knocked over a man, and if you had not been king of England you would have been taken into custody.

King Edward never forgives what he considers "a liberty," and he froze instantly. The story soon came to be related with many embellishments among his set at Marienbad and is now being repeated here.

Mrs. Palmer's utter indifference to the consequences of her supposed break her friends cannot understand. She is reported as saying to one good natured friend, who asked her about the incident: "What was wrong? I respected King Edward's incognito and treated him as any other gentleman who chaffed me about speeding too fast in my motor."

HAIRCUT AFFECTS HIS MIND

When Scissors Are Applied Youth Has Hysterics—Always Acts the Same.

Boston.—Benjamin Gilman, nine years old, of Cambridge, was found on the steps of the Relief hospital suffering from a trouble which has not yet been classified. It appears that when hair-cutting time comes around, the boy is subject to sudden illness, and, having had the scissors piled on his locks, grew faint, and made his way to the Relief hospital, on the steps of which he was found.

The last time young Gilman had his hair cut was on July 18, and, after the operation on that date, he wandered away, and was found by a patrolman in the North station.

The ordeal has such an effect on the lad that it makes him scream and his mother says that the boy had an uncle who was similarly afflicted. She says that when he was 15 months old a doctor treated him for indigestion, and gave him a dose of chloral which affected his mental condition. After a sickness which covered a period of years, Gilman appeared to gain, but recently the hair cutting experience has proved a serious handicap on his health.

The boy's mother came along a short time after she was found by the officer and took him to his home.

Fishing in Indian Territory.

Wolf hunting is a new sport in the Arbuckle mountains, and seems to be growing in popular favor. This scheme was introduced by Keaton Bryan and J. B. Dickson, the "mayor-elect" of Turner Falls. These gentlemen conceived the idea of baiting a large fish hook with fresh meat suspended about three feet from the ground, secured by a strong wire.

They placed eight hooks on swinging limbs one night, and next morning went out and found one large gray wolf and a monster jojo. These wolves were shot with rifles and their pelts carried to the falls. Orders for large fish hooks are going into Davis from many campers, and the art of wolf fishing will be studied at Turner Falls during camping season.

Sire Makes Bride's Gown. George Childs, of Janesville, Wis., has set the pace of unique weddings. His daughter at her marriage wore a gown of sky blue silk made by her father. Thirty-six guests sat down to a fine wedding breakfast prepared solely by his own hands.

SNAKE BOOMS BANK.

BITES FARMER WHO DEPOSITED CASH IN SHOE.

Than Agriculturist Took His Savings to Bank—Others Learn of Reptile's Deed and Follow Suit—Business Doubles.

Flatonis, Tex.—The farmers of this part of the cotton belt for some reason have long been shy of banks, and have been in the habit of putting their money in receptacles of various kinds, such as old shoes and cans.

Two weeks ago Charles Bosler, a farmer living near this place, went to a corner of his yard one day, and in a few minutes came hurrying back, shouting to his wife that he had been bitten by a copperhead snake. Bosler came near dying from the effects of the snake's poison, and it was not until two days after the snake bit him that Bosler was able to tell how it happened. He had gone to get \$50 he had on deposit in an old shoe under a board in the corner of the yard, and as he reached in to get the shoe the snake struck him.

Upon hearing the story Mrs. Bosler went out to get the money where her husband had left it. The shoe was still under the board, and the farmer's wife reached in to get it, when she caught a glimpse of a copperhead snake lying there. She was not quick enough to jerk her hand back before the snake struck her. It sank its fangs in her thumb so deep that she dragged the copperhead along from under the board when she pulled her hand out. She shook it loose and ran screaming to the house.

As soon as he had attended to his wife's snake bite Farmer Bosler got his gun, went out to the place where the snake seemed to be standing guard and lifted the board. Colled on the old shoe was the copperhead, and it showed fight at once. Bosler jumped aside and shot the serpent's head off. The \$50 was all right in the shoe, and Farmer Bosler removed it to the house.

The news of this adventure of the Bosler family with the copperhead snake soon spread about the neighborhood, and then the farmers began coming into Flatonis every day to deposit in the banks all sorts and conditions of money. The cashier of the First national bank of Flatonis says that for that week the deposits in that bank were double what they had been in any previous week in its history.

CAN SUPPLY WORLD'S TIN.

San Francisco Man Says Alaska Deposits Cover an Area of Two Hundred and Fifty Miles.

San Francisco.—H. W. Hammond has recently returned from the tin fields of Alaska, and is enthusiastic over the future of tin mining in that territory. He says that the placer deposits of tin ore, or cassiterite, near Cape Prince of Wales, are spread over an area 25 miles long and ten miles wide.

"In this field," he said, "there is enough placer tin in sight to equal for a century the present world output of 97,000 tons annually. Outcroppings of the ore from which these placer deposits have come have been located at various points in the York mountain range to the eastward, but thus far the main ledges have not been uncovered. The placer fields themselves are so large, however, and so easily worked that quartz mining is not likely to be necessary or advisable for decades to come."

Of 15 assays made by Hammond the lowest percentage of tin obtained was 59 and the highest 76. The cassiterite occurs underneath a stratum of other gravels from eight to ten feet thick.

BEE'S HIVE IN A CHIMNEY.

Wealthy Man's Home Is Chosen by an Army of Insects as Place for Making Honey.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A shower of soot, followed by streams of honey, emerging from the gas grate into the drawing room, dumfounded the family of Lemuel J. Eelby, who occupy a handsome home at Angeleno Heights.

Investigation, hurriedly made to stop the stream and save the drawing room from ruin, showed that a large colony of bees had selected the chimney of the Eelby residence for their honey making, it being convenient to an unlimited supply of choice flowers that beautify that neighborhood. During the heat of the last week something went wrong in the structure of the honey factory, causing the golden store to flow down the flue into the house.

There was such an abundant supply that the preponderance of soot was soon overcome, and the last of the sweet stream to enter the drawing room was spooned up and served on the table.

The Poetry of Peace.

There are daily indications that Russia would now welcome an alliance with Japan. Peril is a monster of such yellow men, that to be hated needs but to be seen; but seen too oft, familiar with its face, we first endure, then envy, then embrace.

Did a Great Work.

James Carey Walker, of Baltimore, a blind student for the ministry, has performed a remarkable feat of reducing to the point system 11 chapters of the book of St. John and Hadley and Allen's Greek grammar in Greek letters.

Argentina Wheat Acreage.

According to the official report of the Argentine minister of agriculture, the acreage of wheat covers 5,617,291 hectares and increased 1,022,814 hectares, showing increases of 14.57 and 5.53 per cent, respectively above last year.

WE LEAD IN TOBACCO

THIS COUNTRY IS GREATEST CONSUMER ON EARTH.

United States Uses 5.40 Pounds Per Head a Year—Belgium Leads in Per Capita Consumption of the "Fragrant Weed."

Washington.—The United States leads all other nations in the total consumption of tobacco, while Belgium stands at the head of the tobacco-consuming countries so far as the per capita consumption of the "fragrant weed" is concerned. Germany and Russia are the only other two countries besides the United States which show a total consumption of over 100,000,000 pounds.

While the habit of using tobacco may be regarded as well-nigh universal though not all the countries show increases in the use of this narcotic during the more recent period, the per capita consumption in the different countries shows the most varying quantities, as can be seen from the following table, prepared in the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, which shows the total and per capita consumption of tobacco in the principal countries during the most recent available year:

Table with columns: Country, Total consumption (Pounds), Per capita consumption (Pounds).

It is understood, of course, that the per capita figures are of value only for comparative purposes, in case the per head consumption of one country is put against the per head consumption of another, or in case the per head consumption in the same country is traced for a period of time in order to discover the growth or decrease of the tobacco consumption. Neither do these figures throw any light upon the average consuming capacity of the actual smoking population. The adult male population, including persons over 15 years of age, which furnishes the great majority of the users of tobacco, constitutes normally less than one-third of the entire population, so that the per capita consumption figures of the table above should be multiplied by three and more in order to obtain averages coming near the figures of actual consumption. In those countries where women are also given to the use of tobacco the average consumption per smoker comes nearer the average per head of population. Where, as in the case of new countries, the number of men is proportionately larger this preponderance of males is most likely to affect the figures of tobacco consumption. In comparing countries with high and low birth rates, such as Germany and France, the relatively larger number of adults in the latter country should be taken into consideration in discussing average consumption figures.

SHOWS VINELESS POTATOES

"Inventor" at Montana Fair Exhibits Tubers Which He Declares Were Grown in Layers.

Great Falls, Mont.—At the county fair here there is on exhibition what the "inventor" calls vineless potatoes. D. D. Darst, the discoverer of the new process for producing potatoes, announced he could grow potatoes in from two to three months in a special preparation discovered by himself in layers on top of each other and without vines.

His experiments have been conducted in a box eight feet square. In the bottom of this box a layer of Darst's preparation is placed to the depth of three inches and a number of potatoes planted therein. Another layer of three inches is scattered over these potatoes and more potatoes planted in the usual manner, and so on until the frame is full.

Darst declares the box may be built to almost any height with layer after layer of potatoes without affecting the producing quality of his composition, and that he can have new potatoes for market in any climate at any time of the year.

TO HAVE SILVER MONUMENT

Mexican Mining King, Worth \$30,000,000, to Erect Costly Shaft.

Chihuahua, Mexico.—What probably will be the costliest monument erected in recent times will be placed above the grave of Mrs. Margaret Alvarado, wife of Pedro Alvarado, the peon mining king of Mexico.

The monument will be of Italian marble and solid silver. Two tons of silver from Alvarado's famous Palmilla mine in the Parrel district will be used. A steel frame will be built around the grave to guard against the theft of silver from the shaft.

The output of Alvarado's Palmilla mine is now \$100,000 a week. This is the heaviest production in the history of the property. Part of Alvarado's wealth is in the form of silver bars and is stored in a steel cage in the mine. When he discovered the Palmilla vein Alvarado was working as a mine laborer for 75 cents a day. Now he is worth at least \$30,000,000.

Question of Precedence.

Fred Raika, the American traveling bootblack, intends to visit, in addition to King Edward, the czar of Russia and the emperor of Japan. If the difficult question of precedence can be arranged.

EMPRESS ON THE STAGE.

Jacques Lebaudy's Former Companion Singing in a Berlin Theatre—Called "Commonplace."

Berlin.—Mme. de Dion, the companion of Jacques Lebaudy, whom he for some time designated empress of the Sahara, has been displaying her accomplishments upon the variety stage in Berlin with more or less success. The story told by the German press agents is that she and Lebaudy quarreled because she refused to make her entrance into the Sahara town on the back of a camel.

Notwithstanding this, all the billboards in Berlin heralded her coming with highly colored pictures of a lady riding upon a dromedary, clad in a costume of green leaves, which, the irreverent German paragraphs point out, is much more suitable to the climate of the Sahara than to that of northern Germany.

Toward the end of the performance at the theater where she appears two negroes, wearing turbans and tropical suits of linen, trot upon the stage, carrying a sort of sedan chair. Out of this the empress of the Sahara emerges, clad in an everyday variety of stage toilet of black jet trimmed with bunches of violets. She nods in friendly but rather careless style to the audience and sings two songs, the first being a sentimental one, and the other of a decidedly opposite character.

Her performance stirs up no great excitement in the audience. She usually receives a polite but not very enthusiastic allowance of applause from the spectators. Then she curtseys slightly and, with a gracious and condescending smile, vanishes from the stage.

The German newspapers, so far from finding anything romantic about her, cruelly describe her as a commonplace, second-grade variety actress.

ADD TO TRADE OF CANADA

United States Shippers Get Large Share of Dominion Business—Great Britain Loser.

Ottawa.—The detailed statement of Canada's foreign trade, just available, for the past fiscal year not only shows a continued increase in the volume of trade between Canada and the United States, but it also exhibits a large decrease in the aggregate trade with Great Britain.

In spite of the discriminatory tariff of one-third in favor of British goods, the imports from Great Britain last year to the Dominion fell off by nearly \$1,500,000, while Canada's exports to the mother country in the same period decreased by over \$15,500,000. The total imports from Great Britain were \$38,811, and the exports from Canada to that country amounted to \$101,565,771. On the other hand, Canada imported from the United States last year goods to the value of \$166,040,890, making an increase of over \$9,000,000 as compared with the preceding year, while Canada's exports to the United States for the same period were \$75,563,015, which shows a betterment of nearly \$5,000,000 over the year previous.

The total foreign trade of Canada for the year ending June 30 last aggregated \$470,151,289, showing a decrease in the sum total as compared with the year previous of \$2,581,749. The import trade reached \$268,834,417, an increase of \$7,622,614, and the export trade \$201,316,872, a decrease of more than \$10,000,000, of which \$7,559,493 was in domestic products only.

LIVING IS HIGH IN FRANCE.

Surprising Figures Given in New Bulletin of Bureau of Commerce at Washington.

Washington.—Economists and tariff revisionists are furnished material for argument in a comparison of the cost of living in free trade England and high protection France, which has been published by the department of commerce and labor. It is claimed in the publication that the English have one-third more to spend than the French, and more money is earned in England than in France. The cost of living in England is far less than it is in France.

Butter in France costs 30 to 50 cents a pound, Swiss cheese 25 to 30 cents a pound, and fowls 30 to 50 cents each. Milk is 10 cents a quart, bread 4 cents a pound and meat 30 to 50 cents a pound. Fruits, which are grown abundantly in France, cost twice as much as they do in England; bananas and oranges, which Algiers exports by millions, cost four cents each. Coffee is 50 to 60 cents a pound, tea as much as \$1.40 to \$1.80 a pound, and sugar 10 to 12 cents a pound. Coal in Paris is worth \$14 a ton, and in many houses heat is a great rarity. In London two boxes of matches are given for one cent, but in France each box costs two cents, and the matches are bad. Drugs are almost prohibitively expensive.

Economy is so essential in France that it is as common in that country as it is rare in England. The French have made an art of utilizing remnants, and this applies to dress as well as to food.

His Better Fifth.

T. F. Hogan, of North Tarrytown, N. Y., who weighs nearly 500 pounds, has married 100-pound Helen E. Fitzgerald, of Jersey City. He must be prepared for more or less levity when he refers to her as his better half.

Oil Out of the Question.

Kansas reports that her corn crop for this year is worth \$75,000,000. Why does Kansas continue to worry about a few million dollars' worth of oil?

FIND BURIED CA.

SUM OF \$150,000, STOLEN AT CHICAGO FIRE, FOUND.

Sailors on Lake Boat Listen to Stranger's Yarn—They Seek Lost Treasure and Unearth It on Lake Michigan Island.

Traverse City.—Jay Spangel, barber, and Joseph Gagnon, blacksmith, both of Northport, 30 miles north of Point Leelanau peninsula, claim to have found a buried treasure of \$150,000, said to have been stolen in Chicago at the time of the great fire in 1871.

According to the story that has reached here, two sailors went to Northport several days ago and, engaging a launch, sailed for Northport island. They were gone a few days, when they returned, and, securing provisions for a long stay on the island, engaged a man to take them there. Later the men returned for tools such as are used in digging and mining.

The actions of the strangers aroused the suspicions of the residents, who had often heard the tradition of the buried treasure, and the barber and the blacksmith secured a launch and followed them. They arrived at the island and found where the men were excavating. Awaiting their opportunity when the strangers were absent, they secured the treasure and returned to Northport.

The story of the buried treasure is an old tradition along the east shore of Lake Michigan. It is said that at the time of the great fire two men stole \$150,000 in cash, and, securing a schooner, put to sea. They were followed by the officers, who chased them across the lake and along the east shore, but there lost sight of them. When they passed the Fox islands the men landed and buried the treasure. Putting to sea again, they were overtaken by a storm and one of them was drowned. The other was picked up later and sent to a prison in Canada, where he died.

Just before his death he wrote to his wife, telling of the buried money and giving her a map of the district. She married again and told her second husband of the treasure. He did not believe it, but one day when a steamer was passing the Fox islands he repeated the yarn to the sailors.

It is believed that the two strangers who started the search were members of the crew that listened to the yarn.

USES WIRELESS FROM AUTO

Millionaire and Enthusiast from Auto Scheme Whereby He Is in Constant Communication.

New York.—Maj. William R. Wetmore, a millionaire resident of Allenhurst, N. J., the oldest member of the New York Yacht club, has contrived a scheme whereby he can keep in direct communication with his brokers in Wall street while he is touring New Jersey roads in his automobile.

A wireless telegraph instrument of his own construction has been placed in the tonneau of the car, and a similar instrument in the railroad station at Allenhurst. There Station Master Fred Gerner receives messages by wire from New York, and transmits them by wireless to Maj. Wetmore up to a distance of 20 miles.

The transmitter is as crude as it could well be. Two pieces of board are fastened together in the shape of a cross, and copper wires are strung across these. The transmitter looks more like a "crossbar" than anything else. The receiver is an ordinary telephone receiver. Maj. Wetmore and Gerner both are telegraph operators.

Although purely an experiment at first, the arrangement proved of such value to Maj. Wetmore that he undoubtedly will increase the power of the batteries and cells so that he always will be within speaking distance of Wall street.

RESURRECTS LAW OF 1799.

New Jersey Justice of Peace Finds Scheme to Check Inebriety So Old That It Is New.

Orange, N. J.—Justice of the Peace William E. Summers, of Milburn, proposes to invoke the aid of the revised statutes of 1799 in solving Milburn's drink problem. He thinks the town ought to be rid of some of its chronic drunkards.

The law passed in 1799 gives the justice power to order the overseer of the poor to post three notices in the most public places in the township notifying all persons against selling or giving or supplying the advertised person with liquor.

Every saloon keeper in town will be served with a copy of the blacklist and anyone found disobeying the order will be arrested and fined ten dollars for each offense.

It has not been decided yet who will compile the jag census or what constitutes a confirmed drunkard. Under this old law and its amendments and under the new law for disorderly persons, the judge has the authority, if the man is brought before him twice for drunkenness, to send him to jail for a year.

Seems Logical.

"The Russian army," says a St. Petersburg paper, "thirsts for a battle." Is that why the Russian army is drinking to Roosevelt, the peace maker?

Not Guilty for Once.

Emperor William has contributed to the Italian earthquake fund, although his majesty was not accused of fomenting that disturbance.

HONOR TO WAR USES

Japanese Military in Elaborate Public Funerals Their Key Note.

In spite of the fact, or possibly because of the fact, that the Japanese, so far from being a nation of ascetics, have probably a less number of horses than any other nation, the important race not only below the intelligence and education, they are felt and yielded to the impulse to give with an elaborate funeral to the very large number of these animals that have given up their lives in the Japanese service since the war with Russia began.

says the New York Times, judging from the brief reports of the ceremony at Yokohama, it was of a character distinctly Buddhist and included the bestowal of posthumous names upon these unhappy victims of a struggle certainly not their own, just as is done for the human dead by the practitioners of that gentle cult, but the affair was evidently much more Japanese than Buddhist, and it is very pleasant to see that the men who are fighting with such desperate and effectual courage against a colossal antagonist can find time for paying grateful honors to humble allies that never received any such recognition in the occidental countries where their military assistance has been much longer and to a much greater extent.

Of course, the cavalryman everywhere is fond of his horse, and, when circumstances permit, treats him much better than would be dictated by the mere practicalities of war. This sentimentality, however, is wholly individual, and in the west no cavalry horse receives a single official thought after it is dead. But the Japanese are different. Feeling only what we see, that war is for horses a thing more frightful than it is for men, they give the poor beast a posthumous reward. What estimate, in their hearts, they place on such a recompense for such victims it would be hard to say—as hard as it is to say what dogma and doctrine. Most of the educated and "modern" Japanese would smile, no doubt, if questioned as to the sense or the utility of ceremonial honors for dead horses, and they would talk as scientifically as any of us about the reflex action of such exercise as the only one of any value, and yet the chances are that even the most advanced of them mitigates his agnosticism with incomprehensible reservations and qualifications. They are all poetical, and that in itself is a form of piety which perhaps not the least sincere.

ORDER SPECIAL CIGARETTES

For This Exclusiveness Both Men and Women Consumers Pay Big Prices.

A tobacconist in the vicinity of Madison square exhibits a window full of cigarettes made to order, adorned with the crest or monogram in gold of men about town who can afford to pay for such luxuries, says the New York Times. A few boxes of cigarettes made up in the sizes affected by women indicate that extravagances of this sort are not confined to one sex. Customers who have cigarettes made to order have their crest or monogram printed on extra fine paper by some fashionable stationer, and take the pads to the tobacconist to be filled and rolled with the tobacco they most fancy. Domestic grades are quite as much in demand as Egyptian or Turkish. For this exclusiveness they pay from \$150 to \$200 a thousand for cigarettes that if bought in the open shop would cost them \$50 or \$75 a thousand.

Cigarette smokers have their peculiarities. Some of them are as cranky as an old woman if their special orders are rolled a little closer or a trifle looser than they are accustomed to have them. To a young man in the Raquet club who was "kicking" on this score the dealer said: "Very well, Mr. Blank. Give us permission to sell these in our stock and we'll make you another lot."

"What," was the answer, "with my monogram on them? I like your impertinence, sir. Those cigarettes must be destroyed."

More than one uptown tobacconist makes cigarettes to order for young men in the British aristocracy who have wed American girls. While in this country they acquired a fondness for Virginia tobacco and won't smoke any other. A well-known American woman living in London has cigarettes made for her in New York of the commonest kind of Virginia straight-cut tobacco, such as is sold in five-cent packages. She buys them in lots of 5,000, close rolled, and of special size.

Tips to Chefs and Butlers.

Five per cent. is the regular commission allowed to chefs and butlers by all the tradesmen in this city. To the chef goes the profit on what he buys and the butler's smaller earnings come from such articles as it falls to his lot to order. Even from this small amount it is possible for these household employes to make a comfortable sum. When a monthly bill for fruit amounts to \$500 the butler is assured of a little extra profit, while the chef who orders for a house party of 40 game for three dinners at a cost of \$300, enjoys a prequisite that is not to be scorned. These two items come from the same domestic establishment.—N. Y. Sun.

Transformed.

She—I thought the Johnsons said that uncle of theirs had such bad manners they couldn't invite him to visit them. He—They did; but since he has come into a million pounds they have decided that he was only eccentric.—Casell's Journal.

Shamrock Salmon.

A salmon on which all the spots are in the shape of a shamrock was caught in Ireland recently. It has been placed on exhibition in Manchester.—London Mail.