

THE NEWS.

Secretary Carlisle testified for the government in the trial of the Brooklyn counterfeiting gang in the United States Court at Trenton, N. J. Two men were frozen to death in Chicago. Ex-Governor McKinley was the guest of honor and made a speech at the banquet of the Tippecanoe Club in Cleveland. Fire caused a loss of about \$15,000 at State College, Bellefonte, Pa. William Walters surrendered at Los Angeles, saying he had killed a man in Alabama, in April, 1890. The Union Pacific sent from Omaha a freight train of forty cars of agricultural implements to Snake River Valley, Idaho, and Utah. It is consigned to one of the co-operative concerns of Salt Lake City. It is one of the largest single shipments of machinery in the history of the West. The Delaware (Ohio) County Children's Home was burned. All the children (43) escaped. The loss is \$25,000. James Fitzgerald was hanged at St. Louis for murdering his sweetheart, Annie Naessens, November 24, 1893. Firemen were sealed by the explosion of a boiler in Jackson Park, Chicago. Fire at Hamburg, Pa., caused a loss of \$15,000. A. B. Williams, late cashier of the Traders' National Bank of Scranton, Pa., was arrested in that town on the charge of embezzling \$35,000 of the bank's funds. A horse car in Jersey City was struck by a train and six people hurt, a boy fatally. Alfred Whittaker, of Cleveland, O., while driving, was struck by a train and instantly killed. Dana Cannon, who was with him, was badly hurt. A defense alliance was formed in Pittsburgh of the workers in different forms of glass manufacture, for the purpose of raising a big defense fund. Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, granted the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky for Jackson and Walling, the alleged slayers of Pearl Bryan. A writ of error was granted in Trenton, N. J., in the case of Jacob S. Johnson, who was convicted in Somerset county last month of the murder of Annie Rogers. Johnson was sentenced to be executed on March 11th next, and the court's action involves a postponement of the hanging. The Flint works of Golding & Sons Company, in Trenton, N. J., were almost completely destroyed by fire. The loss will amount to \$50,000. Two firemen were seriously injured by falling from a ladder. Robbers secured about \$800 from the Market Street Bank in San Francisco. The cashier and bookkeeper were held up. Charles S. Nazworthy, assignee of the American Lounge Company, was removed from his trust in Indianapolis, and later shot himself. In a wreck on the Central Vermont Railroad, near Ludlow, four people were seriously hurt. The B. & O. will have a new feeder from Buckhannon, W. Va. William H. Hughtitt, son of President Marvin Hughtitt, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, committed suicide. By an explosion of gasoline in a Pullman sleeping car lying in the Pennsylvania yards, at Pittsburgh, three persons were badly hurt. Four men were killed and four injured by an accident in the Republic mine, at Republic, Mich. The big oilcloth plant of Farr & Bailey, at Camden, N. J., was burned. Loss \$40,000; partly insured. The Reading rolling mill, at Reading, Pa., resumed operation after six months idleness, and furnishes employment to four hundred men. Through the arrest of Captain Losswitz, of the steamer Rhyndland, at Philadelphia, for the alleged smuggling of diamonds valued at \$10,000, the authorities of that city believe they have discovered a big diamond smuggling scheme. J. E. Burns' spice mill in Philadelphia, was partly destroyed by fire. Loss, \$35,000. George Jones killed his sweetheart, Leah Martin, her mother and himself in Centerville, Ia. S. C. Millard reported in Los Angeles, that the party exploring the island of Tiburon, in the Gulf of California, found an odd race of wild Indians. Henry J. Hearn was arrested in Mobile, Ala. on charge of poisoning his wife. Gertrude Charlotte Planta, the lion tamer, was nearly killed by the lion Nero, in Minneapolis. Meager details were received in San Francisco of a disastrous hurricane at the Tonga Island, in the South Sea. The barkes Woonung and West Australia and the Samoan schooner Aelo were wrecked, but no lives were lost. Howard Boring instantly killed his father at Crookville, O. The latter had been burning a kiln of pottery, and was trying to enter his home through a window, when the son, supposing him to be a burglar, fired, without warning. Private Marshal T. Mitchell, formerly of Mississippi, committed suicide at Fort Douglas, Utah, by shooting himself with a rifle. Cause was despondency. J. Jackson was waylaid, shot and killed near the Half-way House, near Middleboro, Ky. Jackson usually kept a large sum of money about him, and evidently the object of the assassin was robbery. Bernard J. Ford, ex-superintendent of the State Capital Building in Trenton, N. J., withdrew his plea of not guilty of official misconduct. The special report on Japan and Japanese missions was made public by the American Board of Missions of the Congressional Church in Boston. The Buckley Glass Works in Martins Ferry, O., were destroyed by fire.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

Carelessness Causes the Death of Three Men in Pennsylvania. Three employes of the Consumers' Gas Company, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., George Maxwell, the foreman, and Samuel Maxwell and George Zerbee, met death in a peculiar manner at the works. They went into the basement to clean out a keeping-box. They shut off the valve of the pipe leading from the big tank and opened a valve under the keeping-box. After the box had been cleaned, the gas from the tank was turned into it again, but the men forgot to close the valve under the box. This allowed the gas to escape all through the building. The men started to locate the leak, and entering the pumping room where the gas had accumulated in large quantities, fell unconscious before they could get out. They were not missed until inquiries were made by persons complaining of their being unable to get any gas. A search being made the four men were found dead. In less than an hour the gas was again turned into the mains and the city illuminated. George Maxwell leaves a widow and three children. The other victims were single men.

FIRE HORROR.

Panic-Stricken Girls Hurlled to Their Death.

THREE DEAD, MANY MISSING.

Policemen and Firemen Rushed to the Rescue, and Were Buried Under a Falling Wall—Loss in Money by the Fire About \$250,000.

The careless throwing of a lighted match into a pile of oily waste paper by a boy in Stethelmer & Co.'s shirt waist factory, on Revier street, Troy, N. Y., caused a fire which destroyed the factory and a panic in which three lives were lost and many injured. Thirty minutes before the evening closing hour, when the 350 girls and women employed in the factory were working rapidly to finish up, Lillie Kreiger, who was working near a machine in the cutting-room on the fifth floor, called to a small boy to light the gas over her work. The boy struck a match and threw the burning stub to the floor. It struck a pile of oily rags and in an instant the girl was enveloped in flames. With her clothes and hair burning she rushed to the window and in an instant the room became a struggling, shrieking mass of humanity, filling the windows, the fire escapes and the only stairway. Jamming and pushing, tearing each other's clothes from their backs, turning in narrow corridors to find a sister or mother or friend, the number in the exits augmented every minute by those from the other floors, these girls and women fought for their lives to get away from the flames that spread through the building. With rare presence of mind Policeman Farrell, who was on the street, seeing that in the panic a number were liable to jump, led down the awning over the entrance. Barely was it down when two or three forms came down from the fifth and sixth stories, and bounding from the awning fell to the sidewalk. JUMPED FROM WINDOWS. Lillie Kreiger, over whose machine the fire started, was one of these. She struck the awning, fell on her back and bounced to her hands and knees on the walk. She got up and staggered about until people helped her to her feet again. By this time nearly every window had a female form dangling from it, and when the firemen arrived there was a hustle to get the ladders up. At the centre window on the sixth floor a woman, hanging by her hands, was forced out by the flames against her face. With a last shriek, she let go and came tumbling over and over until she struck the pavement. When picked up it was found that she was Mrs. Margaret Carroll. Her spinal column was forced through into her brain. Just below her in another window hung a woman, turning with appealing glances to the crowd. The black smoke was pouring from the window, but as yet no flames were visible, and the crowd yielded encouragingly to hold on, but a red flame reached out just then and touched her face and in an instant her body was rebounding from the pavement. She was Mrs. Foley, a widow, and when picked up was dead. On the same floor, hanging from another window, was a woman, and salvation in the shape of a ladder was most within her grasp when her strength failed her, and she went twisting down to death. She was Mrs. Kane. RESCUED BY A FALLING WALL. The firemen and police worked like heroes and to their energies was due a great saving of life. At least a dozen women and girls were carried down the ladders or dragged out of the corridors, the officers and firemen going into the midst of the smoke and flames. The fire burned so fiercely by this time that no detailed search of the building could be made, and from what can be learned there were many girls and women on the three upper stories, either lying in fainting fits or also overcome by smoke. It was this fact that led to the rumors that there were at least twenty women dead. The flames ate down through three floors so quickly that the Western Union Telegraph Company Jessup & Goopner Crocker Company and Vanzandt & Jacobs' collar manufactory had no time to save anything. The flames spread to adjoining buildings. About 8 o'clock the firemen heard shrieks coming from the two-story building on the south; they discovered an Italian peddler, named Joseph Rossi, who kept a stand in front of the building, pinioned by the legs under a heavy beam. Three policemen started to assist him, and, with a fireman, worked for three-quarters of an hour. They had just about gotten him loose, when, with a roar, the great south walls came crashing down, and the horrified spectators saw the brave little group buried from view. When the smoke and dust had cleared there was a rush of willing workers, and in a little while the men were taken out. All were injured. They were removed to the hospital. The Italian will probably die, but the brave policeman, while badly hurt, will recover. Superintendent Willard, of police force, says he saw a number of girls at windows who never came out but fell back into the flames. SOME THRILLING ESCAPES. One fireman who was working from the rear saw three girls with their arms wound tightly about each other tuff in their frenzy and jump back into the flames. Some of the women who escaped tell of stumbling over prostrate bodies, and are positive that a score of girls perished. Lottie and Nellie Hull, sisters, grasped each other tightly by the hands and started down the stairs from the sixth story. At the landing of the fifth floor they encountered flame and smoke. Nellie had only her corsets and skirt, having been making her toilet. Lottie who was also partly dressed, threw her dress over Nellie's face and together they went through the flames. Lottie's hair was burned completely off when she reached the sidewalk, but Nellie was burned only about her bare arms. They were taken home. The total loss by the fire is from \$250,000

to \$300,000, with about \$100,000 insurance. At least 500 people are thrown out of employment. The firemen worked with the thermometer down below zero and suffered very much.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

President Kruger has a curious allowance of \$2000 a year for "coffee money." Coffee is the national drink of the Boers. Rudolph Salls, the poet-tavern-keeper of the Paris Chat Noir, is not renowned for his reverence, as recently he bought up the coats of deceased French Academicians and put them on his walters. The Government, however, put a stop to this desecration. The costume of an "Immortal" is quite expensive. The embroidered coat costs \$100, the waistcoat \$5, and the trousers \$14, the plumed hat and box, \$12, and sword with scabbard, \$3. Queen Victoria, it is now related of her, was a very pious mother to her growing children. At one time she not only had them read the Bible to her but taught a Bible class for the children of those in attendance at Buckingham Palace. The story is also told that when the archdeacon of London was catechising the young princess, he said, "Your governess deserves great credit for instructing you so thoroughly." At which the boys piped up, "Oh, but it is mamma who teaches us our catechism."

Hubert Herkomer recently told a class of English art students some entertaining anecdotes of his own student days in Paris and of his early struggles against poverty. His studio cost him \$2 a week, and he cooked meals, while the "Trifly" of the studio, to quote the painter's own words, "sometimes bit the artist's friend, tidied his room, and was a true friend." Unlike his friend, Lord Leighton, whose death was recently announced, and who began his career with an ample fortune behind him, Professor Herkomer was long on intimate terms with poverty. When his "Chelsea Pensioners," his first signal success was accepted, he "fell on his knees and wept." Some interesting "bits" were made in the monument room of Westminster Abbey recently. There was a quaint bit for ringing the bells over the great Marlborough campaign. For celebrating the taking of Gibraltar, the ringers chanted 6s. 8d. Then the following items appear: "To Sir George Rook taking the French fleet, 6s. 8d.; for ringing for my Lord Marlborough coming home from France, 6s. 8d." The monument room occupies the entire western side of the South Transept, and among the treasures which have been found in the presses are some of John O'Grant's letters to the abbot of Westminster, and Caxton's memorandum book of the period when he set up his printing press at Westminster.

A NEW ARBITRATION.

Plan Suggested for a Joint English and American Commission. A Washington dispatch to the Times, commenting upon that newspaper's suggestion that Great Britain should appoint a commission of its own to examine into and report upon the Guiana boundary, asserts that the Washington government would propose a plan, if there were reason to believe that it would be accepted by England, to create a new commission of two English and two Americans, not to fix the country, but to ascertain the facts and report to their governments. If they should fail to agree, a fifth member could be appointed by the President of the Swiss republic or some other acceptable personage, the findings of the commission to be binding and to serve as a basis for subsequent direct negotiations to fix the boundary.

"Should the negotiations fail," the Times correspondent continues, "the question could be remitted to a tribunal composed, say, of the chief justices of England and the United States, with, if necessary, a third neutral member." "That plan, I repeat, in its present textual form, would be accepted by this government. There would be a disposition, moreover, to agree in advance upon some satisfactory definition of the settled districts and to some definite rule to determine such questions.

An editorial in the Times dwells on the immense importance of the foregoing and says: "The plan in many of its features is such as England can honorably accept and offers excellent prospects of an ultimate agreement. Lord Salisbury has already hinted at something of the kind, and it may be assumed that on the main question of procedure the two governments have agreed."

BANK ROBBED IN DAYTIME.

Make a Man Lost a San Francisco Bank During Business Hours. Three masked men entered Market Street Bank, in San Francisco, Cal., a small institution in the Spreckels building, shortly after 10 o'clock A. M., and ordered Cashier Hopkins and Bookkeeper Hayhurst to throw up their hands. Hopkins, who was at the counter, refused and one robber fired, a bullet passing his head, but striking neither official. The robbers then climbed through the hole in the wire screen at the cashier's window and seized the two bank officials and hustled them into the vault. A piece of carpet caught in the door of the vault and the robbers did not take time to fasten the vault door. Hastily dumping a sack of gold on the cashier's counter into a pile they escaped. Although Market street was crowded with passing people the robbers made a good their escape. It is supposed they secured only \$500.

FOUR KILLED, SEVEN HURT.

A Terrible Accident in a Michigan Lumber Camp. Four men were killed and seven seriously injured by a steam log hauler experimenting at McKay's lumber camp, Seney, Mich. At the point where the accident occurred, the snow was piled in high banks. The engine became uncontrollable and ran down the road at full speed, catching the men before escape was possible and completely wrecking itself. Such a storm was raging that help was impossible except by means of snowshoes or a dog train.

A real good church member is one who wills her property to the church when she dies.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

A fatal accident occurred in Pittstown through the use of the pistol. Harry Wilson and Harvey Barnett, about 16 years of age, were examining a 32-caliber revolver. By some means the weapon in the hands of Wilson exploded and the bullet entered the left breast of Barnett, near the heart, causing instant death. The deceased was a son of James Barnett, of Conshohocken, but resided with his brother-in-law, Daniel O. Hiner, in Pittstown, and was a pupil of the Pottstown High School.

Milton H. Broderick, an iron worker, while at work in one of the rolling mills of the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works Company, Lebanon, both hands caught in the rolls, and it was found necessary to amputate six fingers and a thumb. While on her way to attend church Mrs. Bridget Delgan, a well-known lady of Pittstown, was instantly killed. She had to cross the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks and failed to hear a rapidly approaching passenger train until was too late. She was killed instantly, the train striking her with such force as to hurl her fifteen feet. She was 59 years of age.

Theodore Bell, a well-known plasterer, committed suicide at his home in Harrisburg by shooting himself through the right temple. Despondency over failure to secure work is believed to have been the cause of his rash act.

A bold robbery was committed at the residence of John Clark, near Hill Post Office. The robbers entered a rear door, and gaining entrance to the bedroom where Clark slept stole a wallet containing about \$90 in bills and a diamond pin worth \$100. The thieves escaped.

A large barn belonging to Howard Van Bremen, of Wharton Township, was destroyed by fire together with a large amount of grain, farm implements and two horses. The loss is estimated at \$2,000 with \$200 insurance. A man was seen going from the barn just as the fire was discovered. He was tracked nearly a mile. Suspicion rests on a neighboring farmer who held a grudge against Van Bremen and threatened to burn him out. The farmers of the community threaten to lynch the man if they catch him.

John Radiff, of New Kensington, was found dead on the river bank near that town with a bullet hole in his head. The theory is that he committed suicide. The body had evidently been lying where found for several days. He was 29 years old and was a glassworker.

William Mull, 57 years old, of Altoona, slipped on the icy payments and fell, fracturing his skull and dying instantly.

The stars and stripes were hoisted over the village school house at Manvoe, Fairview Township, York county, by the Junior American Mechanics, with music by school children, and addresses by members of the order, school directors and teachers. A handsome Bible was also presented to the school.

A little daughter of John Baker, of New Kensington, was scalded to death and a child of M. L. Dunmore, of the same place, was probably fatally burned. A kettle of boiling water fell on the former, and the latter fell against a hot roll in the tin plate works. Lydia F. Dutton, 84 years of age, died at her home, Front and Jackson streets, Media, from injuries received in falling down stairs. The deceased was the widow of the late Johnathan Dutton, who established and for years conducted the Dutton flour and feed mills near Media.

A singular accident happened to Edward McCullen, of Penn Haven. When crossing the Lehigh Valley tracks at that place he stepped on a frog, which caught his foot. Just then he heard the sound of an approaching train and threw himself on the ground. The engine came along, passing over one leg.

Peter Buckley, of Marion street, died suddenly in the West Ridge Coal Company's breaker, North Main avenue, Scranton. Weakness and cold are thought to have caused his death. Buckley did high work in the breaker. Buckley was nearly 80 years of age, and a survivor by a number of grower children.

While Hiram K. Grant, a butcher, was driving across the Pennsylvania Railroad at Braintree with a wagon-load of sheep, the vehicle was struck by an east-bound freight and Mr. Brown was thrown 30 feet from the track and was severely injured internally. Six of the sheep were killed.

Four families were rendered homeless by a fire at Brady, a small village west of Shamokin. The flames were started by children playing with paper in front of a grate. All of the furniture and clothing of the unfortunates was destroyed. Loss \$5,000. No insurance.

FIVE MEN DEAD IN A BOAT.

Six Unconscious Companies on the Corpses—A Tale of Suffering. A boat containing five corpses and six men barely alive drifted ashore on Dog Island, Fla. When discovered by two fishermen the survivors were lying unconscious on the decomposed corpses of their companions. The survivors were revived, and Gilbert Holmes, who was strongest, related a story of awful suffering. Last week the eleven left Key West on a smack to fish on the West Coast. When two days out the smack was wrecked, the men escaping in a boat without food, water or clothing. Three days after the wreck Frank Mason died, and soon after Max Thornton, Alfred Stafford, Joseph West and Nathan Adams succumbed. The survivors were too weak to throw their dead comrades into the sea and the corpses remained in the boat. For the last two days Holmes was the only one of the living who remained conscious, and he does not remember all that happened.

The scene at the boat was horrible. The living and the dead were tumbled together. The corpses seem to be gnawed in places, and the fishermen suggested that in desperation the survivors tried to sustain life on the flesh of their dead companions.

A Bold Robbery.

Burglars broke into Dennett's Park Row restaurant, in New York City, Sunday, and wrecked the safes, carrying away \$175 in cash. One of the safes was in full view of the street and under an electric light. The proprietor is such a strict Sabbatarian that he would not employ a watchman on that day.

MET DEFEAT

The Senate Free Coinage Substitute Rejected.

CONFERENCE TO BE ASKED.

Unless the Senate Records the Bill is Sure to Fail.—The Roll-Call Followed With Deep Interest.

The free coinage substitute which the Senate sent to the House for the bill passed by the latter body nearly two months ago, providing for the issue of short time low rate bonds, and clothing the Secretary of the Treasury with authority to issue certificates of indebtedness to meet deficiency in revenue was rejected by the popular branch by a vote 215 to 90. The vote was not reached till 5 o'clock. In anticipation of a termination of the contest there was an unusually large attendance of members, and the galleries were filled with interested spectators, who sat patiently through the debate which preceded the voting. By an agreement made the day before the previous question was considered as ordered when the House assembled, and the usual time allowed for debate after that question is ordered was divided between Mr. Crisp, who represented the free coinage men, and the other members of the Ways and Means Committee, who represented the opposition.

THE SPEECHES.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, was the first speaker and occupied one and one-half hours, his time having been extended beyond the period fixed by the rules. Mr. Crisp was followed by Mr. Turner, also of Georgia, and Mr. Crisp's competitor for the Senatorship to succeed Senator Gordon. These gentlemen are competing for the Senatorship on the currency question. Mr. Turner contending for sound money and resisting the free coinage heresy. This fact gave the debate between these two gentlemen additional interest. Mr. Turner is one of the ablest men in the House and stands deservedly high with men of all parties both on account of his acknowledged ability and his uniformly courteous and gentle manners. The rules allow only two hours' debate after the previous question has been ordered, but unanimous consent was given Mr. Turner to reply to the argument of Mr. Crisp. Mr. Turner was followed by Mr. Dalzell, who closed the debate.

THE VOTE.

When Mr. Dalzell concluded preparations were made for the roll call. Mr. Crisp proposed that the vote should be taken on the affirmative motion to concur in the Senate amendments, to which Mr. Dingley assented, and the roll call proceeded and was followed by members with great interest. The result shows that the aggregate strength of the silver men is about 100. The vote was unusually large, aggregating 303, which number is only 50 short of the full membership. Assuming that those not voting were properly paired, the silver strength would be 115, but it is known that the silver men declined in many instances to pair with sound money absentees, so that not more than one-third of those not recorded can be classified as silver men. The affirmative or free coinage vote was made up of 88 Democrats, 25 Republicans and 7 Populists, the negative of 31 Democrats and 181 Republicans. Free coinage did not receive a single vote from any State lying east of the Ohio and north of the Potomac river, and in addition to those States West Virginia, Indiana and Florida gave their entire votes for sound money.

THE VOTE BY STATES.

The free coinage vote by States is as follows: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 6; California, 7; Colorado, 2; Georgia, 8; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 3; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 3; North Carolina, 8; Ohio, 2; Oregon, 2; South Carolina, 6; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 9; Virginia, 7; Washington, 2, and Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Wyoming and Utah, 1 each.

WILL NOW GO TO CONFERENCE.

The bill will now be returned to the Senate with the information that the House has non-concurred in the amendments of the Senate, when the latter body will insist upon its former action and ask for a conference. This will be granted by the House, but it can be confidently predicted, in view of the expression of the House, that the bill will certainly fail unless the Senate recedes and accepts the bill as passed by the House. There is no likelihood that the Senate will do this, and there is no prospect that the House will agree to any compromise. Therefore this relief measure, which the House sent the Senate before the close of the preceding calendar year, will fail.

HER MISSION SUCCESSFUL.

Assurance of Protection Given Miss Barton to Distributing Charity. Full success has attended the efforts of Miss Clara Barton to prepare the way for the distribution of arms among the sufferers in Armenia. United States Minister Terrell called Secretary Olney that he presented Miss Barton to the Porte and received renewed assurances of full protection and aid for her agents in dispensing charity. Her assistants go at once to the interior of Turkey, while Miss Barton's headquarters will be established at Pera, the diplomatic suburbs of Constantinople. Mr. Terrell, who has labored hard with the Turkish government to secure these privileges for Miss Barton, closes his cablegram in these words: "The door is thus opened wide for charity."

Boston.—The total amount received and forwarded to Turkey for relief work thus far by Frank H. Wiggan, assistant treasurer of the American Board, is \$70,522.89. CONSTANTINOPLE.—Murad Bey, formerly imperial commissioner of the council on the public debt, has taken refuge in Cairo and has been condemned to death for alleged treason. Murad was reported in December last to have fled from Constantinople on a Russian ship for some Russian port.

NO LIGHT WITHOUT DUST.

Earth Would Lack Illumination, and the Heavens be Inky Black.

The majority of persons do not know that the sky is blue on account of the thousands and thousands of millions of atoms of dust floating in the atmosphere. Were it not for dust we would lack light on Mother Earth, and the heavens would be an inky black.

Suppose a room absolutely dark, save a hole through one of the shutters. A ray of light will dart through the small opening and one can observe tiny particles of dust dancing in the bright beam of light. As a matter of fact it is not the "light" we see, but simply a reflection, caused by these motes of dust.

As it is with this shaft of light in the darkened room, so it is on a large scale throughout the air. The millions of particles of dust catch the light, reflecting it back and forth from one to another, so making the atmosphere luminous.

It is for this reason that were it not for the dust the sky would appear black, as it does at night when there is no moon. The sun would appear as an immense glowing ball. The moon and stars would be visible throughout the day. Everything would appear different. Where the light touched the eye would be dazzled by the brilliancy. The mellow softness of the shadows would become an intense black and the outline of objects harsh and angular.

The sunlight, which has been analyzed by means of the spectroscopic, consists of all the colors of the rainbow, their total forming the white light.

This white light going through a crystal prism is broken up into its seven component, the so-called fundamental colors. These seven distinct colors of light are the result of the different lengths of ether waves. Thus the finest dust molecules being up highest in the atmosphere reflect only the blue light, imparting that tint to the heavens above. In mining districts and those where factory engines abound, where the air is full of large particles of coal and other dust, even on an otherwise clear day, the sun will have a reddish tint. The cause of it is that the particles of dust are too large and too low in the atmosphere to reflect the blue light, only the red being reflected.

For this reason the sky in the country will be blue, while above a large city on the same day the heavens may present a grayish or whitish color, on account of the dust atoms being rather large, and, therefore, not reflecting the blue light. The reason that in the southern parts of the globe and near the equator the sky is very blue lies in the fact that the air is much drier, and the dust molecules, not being enlarged by moisture, are thus enabled to reflect the blue color of the sunbeams.

The Germ Theory.

What the world owes to Louis Pasteur is incalculable to express. Through his researches, and those of the students who have come after him, the light has been turned upon what has hitherto been total darkness. Doubt, experiments and uncertainty have given way to precision and accuracy in diagnosis. As the farmer knows that the blight on his crops is the cause of his withered crops, so the physician knows that the bacillus of certain diseases brings about certain symptoms. The microscope is the physician's reliance. A few drops of blood, a bit of tissue, a little perspiration brought under the eye of this magic assistant will tell him at once the cause and progress of the disease. And it is not alone the physician who benefits by this knowledge. The farmer, the vineyardist, the dairyman, the stockraiser, the cultivator of the silk-worm and the enthusiast on bees are alike indebted to the discoverer of the germ origin of disease for invaluable aids in their business. A necessity of the near future is an improvement in microscopes and their cheapening, so that knowledge of germs may become more widespread. Every township should have its bacteriologist and its microscopic equipment. There is no study more interesting, and none that is so important to humanity.—New York Ledger.

Thieves Routed by a Corpse.

A strange experience befell some thieves who had broken into the parish church at Snell's a few nights ago. A man of the name of Francesco Lecca, who was supposed to be dead, had been taken to the church and left there for some hours previous to his burial. At 7 o'clock in the evening, while his relatives were gathered around him, he suddenly gave signs of life.

The relatives, terror-stricken, called out loudly for help. The thieves, imagining that they had been discovered, threw down the valuable booty which they had secured and escaped by the front door of the church. The man who had so strangely come to life again really expired two hours afterward. The population of Snell attribute this event to Saint George, patron saint of the village.

Artificial Marble.

For ornamental purposes, indoor artificial marble is said to be in growing demand, thousands of tons of the article being made annually, and the imitation of the natural substance being so perfect that even many persons actually in the trade declare their inability to distinguish between the real and the false, for the markings or marblings go wholly through the block and are not merely superficial. The basis of the whole is represented to be simply a combination of limestone and chalk, which under certain chemical treatment is made of any shade desired.