



# THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City (Special).—The new Harper's Bazar kimono, may be treated effectively in foulards, wash silks, India weaves, or lawns. The fulness



A KIMONO WITH RUFFLES.

of the skirt may be pleated or gathered into the yoke. The design provides for two box-pleats on each side of the front, and three similar pleats in the back. It consists of one-half of yoke, full sleeve to be pleated or gathered into armhole, band for sleeve, and wide collar-band passing about the neck. Where ruffled trimming is preferred, these bands may be omitted. If the garment is to do service as an invalid's wrap it may be lined throughout with veiling or thin flannel of contrasting shade. Where lawn, cotton crepe (a very serviceable medium), or Persian figured foulard is to be employed and the garment is to be used as a cozy lounging-robe for summer wear, it will not need to be lined. An endless variety of pretty effects may be secured in kimonos by introducing yoke and bands of plain color with skirt and sleeves of Oriental silks or lawns. White wash silk, lawn, or batiste may be embellished with pale pink, mauve, or blue silk bands and

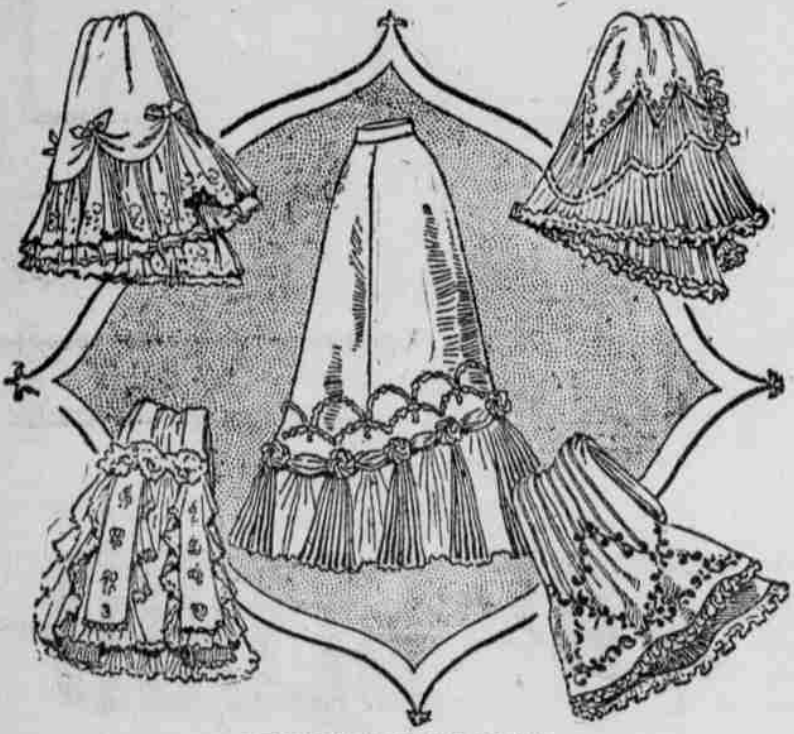
just because it is so very new and novel, but too conspicuous to find favor, is the fashion of having hats of light tints and short chiffon capes to match, that are only suitable for mid-summer wear. While this idea will undoubtedly be short-lived and scant-favored, yet it is among the novelties of the season. Combinations of pink and blue are most commonly exhibited, but one absurd creation was of pale green in toque shape, trimmed with bunches of green and purple grapes with a green chiffon cape tied with purple ribbons.

**Summer Street Gowns Shorter.**  
Summer gowns for morning and street wear are being made decidedly shorter, some even quite to clear the ground, or at least to stand out all around that there is no apparent train effect. The demi train is still in vogue for afternoon dressy gowns and indoor wear. Very few underskirts are worn this season under the dress skirts, and these are fitted exactly to the outside one with as little fullness as possible, to preserve the correct slender effect.

**A Novelty in Waists.**  
A novelty in waists is made of ecru linen crash, woven with a coarse thread and open mesh, which makes it semi-transparent. It is trimmed with bands of white linen embroidered in colors, or with narrow heavy lace insertion and black velvet ribbon. The material really looks like common sack, but it is rather stylish in effect.

**Fichu Effects Prevail.**  
Get a fichu! Get a fichu! If you want to be smart, get a fichu! If you want the coming and proper summer gown adjunct, get a fichu! The prevailing ideas in the dress world at the present time all run to fichu effects and all kinds of figures may be becomingly dressed with them, so varied are they as to cut and arrangement.

**The Sunshade Year.**  
The rose-petaled effect is one of the handsomest of the season's novelties. White lace inserts in silks, tucks horizontal or vertical, cordings and plisses of every variety of stuff are so



PERFECTION IN PETTICOATS.

yoke. If ruffles are used the material for same should be cut on the straight of the goods and of uniform width—viz., five inches deep.

Nine yards of material 27-30 inches wide will be required to make this kimono for a person of medium size.

**Petticoats From Paris.**  
The group of gorgeousness in petticoats shown in the large engraving, straight from gay Paris, illustrates to what extent they carry the elaboration of trimming, of which they are so fond. Knife pleatings, appliques, frills, ruffles, lace, ribbon and the silk itself, all find a place on these chef d'oeuvres of lingerie. Silk is the textile invariably used by the women of Paris for their underskirts for ordinary wear, and for state occasions and for high toilets very rich brocades.

In shape they follow the trend of the fashionable outside skirt, having very narrow gores and a not exaggerated flare from the knees down. The latest ones close on the side. A broad flounce is the most usual trimming for their bottoms, sometimes graduating from the back and sometimes straight around. Knife plaiting is most used for these flounces, and in some cases this is done at intervals, leaving space for an embroidered or lace inserting or applique.

**Long Shoulder Effects.**  
Women who have been bewailing the too terrible trying effect of the perfectly plain sleeve, will rejoice to hear that word comes from an authentic source that there is to be a little fullness in the tops of the sleeves, or a little trimming to modify the very close-fitting effect. Of course, this will not be generally adopted, as yet many gowns are being still made with the perfectly smooth sleeve top. The long shoulder seams do riguer now have helped to bring about this change, and the desired result may be obtained by running a piece of the material down over the top of the sleeve, or a three-cornered cap, or epaulettes, is used either loose or applied over the top of the sleeve. Every device is employed to give the proper long shoulder effect and added breadth, too. Many of the lace-trimmed gowns have inserting carried over the sleeve top, ending in a point.

**Hats and Capes to Match.**  
A late mode that deserves mention,

artistically treated that the sunshades of 1900 seem to put all the other years in the shade.

**Neckwear Galore.**  
In neckwear long lace scarfs knotted ends, Empire ties, berthas, fronts for bolero jackets, four-in-hand silk ring scarfs, and the familiar stock collar in a thousand forms comprise the assortment.

**A Pretty V-Shaped Neck.**  
A V-shaped neck, filled in with transparent lace, is a pretty accompaniment for the lace undersleeves.

**New Idea For Mourning Cape.**  
A new idea is to furnish a red cloth mourning cape with a short shoulder cape of drab cloth.

**Popular Tints.**  
Khaki and beige tints of all kinds and degrees are very much worn.

**A Decided Novelty.**



Coats finished off about the neck without a collar are decided novelties this season. The one shown here is for a general utility outing costume, a light-weight, dark-colored Oxford mixture, the facings of ravers and cuffs being melton in a buckskin sluff. The hat, a soft brown felt, is recommended for its becoming smartness.

## AN AMERICAN SULTAN.

HOW UNCLE SAM TOOK A POTENTATE UNDER THE FLAG.

General Bates's Deal With the Sultan of Sulu—He is a Very Canny Young Man—A Moral Victory in Diplomacy—A Thrilling Moment in the Negotiations.

OSCAR KING DAVIS writes as follows in *Ainslee's Magazine*: "The Sultan of Sulu is a young man, but he gives the impression of knowing what he is about and just what he wants. His head is rather large and well shaped. His skin is the color of old copper that has been polished. His eyes are well apart, but he has a trick of drooping the lids that makes him look sleepy and indifferent. He has a good firm jaw and chin, with a medianized straight nose. He wore on his head a fez which started red, but after a while he took off an outer covering and it was white. As far as waistcoat and trousers were concerned, he was in correct evening dress. His coat was a gorgeous creation in corn-yellow silk that came clear to his heels and had long flowing sleeves. His feet were shod with patent leathers. Two of the three Datos were in regulation Moro dress, the other wore trousers as big as a woman's, and a blue and white checked flannel blazer. All the Datos carried large knives and chewed betel nut.

Business began immediately with the reading of the draft of the agreement proposed by the Americans. It was modeled on the old Spanish treaty—as it was called—and guaranteed the Moros all the usual rights and religious freedom, except that General Bates made it very distinct that juramentadoism would not be tolerated. It provided also that our flag must be flown, that we should occupy such places as we saw fit for military purposes, that we would continue the Sultan's pay for ruling his people and that we would not sell or dispose of the islands without the knowledge and consent of the Sultan. The agreement had been done into their language by Mr. Schuck, the interpreter, and the secretary read it, while the Sultan turned his back on his followers and looked bored to death.

Objection arose at once, when discussion began, to the provision that our flag should be flown. In 1898, when the Spanish were too busy with us to pay attention to the Sultan, he went to Mecca flying his own flag, contrary to his agreement with the Spanish, and nothing derogatory happened to him. Therefore he could not see why he should not fly his own flag whenever he went abroad. The fact that that was a practical denial of our sovereignty and forfeited our protection did not appeal to him, in view of his experience. The argument went around in a ring for a few minutes, and then the General suggested that as they were not reaching a conclusion they should go on to something else. The Moros objected to the occupation for military purposes without specific permission of the Sultan. It developed that that was because they thought the land was to be taken without payment. When he found out that he would get money for it he yielded so readily as to create the impression that he wished we would occupy his whole dominion at once.

There was a provision about slavery which had given the General some anxiety. He was afraid that the Moros would object to his plan for the purchase of freedom on the ground that it would terminate slavery, which was exactly what he was aiming to do. They did object to the clause, but not on that ground. He had fixed an open set price which they thought was too high. With great show of deliberation the General consented that it should be reduced. It was a great victory for Moro diplomacy. The secretary did most of the talking for the Moros, but the sleepy and bored Sultan knew very well what he was saying. Two or three times when the Sultan looked as if he were about to sing, "There is a green hill far away," he cut into the discussion with a sudden directness that showed how closely he followed everything that was said. The three Datos made a few speeches which all those who understood them received with absolute impassivity. Twice they asked Kalvi for his opinion. He volunteered nothing, but when asked he made a talk which evidently did not suit. None of the discussion among themselves was interpreted, so that the Americans could tell only by appearances what was going on.

The followers of the Datos got tired of all the talk after a while, and strolled out into the yard to look at the guards and talk it all over. Kalvi's men went, too, and finally Kalvi went. Soon afterward there was a commotion in the yard. The instant thought of every American there was the same—the bad blood between Kalvi and the Sultan had found expression in a fight of their men. The three Datos with the Sultan jumped out of their chairs and rushed out of the room, clenching at their big knives as they went. It was a nervous minute, and we wished that we had not given such a remarkable evidence of our confidence in the Moros as to bring the four ladies with us. But whatever he thought, no American gave any sign that he was in the least disturbed. General Bates gave one sharp look down the line of his little party, and saw everybody at least outwardly calm. The ladies were as cool as the men. The general's eyes snapped and that was all. In another minute word came from below that the guard had arrested a man. That was the end of it. Kalvi came back and sat down. His men trooped in again. Sweet peace brooded over us once more.

**The Diamond Industry in Brazil.**  
While the diamond mines at Kimberley have been producing about \$18,000,000 worth of gems a year, the industry in Brazil, formerly the most important diamond-producing country in the world, has fallen to a low ebb. It is now carried on only by individuals or small associations working in a crude manner. The yield was never much over \$1,000,000 in any year, and the product is now worth annually less than \$200,000, and yet the quality of the Brazil stones averages higher than that of the Kimberley output.

**The Cemeteries of London.**  
The cemeteries around London cover 2900 acres, and the land they occupy represents a capital of \$100,000,000.

## IT IS A HIDEOUS BIRD.

The Extremely Queer Appearance and Funny Actions of the Adjutant.

"The plainest of the large wading birds to be seen in many of our zoological gardens is the adjutant, a native of India and Africa," remarked a naturalist to a Star writer a day or two ago. "Nature seems to have designed him in an experimental mood, and, disgusted with her handiwork, to have turned him out unfinished. The young adjutant, with his bald head and beak like a pickax, is repulsively ugly, and the melancholy gravity of his demeanor suggests that he has seen himself mirrored in some still pond, and the revelation is weighing upon his mind. As he grows older, however, and begins to take a lively interest in dead rats the effects of the shock to his vanity passes away. He becomes jaunty—nay, frivolous—and in sheer lightness of heart attends dancing parties on the mud slopes of his inclosure, where he ducks and bows and kicks and scrapes with half-dilated wings, to the admiration of his feathered companions. All the cranes and storks are great dancers, and in the early pairing season you may see really graceful terpsichorean performances in the paddock of any zoo where they are on exhibition. An elderly adjutant practicing his steps all by himself is a spectacle the sympathetic observer can hardly regard without mingled laughter and tears. He is so awkward, so ungainly, yet so cheerfully earnest about it, you are sorry for the deluded bird, and yet cannot refrain from hoping that the heart of the hen adjutant will be moved by the pathetic display of inaptitude."

**A Windfall.**  
The wealth of a family living downtown was increased in a sudden and most unexpected way one day. The story reads much like fiction, being of the too-good-to-be-true order, but is backed by facts. A great deal of the world's goods had already fallen to the family's lot, so that the tale cannot be made picturesque with words telling how starvation had been stayed. The head of the further-enriched family is a widow, whose father, long since dead, had been a successful business man and employed numerous men. The widow was visited on the day in question by a priest from a local church, who stated that he came to return money that had been stolen from her father forty years ago. All the priest would say was that the money had been given him by the man to give to the rightful owner. He turned over to the surprised woman \$1700, and the balance representing interest. When the amazed recipient asked whether or not the man could easily spare the money, the priest replied that he had become rich. It is supposed that the man had been one of the employees of the woman's father, and that he had kept track of the family for many years, with the purpose of some day paying back the money. The widow had no previous knowledge of the robbery.—Philadelphia Record.

**How Georgie Disposed of His Relatives.**  
Just ahead of me in the train the other morning sat two men who were telling the stories that are never old, about the bright sayings of their children. One of them, however, had a brand-new one about his four-year-old Georgie. This youngster had been safely tucked in bed after a day of the most fatiguing play. He yawned while being undressed, and was all but asleep by the time he found himself between the sheets. His mother none the less insisted upon his repeating the prayer of childhood. He started sleepily, requiring prompting at the beginning of every line. Drowsiness had nearly won the mastery by the time that he had obediently got as far as "take my soul."

"God bless—" prompted his mother.  
Georgie has a long list of relatives. There was a flutter of his sleep-laden lids as he lumped them altogether:  
"God bless the whole shooting-match!"  
And he was asleep at last.—Boston Transcript.

**Best Exercise For Reducing Flesh.**  
The Turkish bath is, according to expert authority, a lazy and not always a sure way to get rid of superfluous flesh. In fact, the enforced quiet of two or three hours which should follow the properly taken Turkish bath is apt to nullify the loss of weight by the profuse perspiration. To be preferred to the hot-air or hot-box bathing, according to the same authority, is a system of exercise that similarly induces perspiration, and at the same time tends to produce muscle, the real enemy to fat. Probably the best and simplest exercise is walking. This does not, however, mean dragging around in clothes that gird the waist, neck, arms and corsage to the point of stricture through poorly ventilated shops. A brisk tramp in the open air in light, easy clothes, with head erect and chest thrown out, is the way to get the real benefit of the exercise of walking.

**Battle Between a Fox Terrier and a Snake.**  
A fox terrier belonging to Deputy Sheriff James Smith, an attaché of the District Attorney's office, of Rochester, N. Y., had an encounter with a black snake on Smith's farm, a mile out of Brighton, the other day. Mrs. Smith went out to the barn to close one of the doors, and on coming back saw the snake lying across the path. She ran to get a stick, and just then Gyp, the fox terrier, came bounding out of the house. Gyp seized the snake by the body near the head and the snake wound itself about Gyp's neck. Mrs. Smith returned with a stick and tried to help the dog out, but could not get in a blow that would tell. Gyp finally sank down exhausted in the roadway, and at the same instant the snake's coils slackened and it dropped dead. Gyp, after panting for a few moments, got up and was as well as ever. The snake was five feet six inches in length.

**The Luxuriousness of the Plants and the "Health" of their foliage is testimony to the success of the method.** While Dr. Fisher raises primarily for the interest he takes in the proposition from a scientific standpoint, he finds that his 108 feet of glass brings him in a handsome little sum every year on account of the great excellence of the fruit. The tomato itself is unusually heavy and solid, and of a very beautiful and true tomato color. The variety used is the "best of all," and the fruit indeed looks like its name.

**Geraniums and carnations raised the same way have the same rankness and insistent air of health that the tomatoes show.** This was a poser to some of the members of the committee from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society who visited the place some days ago. The house is in competition for the society's prize for the "best house of tomatoes," and members of the Committee on Vegetables and Gardens made a visit of inspection. The party consisted of the following: Patrick Norton, J. H. Woodford, Warren Howard Heustis, George D. Moore, Varnum Frost, Jackson Dawson, Henry D. Wilson, from the

## RAISES IDEAL TOMATOES.

A METHOD OF SUB-IRRIGATION THAT PRODUCES GREAT RESULTS.

Not a Drop of Water Ever Goes on the Surface of the Soil Which Supports the Plants—Geraniums and Carnations Raised the Same Way.

WHEN Dr. Jabez Fisher, of Fitchburg, announced he had discovered that tomatoes could be best grown by constant and thorough sub-irrigation, says the Boston Globe, the farmers who have raised them in other ways for years shook their heads and said they guessed the doctor was mistaken—only that isn't the exact word they used.

But he never intended to raise them outdoors in that way. He raises them in a hothouse with sub-irrigation, and he gets fifteen cents more a pound for the Boston market. Dr. Fisher, as his title implies, received his M. D., and some years ago started out to practise medicine, but he soon wearied of his profession, and found himself out of sympathy with many of its teachings and doctrines. Always interested in the care and culture of growing things, his scientifically trained mind found in the realm of plant life a field for research which he saw might be as exhaustive and valuable in its way as any of the problems of the human body.

Four years ago he built on his place, two miles from Fitchburg, a hothouse 108 feet long and 18 feet wide. He has experimented and evolved his theories of fertilizer, and most of all he has been happy in the work under his hand.

He says that he adopted his present method of raising tomatoes partly by accident and partly by working out his theories to their logical conclusion. For four years now he has been sending them to market raised by this method, which is, to say the least, revolutionary.

The aim of all irrigation is to give the plants water when they need it. It is the ability to do this that makes the Arkansas valley apples raised in Manzanola and other points, for instance, so perfect in flavor and appearance. They are given water when they need it. In this country the apple may become "set" on the tree and begin to develop, and the orchardist have to wait for days for a shower to give his thirsty trees a very necessary drink. There the orchardist turns on his water when the apple is "set" and the result is a fair, perfect apple. This, then, is the great advantage of raising fruit commercially with irrigation. In the irrigating of trees a furrow is turned alongside the tree about under the ends of the branches. Down this the water is run for varying lengths of time and then turned off. The water sinks into the roots, which drink it up into the tree.

Tomatoes raised by the acre in that country in the open are irrigated in the same way, but with more frequency, of course, than apples. The tomato is a vegetable that requires a great deal of moisture, a large per cent. of its substance being water. Dr. Fisher came to the conclusion that the tomato not only needs a very frequent drink, but needs a perpetual one. So he went to work on that plan.

About November he plants in a three-inch pot a single tomato seed. Immediately the pot is set in a pan having water in it. The soil is a prepared one and is enriched with a chemical fertilizer which the doctor has perfected and has made for him according to his own formula. To digress for a moment, he used to use different fertilizers for different plants, but now he uses the same fertilizer for all plants and all soils. The soil he disregards to some extent, holding that the food should be such as goes into the making of the plant and not into the soil itself.

The usual method of raising tomato plants from the seed is to sow the seed in a cold frame or forcing box, and when the plants are big enough, to "prick them out," which is simply separating and setting them by themselves. The doctor's method obviates this tedious and delicate operation. Each plant has its own home in the three-inch pot, and there it stays and grows till it is about five weeks old. Then it is set in the final soil, where it is to grow to maturity and fruit, without transplanting or handling. At all times it is still standing in its pan of water and drinking constantly.

The receptacle where it finally grows is a bottomless iron box about six inches deep and with about four inches of soil in it. Three plants are set in each box or frame. The end plants are set twenty-one inches from the centre part. This frame is then set into a shallow tray of water and, having no bottom, the soil and the fibrous roots, which soon penetrate through to the bottom, suck up the water from the plant constantly. From then till the fruit is gathered and the plant is through blossoming the water is never allowed to remain out of the pans. In other words not a drop of water ever goes to the surface of the soil which supports the tomatoes, but it is constantly being supplied as the plant itself demands it, to the roots.

The luxuriantness of the plants and the "health" of their foliage is testimony to the success of the method. While Dr. Fisher raises primarily for the interest he takes in the proposition from a scientific standpoint, he finds that his 108 feet of glass brings him in a handsome little sum every year on account of the great excellence of the fruit. The tomato itself is unusually heavy and solid, and of a very beautiful and true tomato color. The variety used is the "best of all," and the fruit indeed looks like its name.

## A MAN WHO SELLS GUM.

An Expert Talks Entertainingly on the Sole Commodity.

"Gum greets you in your arms and bids you adieu in your remarks," remarked Mr. T. J. Halpin, Louisville. "I don't suppose a man who stops to think how gum greets the people. It's in their shoes, their carpets and their pencils, paper, paste, stationery and medicine, on their lips in the stiffening of their apparatus practically in or on some of our more articles with which they are daily dealings. Sixty million pounds of it are used a year, the cheap nine cents and the dearest, which is used in pharmacy and the coffee-ery trade, about ninety cents a stock is very hard to get now, to a change in the practice of the since leather went up. Formerly trimmed off the best hides square, giving the glue man the entire coverings of logs, tail head, but now they sacrifice only pieces about the eyes and a little the head. The result has been a advance since 1893 from \$7.50 a ton for the wet glue stock, which caused an advance of about fifty per cent. in the manufactured article, centre for manufacture of low-grade glue in Chicago, and for high-grade Peabody, Mass. In the industry is used almost universally. Alum turpentine and coal-oil barrels have been sized with it, and woodens for merchandise made of small parts are joined with it, while of course is used throughout the furniture trade. Only newspaper printers per is made without some glue. Any paper that is to be written with ink or present a smooth surface has to be treated with it at some in the manufacture. —New York Times-Democrat.

## CURIOS FACTS.

One hundred years ago it was considered a wonderful achievement for ten men to manufacture 48,000 pins in a day. Now three men make 7,500,000 pins in the same time.

After a heavy snowfall in Wyoming last winter a bunch of horses was recovered near Battle Lake by digging a trench through five feet of snow for a distance of three miles.

A. D. Storms applied for a marriage license in Hartford the other day. Connecticut law requires that the Christian name in such cases be given in full. He said that he had no Christian name, and that the letters "A. D." did not represent anything but just themselves.

With the Hindoos of to-day the ruby is esteemed as a talisman which is never shown willingly to friends, and is considered ominous of the worst possible fortune if it should happen to contain black spots. The ancients accredited it with the power of restraining passion, and regard it as a safeguard against lightning.

The great wall of China was recently measured by an American engineer. His measurements gave the height as eighteen feet. Every few hundred yards there is a tower twenty-five feet high. For 1300 miles the wall goes over plains and mountains, every foot of the foundation being of solid granite and the rest of the structure solid masonry.

In the annals of psychic science we find the following curious anecdote by M. Clovis Hughes, the Deputy, says the Petit Bleu, of Brussels; In 1871 he was imprisoned with his friend, Gaston Cramieux, at Marseilles. One day when they met in prison the latter said to M. Hughes, "When they shoot me I will prove the immortality of the soul by appearing to you in your cell." Some days later M. Hughes was awakened by a rapping on his table, which was continued for some time. Later he learned that his friend had been shot at that very moment.

A novelty in the matrimonial line was reported from Kansas City, Mo., a few days ago, it being nothing less than the marriage of a couple 200 miles apart by means of telegraphic messages. The groom, M. A. M. Candell, was in Kansas City expecting to go to Mulhall, a town in Oklahoma, where his bride, Miss Cundiff, lived; but he was suddenly required to start for Washington where he is employed by the Government, and therefore telegraphed his bride to consent to have the marriage ceremony by wire before he started for Washington. He went to the judge's office and secured the marriage license; then he went to the telegraph office in company with the clergyman. They signaled to the telegraph office in Mulhall and found that Miss Cundiff was at the other end of the wire. At her end of the line, the bride was accompanied by her parents and sister. The questions and responses were wired back and forth, and repeated at each end to the couple by the telegraph operators. The ceremony required just twenty-five minutes.

**The Variety in Door Knobs.**  
Door knobs are now made of iron, and they are still made in considerable variety of shapes and sizes of various kinds of wood. There are also made door knobs of glass. These are now produced in greater variety than formerly. They are made in smooth and in cut glass, and some of them, simple in design as they may be, are beautiful. Glass door knobs cost up to \$4 a pair. But while door knobs are made and sold in all these various materials, yet the prevailing knob in city use and the one that would be found, in one grade and quality or another, in most of the city's dwellings would be one of bronze.

Among the hundreds of varieties in which door knobs are made there may be found not only knobs in various conventional forms, but knobs made in conformity with architectural styles and historical periods. For all that, door knobs are not infrequently made to order for single houses from designs furnished by the architect.

**The Kaiser's Amazing Experience.**  
The German Emperor has a habit of fraternizing with his soldiers to an extent which would shock some of his kingly associates in Europe. When so engaged, he occasionally has amusing experiences. While recently inspecting a lot of recruits, he chanced to ask one young man his name. "Andree," replied the recruit. "Ah," said the Kaiser; "do you know that you have a most distinguished namesake?" "I do, your majesty." "Who told you that?" "My captain, your majesty." "And what did he tell you about Andree?" "He said he had gone to the North Pole in a balloon, your majesty, and he wished I had gone with him."

**Doctor's Queer Bills.**  
Dr. Colles, an eminent surgeon of Dublin, Ireland, who died in 1843, was remarkable for his plain dealing with himself. In his fee book he had many such candid entries as the following:  
"For giving ineffectual advice for deafness, one guinea."  
"For attempting to draw out the stump of a tooth, one guinea."  
"For telling him that he was no more ill than I was, one guinea."  
"For nothing that I know of, he did not pay me enough last time, one guinea."

**Africa's Numerous Wars.**  
There are six wars going on in Africa just at present. England is fighting the Boers and the Uganda hill tribes; France has three wars all directed against her hands, all directed against tribesmen in the interior, the Moors are battling with the tribesmen along the boundaries of Algeria.