HEAVY RAINS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE

WASHOUTS ON THE WILMINGTON AND

NORTHERN RAILROAD. in upper New Castle and Chester counville. Pa., is badly damaged. The upper Hibernia bridge is washed away. Mexico bridge, near Birdsboro, is seriously damaged, and it is feared that rains to-night will carry it away. Another bridge at Wilkinson's siding is gone. At Waynesburg Junction, 45 miles from Wilmington, 50 feet of the roadbed has been washed away. No trains south have been run farther than Springfield, 22 miles from Reading. Traffic from Springfield south to Coatesville, a distance of 19 miles, has been shut off to-day. In this distance there are many bridges crossing the afternoon will probably cause further damage. In places where the roadbed has been washed away the cuts are so deep that trestles will have to be built. On the Landenburg branch of the

Baltimore and Ohio no trains have arrived in this city to-day. There is a washout at Brandywine Springs nearly 100 feet in length, and passengers had to be transferred around the cut. There were a number of landslides in deep cuts, which were cleared away this morning. No freight can be hauled before to-morrow or later. The picnic grounds at Brandywine Springs have been washed as if a torrent of water swept through them. It is the most disastrous storm on this line since 1873. Many county bridges have of the county.

MCKEESPORT, PA., Sept. 17 .- The heavest rain fell in years was experienced at this place to-day. Streets were turned into rivers. Cellers and buildings were flooded. Two houses were overturned, while a number in process of erection were so badly damaged it is believed they will have to be reconstructed from the foundation up. Several of the streets are impassable. The tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston, and Belle Vernon Railroads were washed out, and in several places obstructed by heavy landslides. So far as learned no lives were lost.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 17 .- The heavy shower of last night and tre- few slight injuries mendous downpour of to-day in the Schuylkill river is high and still rising. The Manatawny, Sprogell and Sana- It was given him and he rode away. toga creeks are greatly swollen, and French creek and Pigeon creek, in Chester county, are rushing torrents. A Philadelphian who drove over today found it impossible to cross Pigeon creek, and returned to town. Damages wires and private property are reported from points in the Valley.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 17 .- This city was visited by another flood this evening. Between 6 and 7 o'clock the water in Green brook rose four feet, carrying away the bridge on Somerset street, which had been weakened by the flood of a few weeks ago. Cedar brook has overflowed its banks, and residents of Tenth street are greatly alarmed.

Although the Feltville dam is proacross Somerset street.

SEVEN DWELLINGS DEMOLISHED IN QUEBEC.

SEVERAL DEAD BODIES TAKEN OUT-BETWEEN TWENTY AND THIRTY LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

QUEBEC, Sept. 19 .- To-night several thousand tons of rock slid from Cape Diamond, at the end of Dufferin Ter-

unknown child.

and her husband are still in the ruins. About 25 persons have been removed | bruises, from the aebris badly injured. Some are badly crushed and mutilated. It is supposed that at least 50 per-

sons are yet under the ruins. police force are on the ground rendering valuable assistance.

All the wounded removed from the Fisheries Department, where medical The debris covers the road in a solid mass some 300 feet in length and from 15 to 25 feet high.

It is impossible to say at present how many are dead and wounded. Every one is working heroically and under difficulties, as the night is intensely dark and the electric light wires have been prostrated.

-Two cyclone disturbances are reported from the West Indies, one south-south west of Havana and the other south-south-east of Caba. The first snow of the season at Laramie, Wyoming, and Leadville, Colorado, tell on the morning of the 14th,

Speak well, even to a bad man. Whisky is easily rectified, mistakes DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

ONE PERSON KILLED AND A NUMBER INJURED, SEVERAL FATALLY.

east-bound St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train was derailed near Leon, Butler county, yesterday, by the spreading of the rails. Three passenger coaches left the track while the WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17 .- A train was going thirty miles an hour sent to the county hospital. Dr. heavy storm of thunder and lightning and rolled down a 15-foot embankment. The coaches were not well filled, and ine case of yellow fever. The captain ties, with a fall of rain almost equal to thus the loss of life was not so a cloud burst, did great damage last great as it otherwise would have lyn, New York, the other day with a night along the line of the Wilmington been. R. M. Bemis was instantly and Northern Railroad and Landen- killed, being thrown through the has been fined \$100 in Brooklyn for burg Branch of the Baltimore and roof of the car. Isaac Dean, of Ohio Railroad. No trains have been this city, was fatally injured, having sickness on board during the trip. above Coatesville on the Wilmington his breast crushed in by a car timber. and Northern Railroad from here to- Mrs. Matseka, also of this city, was day. The viaduct bridge near Coates- fatally crushed by the weight of the car. Mrs. John Mitchell, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, had one arm and one leg broken; Mrs. R. A. Hodges, of Arkansas City, had an arm and several ribs broken, and may die; R. L. Lathrop, of Kansas City, had his right leg broken in two places and received internal injuries. About ten more were slightly injured.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

-Frederick Doty, aged 18 years, was taken in an unconscious condition in a cab to the New York Hospital, on the morning of the 15th, and died soon Brandywine, and the heavy rain this after. Three young men were with him, Frank Washburne, Thomas L. Spier and Albert L. Liell. Doty's father is a dealer in rubber goods on Park Row. The young men had all been drinking together. According to the story of his companions Doty fell and struck his head against the curbstone. An autopsy showed that Doty died from intercranial hemorrhage, caused either by a blow or fall. A mystery surrounds the case, which the

-During a game of cards in Pittsanni Franchello stabbed his brother shot and killed Lulu Smith, a servant in the Central Hotel in California, been carried away in the northern part Missouri, on the 14th, and then shot himself. He is fatally wounded.

-A Chicago and Western express train from Pittsburg on the 16th passed at full speed through three open first floors of many public and private switches on to a siding, at Colliers, West Virginia, and dashed into several gondolas. The engine was wrecked, and thrown down an embankment The baggage car was thrown cross wise and stripped of all its trucks; the smoker was thrown partly down the bank. Engineer Barney Bannon and Fireman John O'Bey, both of Pittsburg, stood by the engine until it went ! passengers and trainmen in the smoker | fatally. and baggage car also escaped with a

in all the adjacent streams. The the morning of the 16th by one masked man, who demanded the treasure box, years in the State prison.

to bridges, telephone and telegraph brothers, with the sheriff's revolver, ver, with two empty chambers, lay sequently captured.

> cork life preservers, Campbell 1s about 21 years of age,

-Frank Amos, a prominent citizen of Morgan county, was murdered at nounced safe, timid people fear that it his home, on the 16th, by Mrs. Hammay break, and great uneasiness ex- ton, his niece who literally backed his Life ropes have been placed face and head to pieces with a butcher knife, which she had carried for weeks avowedly for that purpose. Amos was picking berries in a field with his wife when the attack was made. She and a man who was passing on the road were attracted by his cries, and reached him only in time to see him breathe his last and to see Mrs. Hamton and her daughter run away. The murder grew out of a lawsuit, in which the testi- Live stock was swept away and houses mony of Amos threw the costs on Mrs.

-While some laborers in the stone quarries near Vancouver, British Colimbia, were opening cans of powder with chisels on the morning of the race, to Champlain street, 300 feet 16th, a terrible explosion occurred, below, demolishing in its course seven killing Patrick Morgan and Patrick Delaney. Four other men were fear-Up to midnight six bodies have been fully burned. A milk wagon driven a boy in his ninth year, in a quarrel, taken from the ruins, v z: Thomas by a young man named Holmstrom, Farrell and two of his children; also and containing five persons, was struck of the 18th. A pocket-knife was the two children named Burke and one by an engine at a railroad crossing in Chicago on the evening of the 15th. Farrell's mother-in-law, Mrs. Allen, One of the men, William Bensell, was Deyble guilty of the murder of Fred-

-Charles Friese, assistant engineer have broken arms and legs, and others in the ice-house of Ruppert's brewery in New York, was killed on the evening of the 15th. While at his post he noticed that a bolt which held in place a Bis Battery, the fire brigade, the a huge crank arm, weighing a ton, had become loose. In attempting to adjust it he lost his footing and fell, striking with his feet the lever which started ruins were conveyed to the Marine and the machinery, fell into a shallow pit into which the crank dips and in which men and clergymen looked after them. it fits exactly. The machinery descended and crushed the engineer.

-Frederick Krohn and Frank Smith, of Fremont, Wisconsin, were drowned on the 14th while fishing. The upper story of a new two-story brick building in the outskirts of Chicago was blown down on the afternoon of the 17th, dangerously, if not fatally, injuring John Robelat and John Kohl. John Zuinthal and his ten children left Boone, Iowa, in a wagon about September 1st for Milwaukee. They were ten days on the road, and on arriving in Milwaukee nine of the children were taken with diphtheria, six Newburg, New York, fell on the afterdying within six days. They contracted

the disease on the road. -Nineteen herds of cattle are quarantined in Chester county, Penna., on account of pleuro-pneumonia.

case was reported to the Brooklyn Health authorities on the 18th. The subject was a seaman, named Elonen, WICHITA, Kansas, Sept. 19 .- The on the Atlas Line steamer Alvo, from Costa Rica. He was taken sick when two days out, and on arriving at Brooklyn he went to the Charities Department and complained of having chills and pains in the back. He was Arnold is of opinion that it is a genuof the steamer which arrived at Brooksuspicious case of sickness on board,

> -An explosion of gas in Neilson's shaft, at Shamokin, Penna., on the 17th, burned Alexander Crow, John Tocas, John Murphy and William Calvin, the first two named fatally. The explosion was caused by Tocas, who was ignorant of the presence of

making an affidavit that there was no

-A large dam at Springton Forge, eight miles above Coatesville, Penna. burst on the evening of the 17th, owing to the heavy rains, and on the morning of the 18th the Brandywine creek had arisen to an alarming height. Hundreds of fields were a dreary waste of water. Many farmers and their families left their houses during the night and remained on the neighboring hills. The Wilmington and Northern Railroad is not yet open between Reading and Wilmington. Many miles of fences have been carried away, and, on a number of farms, everything not in buildings was carried away. The damage amounts to many thousands of dollars. At one time the Brandywine creek was eighteen feet above its usual height.

-The grand parade of Odd Fellows and Patriarchs Militant, in Columbus, police and Coroner are endeavoring to Ohio, on the 18th, was two and a haif hours in passing a given point, and the number of men in line is estimated at burg on the evening of the 14th Giov- over 20,000. About noon, while Grand Sire John C. Underwood was riding Michele to death. Luther Wallace along the street with his staff, his horse slipped and fell. He fell under his horse and while in this position another horse ridden by a member of bis staff struck him about the head with its feet. At first it was supposed his injuries were fatal, but, though severely hurt, be persisted in taking part | trymen for his keen powers of observain the parade, and in the evening was on duty as usual.

from Elmira, New York, on the evening of the 16th, ran into an engine at Tioga Junction, Penna., causing a bad wreck. The wreck caught fire and the injured passengers were with difficulty rescued. Two persons were for England?" He was told they were killed-Eugene Dalghne, newsboy, and over, being thrown into some bushes; Henry Oliver, of Union, New Yorkand escaped with slight injuries. The and 13 persons were injured, none

-Mrs. Evangeline Hamilton was on the 19th convicted at May's Landing, -The stage between rorest Hill and New Jersey, of atrocious assault and Schuylkill Valley have caused a flood Auburn, in California, was stopped on battery, upon Nurse Donnelly at At-

-The dead bodies of a man and -The Nicely brothers, confined in woman were found on the morning jail at Somerset, Pa., under sentence of the 19th in a nursery at Windsor, of death for the murder of Farmer Ontario, the woman having been shot Umburger, on the 16th overpowered through the heart and the man through the sheriff, and, when a deputy sheriff the forehead. They had been sitting went to his assistance, one of the together two hours before. A revolshot the deputy, and both made good beside the bodies, and the grass near their escape. The deputy's wound is a by looked as if somebody had pulled serious one. The fugitives were sub- it out, convulsively, with both hands. The man was apparently 27 years of -W. Q. Campbell, accompanied by a age, and the woman about 20. Their dog, made a safe passage through the clothes contained only three cents rapids below Niagara Falls on the in money, but papers found on the 15th, Both the man and dog wore man indicated that he was Silas Dinsmore, of Rushville, Indiana, and that the young woman was probably his

wife. -While a loaded wagon containing a party of five was crossing a ford near Purcellsville, Virginia, on the morning of the 19th, the stream being swollen, the horses became unmanageable, and the wagon was swept some distance. Miss Susie Cator, of Georgetown, District of Cojumbia, and Miss Elia Atwell, of Alexandria, jumped into the water and were drowned. The rest of the party reached shore. A waterspout burst over Cerro Gordo, Mex'co on the 18th, causing several deaths. destroyed. The exact number of deaths and the extent of the damage done are not known. The recent wet and windy weather has done great damage to the late peach crop in New Jersey. In Hunterdon county alone the loss is es-

timated at \$100,000. -Herrick Lopez, aged 13 years, was stabbed to death by Joseph Debarron, near Wareham, Mass., on the evening weapon. The Coroner's jury in New York on the 19th found Christian 13th inst. The accused was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Deyhle is said to be in the last stage of consumption, and it is believed he will not live to be brought to trial. W. M. Delemere, a former railroad man, was shot and killed in Atlanta, Georgia, early on the morning of the 19th, while attempting to get into a box car to steal a ride. He was shot by Watchman Elbridge, who asserts that Delemere drew a pis-

-A freight train on the Mexican Central Railroad was derailed near Lagos on the 19th. Ten men were killed and three injured. It is supposed that the train was wrecked by robbers, Frank Haussen and an unknown man who was in the carriage with him were killed in Chicago on the evening of the 18th by being struck by a train. Merritt Wright, a contractor of Canton, Penna., was killed on the evening of the 18th by the caving in of

a sand bank. -The first snow of the season at noon of the 19th. Snow began falling on Mount Washing on the morning inches deep. The summits negr the Crawford House are white.

Some Big Guns.

Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. The Homer's own dictation. weather was fine and the streets were crowded. After luncheon the Shah and suite inspected the Elswick works. His Majesty's attention was first drawn to various portions of the large sixtyeight-ton ordinance, such as trunnions and breech rings, as well as to the sixinch cannon in progress of construction. Then he saw a monster 105-ton gun, at which he grew still more interested. He asked how far a 68-ton gun could throw its projectile, and he was told twelve and a half miles, and he lifted his hands with a gesture of astonishment. "What were such guns for?"

was what he wished to know. One of the new quick firing six-inch guns next attracted his Imperial Majesty's attention, who had it trained and the breech-block thrown open to see how it was worked. He looked down the bore at the rifling, and asked what such a gun would do. "Fire seven to nine shots a minute, and go through thirteen inches of iron at 2,000 yards," was the answer. Whereupon the Shah examined it all over most carefully. Then he and his Grand Vizier and suite looked intently at the almost finished 25-ton gun, which was being swung about and run to and fro on a traveling crane as if it were a popgun on a string in a man's hand. They looked at the attendant, who sat aloft, and who, with a touch of his hand, controlled the machinery, so that the ponderous steel

cannon obeyed his every wish. The Grand Vizier, who had never been in Europe before, but who is distinguished among all his fellow-countion and great ability. said, on looking at the machinery: "God Almighty! is -A train of seven cars going south it possible men can so handle such masses of material as if they were straws? But, ah, there is no God but God. Ah! how easily it lifts it." Then he said: "Who are all these guns forbeing made to the order of the Italian Government, "What does Italy want with so many guns?" Then he desired to know what each gun-110, 68 and in Persia.

Would Not Supply Geese.

The momentous fact now burst upon the world that in the fourteenth year of the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, one of the royal goose-herds wrote a letter stating that he could not supply twelve geese wanted for the King's festival. Of this simple fact the world has been in ignorance for over 4000 years; yet we are now assured of it on a irrefragable historical evidence as that which tells us that the Pharaoh of Joseph's time imprisoned his chief butler and chief baker for probably as small an offence. It comes about in this way. The State paper concerning the royal geese was duly pigeon-holed, and, after the lapse of years, perhaps, was disposed of as waste papyrus. It fell into the hands of the undertakers, material in making the cartonnage a 74c. headcase for a mummy.

This mummy was entombed in the necropolis of a little town (the site is cailed Tell Gurob at this day) which duty was imposed, while now they are began to fall into decay about the time duty free. Reader, look at the price of Menepthan, the supposed Pharaot of tea in 1869, as compared with the of the Exodus. It has been disinterred present invoice cost, and note the treby Mr. Petrie in the course of his last mendous reduction, from 80 a 90c. to season's excavations in the Fayoum, The head case, with a thin covering of needless to specify further with both plaster over all, was soaked in water, price lists before you. We live in an and the papyri of which it was composed became separated without injury to the original writing. Thus we come to know about the gooseherd and Luxuries that only the rich could afford about great many other far more inter- in 1869 are now so plenty and cheap esting facts in connection with every. that the masses can use them daily, day life and affairs of the Egyptians of killed; the others escaped with slight erick Gesswein, whom he shot on the that epoch. For there are lots of mummies and quite a crop of Ptolemaic reduced the cost of production. Twenty British Museum authorities, Considin Egyptology during the present cenabout Grecian or Roman.

From records previously recovered it appears to be established that Ægean he exhumed at Tell Gurob a quantity country. of pottery of undoubted Cypriote and of the 19th, and by night was several dus, These, curiously enough, are in- phe at Krakatoa and the several alsed with characters of a very similar | phenomena which afterded it.

-Another supposed yellow fever THE SHAH AND THE CANNON. description. The obvious inference is that these alphabetic characters are very An Operator Says He Does Not early Greek or Phoenician. Should this conjecture prove to be well confounded it will lead to some very startling con-The Shah left Craigs:de, Rothbury, clusions. It has generally been accepted where he had been the guest of Lord | that the Homeric epics were preserved Armstrong since the previous evening, by oral tradition and edited, if not at noon, and traveled by special train added to, at a later period. But these to Newcastle, arriving on the Tyne at 1 discoveries of Mr. Petrie suggest the o'clock. On arrival the Shah was astounding possibility that the Iliad may taken to the Elswick factory of Messrs. have been reduced to writing at blind

The Effects of Tight Clothing.

Now that rational ideas as to dress

have acquired a definite place in public esteem, it may be imagined that the practice of tight lacing and customs of a like nature, if known at all, are not what they used to be. A case of sudden death lately reported from Birmingham proves that it is still too early to indulge in such illusory ideas. The deceased, a servant girl of excitable temperament, died suddenly in an epileptoid fit, and the evidence given before the coroner respecting her death attributed the fatal issue to asphyxia, due in a great measure to the fact that both neck and waist were unnaturally constricted by her clothing, the former by a tight collar, the latter by a belt worn under the stays. We have here certainly those very conditions which would lead us to expect the worst possible consequences from a convulsive seizure. There is no organ of the body whose free movement is at such times more important than the heart. Yet here we find, on the one hand, its movements hampered by a tight girdle so placed that it could with difficulty be undone at a critical moment; on the other, a contrivance admirably adapted to allow the passage of blood to the brain, while impeding its return. This is no isolated case as regards its essential character, though, happily, somewhat singular in its termination. Minor degrees of asphyxiation, we fear, are still submitted to by a good many selftorturing children of vanity. The tight corset and the high heel still work mischief on the bodies of their devoted wearers. Taste and reason, indeed combine to deprecate their injurious and vulgar bondage, and by no means unsuccessfully. Still, the evil maintains itself. Cases like that above mentioned ought to, if they do not, open the eyes of some self worshippers of the other sex, who heedlessly strive by such means to excel in a sickly grace. We would strongly impress on all of this class the fact that beauty is impossible 25-ton-cost, and on learning the price without health, and would advise them, exclaimed; "Thank God! we don't want | in the name of taste as well as comfort, any guns. We have no need for them to avoid these methods of contortion, one and all, by which elegance is only caricatured, and health may be painfully and permanently injured.

1869-Prices-1889.

There is a wide field for thought opened by comparing the prices of leading articles as sold in New York, 20 years ago, with present quotations. On the 13th of September, 1869, gold I can. But there are some men that sold at 135%. If prices are compared it are like lightning, and I usually find out will be noted that refined sugar was just about double the present cost, R. of an office is on the other end. Then L. & A. Stuart's granulated being 16ic. against 8ic. to-day, for Havemeyers & Elder's product. Provisions cost much more than double, lard being 17 a 20c. against 64 a 7c. now; pork, \$27 a 30 against \$12 a 12 50; butter, 40 a 48c., for the best grades, against 17 a 20c, to-Jay. Refined petroleum in barrels was 30 a 324c. who used it along with a lot of similar per gallon in 1869, but now it is 71

Soap is about half the price now that it was 20 years ago. In spices the reduction is great, for then a heavy 15 a 20c. for low grade Japan. It is era of cheap food; of better food now than formerly. It comes to the consumer in better style and condition.

Steam, and electricity, as applied to machinery and transportation, have documents, and many of them will years ago you will note the difference soon be in the actual custody of the of fully four cents per pound between the cost of raw sugar and refined, ering the progress that has been made | while to-day it is about one cent, and before the trust was formed two-thirds tury, and the abundance of fresh ma- of a cent per pound, and this is due terial that has been brought to light of to the use of the centrifugal machine, recent years, the next generation may which enables the refiner to accomplish be able to learn as much about Egyp. in one day's work which 20 years ago tian antiquities as the present one can required two weeks. Note the difference in the cost of canned goods and their character: A few staple articles were accessible in 1869 at high cost, Greeks visited Egypt quite 4300 years viz., \$2.40 per dozen for No. 3 ago. During his last season's explora- tomatoes, which to-day sell at 85 and tions Mr. Petrle exhumed at Illabun 90 cents; corn, in two-pound cans, some pottery of that period stamped \$3.59 and \$3.75, which has gone begwith alphabetical characters which are ging this season at 50 and 90 cents per neither hieroglyphic nor hieratic, dozen. We are a busy people, but we There is nothing to show that these two earn more money and live better than facts are in any way connected. But ever before in the history of the

The Royal Society, London, has ap-

CONVERSING BY TELEGRAPH.

"Do I hear the click of my instrument?" said a telegraph operator when asked what was the sensation of receiving a message and writing it out at the same time. "Well, I suppose I do, elee I could not take the message, but the sound does not make a noticeable impression on my ear. In fact, I am never conscious of the fact that there is a click. I do not associate the actual dot or dash with a letter. To me it is the letter itself. So when I am 'receiving' it is precisely the same as if some one was talking to me.

"Most of the messages come along so rapidly, you know, that they make a running conversation. It is not precisely as if you were talking to me here, but rather as if you sat in one corner of a room and spoke to me. This is so true that, when a question is asked, an operator fancies that he hears the rising of the voice at the end of the sentence. This prevents one from becoming overcome by the terrible monotony of the thing, for I often get interested in the messages. When I am receiving a graphic newspaper account of any incident I feel as if some one was telling it to me. Perhaps it is more real to me than to one who reads it afterward.

"Sometimes when my wire is not at work I lie back in my chair and doze off. When another operator begins to call me the effect is the same as if he spoke my name in my ear, repeating it over and over again. I do not associate the call with anything but the idea it represents. That is why the little pleasantries which two operators exchange do not seem so unsympathetic to us as people think they are. I have had men laugh at me when I told them that I had just greeted a fellow operator after 'getting him.' The thing struck them as being ludicrous. He heard nothing but the metallic snap. It often happens that you lose track of a man for a long time. Some day he bobs up again at the other end of a wire. You don't discover who it is until the mersage is over the wire perhaps. Then you say, 'Hullo, where have you been; how are you?" just about as you would if you met him in the street.

"Then you get to know some man whom you have never seen. You talk with him, say 'huilo' and good-by,' and get well acquainted with him in time. You wonder what he looks like, whether he is tall or short and such things. Some day he changes, or you change, for operators are always moving around, you meet him and you are friends on the spot. Of course, when you know a man personally and talk with him, the conversation is all the more natural. But you mustn't get the idea that operators say much over the wires at one time. They don't often have the time. When work is pressing we jump from one message to another

without wasting much time. "Can I recognize certain men by their touch on the key? No, I can't say that pretty soon whether or not the fast man there are men that are terribly slow, so that I feel as if I were listening to a drawling voice. I can tell when I have taken two words whether the sender is a good or poor operator."

Chinese Rush Goods.

The city of Ningpo is the centre of the large internal and foreign trade in rush goods, such as hats, matting, etc. The magnitude of the trade may be estimated from the fact that last year 144 million hats, one and a quarter million mats and about 8000 rolls of matting were exported. The Commissioner of Customs in his last report from Ningpo describes the method of cultivation. The roots of the plants are pulled up from last year's field, divided into small portions, and replanted in a flooded field, at intervals of about a foot. This is done in September and October. The fields must be plentifully manured and abundant water supply is necessary, and weeds must be cleared away. The rushes are harvested in June and July; it is essential that this should be done in fine weather, so that they may be dry in three days of cutting. If they dry too slowly they are apt to change color, while if they remain too long in the sun they get scorched and bent. Rain, when they are only partially dry, spoils them altogether. An average worker can make four hats of good quality, 12 in., 3 braid, a day; working carelessly and weaving loosely, the quantity can be doubled. But in the rush trade, as in the straw braid trade of Northern China, fraudulent practices have crept in and greatly injured it. The work is hastily and loosely done, and the home market is flooded with inferior and in some cases unsalable goods. At present every hat in every bele has to be examined, and every yard in every roll of matting, greatly to the injury of the

Experimental researches on rables conducted by M. P. Gibler go to prove that birds may contract the disease and that they recover spontaneously.

An incombustible paper, and inks and colors not affected by fire, have Mycenæn types, and which belongs to a pointed a committee to collect the vari- been invented. At a trial some speciperiod somewhat anterior to the Exo- ous accounts of the volcanic catastro- mens were consigned to a retort in a pottery furnace for four hours, and came out unchanged.