THE NEWS.

G. W. Nelson, a prominent member of the First Baptist Church, sang in the choir at the union services of all the churches in Chattanooga, Tenn., at the First Baptist Church, As Dr. R. B. Garrett pronounced the last words of the benediction Mr. Nelson fell heavily forward, dead. Apoplexy was the cause.

The Gilson Asphaltum Mine, at Fort Duchesne, Utab, is still burning flercely. Work is now being directed to the air shaft In hopes that by cutting off the air the fire can be brought under control. The entire underground workings of the mine have been destroyed. It is hardly probable that work can be resumed this winter.

The secretary of State has completed the count of the vote for presidential electors in Missouri. It shows a total vote cast of 674 .-018, divided as follows: Democratic, 363,652; republican, 304,930; prohibitionist, 2,169; socialist-labor, 610; Palmer-Buckner, 2,355; national prohibitionist, 292. Bryan's electors had 58,712 votes more than the McKinley electors and 53,286 more than all others combined.

Terrible storms and floods have occurred in Athens, and the low-lying quarters have been in undated, several persons being drowned.

John R. Hoxie, the wealthy ranch and cattle owner, died in Chicago, aged sixty-five years.

Dr. J. C. Hartzell, of Cincinnati, recently elected a bishop of the Methodist Church, will leave for Africa in a few days. His family will locate at Madison, N. J., during his absence.

A special from Portsmouth, O., says the Structural Steel and Iron Company has been organized and will begin the manufacture of bridge work and other heavy structures. It has ample capital, and already has contracts booked.

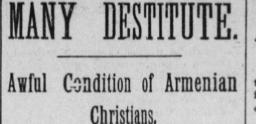
The application of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, of Trenton, for the appointment of a receiver for the Pennsylvania Traction Company, of Lancaster, was denied in the United States Court.

Complete returns show that in the West Yirginia House of Delegates the Republicans have 38 members, the Democrats 28 and the Gold Democrats 2. The Senate stands: Republicans 20, Democrats 5, Populist 1. The legislature does not elect a United States Senator.

The State Convention of Nebraska Sugar Beet Growers, just closed, has passed resolutions in favor of the United States producing its own sugar and properly protecting the table benefices of the world. new industry. The matter is attracting much attention in Nebraska.

In Chicago, after a sensational trial, Marie and Nettie Cronin, formerly of Omaha, were declared not guilty of arson by a jury in Judge Hutchinson's court. The young women were accused of setting fire to a building at 1943 Fourth court on September 6 in or. der to obtain insurance.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received information of the failure of the Da- terest." kota National Bank, of Sloux Falls, S. D.



THE RED CROSS REPORT.

Miss Clara Barton and Other Officers Complete Their Detailed Record of the Relief Expeditions-An Army of Unfortunate People.

Miss Clara Barton, president, and other officers of the Red Cross Society have completed their detailed reports of the Armenian relief expedition to Asia Minor last winter. The report made by Miss Barton is quite exhaustive and covers the work of the several expeditions sent out from Constanti-

It shows that the work had its inception in the reports of the terrible sufferings endured by the Armenians, gives an account of the sailing of the relief party, of delays in sending out the first expedition on account of the adverse American newspaper comment concerning the Turkish Government and speaks of the various relief expeditions.

Miss Barton returns thanks to the press of the United States, to the contributors to the relief fund and to other agencies for aid in

carrying out the purposes of the mission. In conclusion she says that, notwithstanding all that has been done through all agencies, infinitely more remains to be done by someone, for "between the Archipelago and the Caspian Seas, the Black and the Mediterranean," she says, "are today living a million and a-half of people of the Armonian race, existing under the ordinances of at least semi-civilization and professing the religion of Jesus Christ. According to the stated estimates of intelligent and impartial observers of various countries and concurred in by our own agents, whose observations have been unrestricted, from 100,000 to 200,-000 of these parents, men, women and children, are destitute of shelter, raiment, fire food, medicines, the comforts that tend to make human life preservable, or any means of obtaining them, save through the chari-

"The same estimates concur in the statement that without such outside support at least 50,000 of these persons will have die 1 of starvation or perished through accumulated hardships before the 1st of May, 1897. "None of us have found any better medlum for the dispensation of charitable relief than the faithful missionaries already on the ground, and our government officers whose present course bespeaks their active in-

The report of George H. Puliman, finan-The bank has a capital of \$50,000 and at the clai secretary, shows that there was extime of the last report it had a surplus of pended on the relief mission a total of \$116,-\$50,000 and Habilities amounting to \$230,000 326, of which \$7,526 was on account of administration.

COLOMA SHOT BY WEYLER.

Another Execution in Hayana-More Minor Victories Reported by the Spaniards.

Antonio Lopez Coloma, former leader of the "volutionists in Matanzas, was shot having remained for 24 hours previously in a chapel, according to law.

Captain-General Weyler has issued orders to the farmers in Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas to carry the new crop of corn to the garrison towns, and railroad officials have been instructed to provide the farmers with cars and mules with which to facilitate transportation. The corn will be sold to the commanders of the Spanish columns and will be used for military purposes. These commanders may buy the corn at current prices or may admit it on deposit. After December 20 all corn found stored on the farms or elsewhere without the knowledge and consent of the military command ers will be considered contraband of war and the farmers so withholding it will be criminally prosecuted.

General Figueroa, commanding the 18zarro Regiment of Cavalry, reports having dispersed an insurgent force at San Jose de Veitia, this province. The enemy left one killed on the field and the troops captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

A dispatch received from Lieutenant-Colonel Durango says that he has encountered an insurgent force at the Mora Farm, near Cano, Province of Havana. He adds that his troops compelled the enemy to retire, leaving 10 killed on the field and carrying away many wounded.

It transpires that after the engagement fought in the Rubi Hills between the Spanish forces under Captain-General Weyler, and the insurgents under Maceo, the Spanish commander-in-chief and his staff were without provisions for 86 hours.

The train with the supplies on board was defained, but General Weyler would not await its arrival and urged his troops onward, regardless of the absence of the provision train.

Colonel Zamora, in command of the Cardenas district of the Province of Matanzas, has caused the arrest of Dr. Pedro Hevid Benito, Jose Maribona, a lawyer, and Mauricio Orbeda, and employe of the Cardenas railroad. These arrests were the result of disclosures contained in the letters recently found upon the persons of some captured insurgents. Additional arrests are expected.

BURNING STEAMER ASHORE.

Cargo of Lumber and Valuable Lake Liner Destroyed.

The steamer B. W. Arnold, on fire and abandoned by her crew, went ashore near the Salmon Trout river in Lake Superior. The Arnold left Duluth Thursday with a cargo of 800,0:0 feet of lumber, bound for Chicago, having in tow the schooner Mc watt, also lumber laden.

When off Ontonagon, Saturday about noon, fire was discovered in the deckload in the forward part of the steamer. The crew fought the fire bravely, and every possible effort was made to save the vessel. The

WEYLER IN HAVANA The Spanish Commander Returns

From His Campaign. SURPRISE AT THE CAPITAL

The Cuban Commander-In-Chief Says He Has 35,000 Well-

Equipped Men and that He Intends to Proceed to Havana Province.

Captain-General Weyler arrived in Havana on board the cruiser Legazpi from Mariel. His return was a complete surprise, as he had asserted in an interview with the correspondent of El Liberal, of Madrid, that he was pleased with the results so far of his campaign in Pinar del Rio, and announced that he expected to remain to conduct active operations in Pinar del Rio province for fifteen or twenty days longer, adding: 'Wait until Christmas. By that date we shall have

Reception at Artimisa.

Exploring trains left Artimisa for Candeleris and San Cristobal in order to prepare for the arrival at Artimisa of Captain-General Weyler.

Artimisa is in the Province of Pinar del Rio, near the border of the Province of Havana.

At 7 o'clock in the morning Artimisa and its vicinity was in a state of considerable excitement, for it became known that the Captain-General was at Mangas, five miles distant

General Arolas, accompanied by his staff and an escort of cavalry, started soon afterward for Mangas, and at 8,30 news was received at Artimisa that the cruiser Le Gaspi had arrived at Mariel, the port at the northern extremity of the military line across the Province of Pinar del Río, with instructions to her commander to place the vessel at the disposal of the Captain-General,

At 9 o'clock General Weyler entered Artimiss with the columns commanded by Generals Aguilar and Arolas. It was seen that the Captain-General was considerably sunburned. He wore a field uniform, with a Panama hat, and rode a black horse. He put up at the house of aprominent citizen, whose large garden enabled the Spanish commander to receive there the staff officers and others and transmit orders in various directions. There he also transacted considerable business with his chief or staff.

The Captain-General was received on arrival at Artimisa by the town authorities, crowds of people and bands of music. Trumpet salutes were sounded and bells were rung in his honor.

After visiting military hospital and breakfasting the Captain-General started for Mariel

Political Charges.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Some Interesting Facts About the Tall Shaft of White Marble.

The distance at which the monument can last see the white marble against sity. the sky as they depart or first find it as they return.

Probably the greatest distance at which the monument is seen is from the summit of the Blue Ridge at Snicker's Gap, a distance of about fortythree miles in an air line. The elevawith their keen eyes, trained to long and sharp sight in the mountains, detected the white spot gleaming on the horizon, and they can always quickly determine its place on the horizon line. But to the city foiks, however, the location of the white shaft is not an easy matter. Thousands of Washington people every summer invade that region as summer boarders, to subsist on fresh milk and fried chicken, and incidentally in their excursions up on the mountain to get a sight of the monument. On clear days it is distinctly visible, especially to those who are familiar with its precise location. But it is more easily seen at sunset than at any other hour, as the sharp reflection of the sun's rays brings out the white surface of the marble. The mountain people are only too glad to point out the monument to their visitors, and usually tell them the secret by which they can themselves locate it. This is by finding first on the horizon line the slight elevation of coniour presented by Munson's Hill. Then, sightly to the left, perhaps one degree, there it is. The point from which the monument was first seen from the Blue Ridge is the mountain farm of Mr. Louis P. Shoemaker of this city, and the place is called "Monument View."

One of the most singular stories that may be told about the Washington monument is hard, y credible, yet it can be vouched for as perfectly true. There are hundreds of ladies in Washington of the bicycle. Lieutenant Moss rewho wear upon their hats the plumage or the entire skin of a bird which has lost its life flying against the tall mass of marble in the dimness of twilight or daybreak. Every morning one of the watchmen who spends the night through mud, sand and dust, crossing in the monument finds about its base quite a number of birds who have lost their lives in this way. This mortality is not limited to any one species. but includes nearly all the birds known in this region. Strange to say, few English sparrows lose metr fives by flying against the monument, but the beautiful golden finches, cedar birds, starlings, tanagers, grosbeaks and many others of bright plumage and great rarity have been found. The watchman takes these birds up town to a taxidermist, who stuffs and mounts the rare specimens, which are sold for a good round price to collectors, and the skins of those less rare are prepared for the milliner. Hardly a morning comes that there are less than a score of dead birds about Ce base of the shaft. Another queer thing to know about the monument is that its height and width vary. It is taller in summer than in winter, and in the latter season One of the smart young cavalry offiits width on the south side is about an inch greater than on the north, east or west side. This is due to expansion She was runaing away from him, under the heat of the sun's rays. This phenomenon was determined by Capt. less of consequences so long as she es-Greene during the erection of the shaft. Plumb lines were hung at each corner of the marble wall, and the plumb "bobs" or plummets were suspended in stanchions, with two horizontal chains pots of glycerine and molasses. Across the top of each pot was laid a finely graduated steel bar, and three times a day an army engineer "took off" the registration the made of the expansion of the walls. It was held that the plummets moved precisely with the points at which the plumb lines were attached to the top of the shaft, and the glycerine held them firmly without vibration or oscillation, so that the officer could note any change of position. All these registrations, twice a day, every day of the year, were recorded in a book during the seven years that were occupied in finishing the monument,-Washington Star.

ARMY CYCLE TEST.

United States Troops Wheel a Thousand Mountain Miles.

The bicycle for military use is now an assured success. It has just been given is visible has always been a matter of a test by United States troops in the debatable interest with Washington far West that shows beyond peradvenpeople. Not a train approaches the ture that, however problematical may city, nor a boat speeds up or down the be its advantages in actual battle, it is Potomac, but carries a group of people already of vast practical utility in varanxious to see at just what point they jous other purposes of military neces-

This test was made by a detachment of eight men from the Twenty-fifth Infautry at Fort Missoula, and was under the command of Lieutenant Moss. The men chosen were ordinary riders, and the bicycles were the regular output of one of the big standard concerns of tion there is 2,000 feet above the Po- the East. The test was to be a thoustomac. The mountaineers years ago, and miles over common mountain roads, with the riders equipped for such exigencies as might befall them in a scouting or messenger run through a hostile country.

Besides 130 pounds of rations, the party carried a complete roungh camping outfit-blankets, rifles, thirty rounds of ammunition to each man, extra tires and all the paraphernalia of a forced march. The average weight of the wheels packed was seventy-seven and a half pounds. The weight of wheel and rider ranged from 272 to 202 pounds each.

From Fort Missoula the party wheeled to Fort Harrison and Helena on bad mountainous roads and against strong head winds. Nevertheless the whole distance of 132 miles, including the crossing of the main range, was done in twenty-two hours of actual work, or at an average rate of six miles an hour.

From Helena they wheeled to the National Park, every portion of which they visited. Then they ran down the upper Yellewstone Valley, and turning up Trail Creek Pass, crossed the Bridger range into the Gallatin Valley, and wheeled to Bozeman through mud and storm

From Bozeman a run of seventy-two miles to Townsend was made in one day. There the party was ordered bome for special duty.

The result of the march was a surprise even to the strongest supporters ported that both soldiers and wheels had stood the journey remarkably well. The test was made as thoroughly, as possible and under all conditions; they had ridden in all kinds of weather, mountain ranges and fording streams. -New York Herald.

THE EFFECTS OF DANGER.

With Some Men It Brightens the Intellect While Others Are Stupefied.

The power of rapid action differs enormously in different individualsmore espectally in sudden danger. With some men imminent peril seens to brighten the intellect, quicken the power of decision, and increase the obedience of hand or limb to eye and ear. In others, the sharp shock of sudden danger relaxes the will power. stupefies rather than st'mulates, and changes a capable and energetic man into a monument of incapacity and surprise. In the Red Sea, one burning bot morning, I was reading quietly on the taffrail of an outbound P. and O. boat. cers on the way out to join his regiment was playing with a little girl of six, shouting with merriment, and, heedcaped from her pursuer. The sloping bulwark surrounding the taffrail is not two feet high, but a railing of iron forms a protection against ordinary danger. Little Sunbeam, as she was called, rushed past me, laughing loudly, leaped through the lower chain of the stanchion railing, and was in the boiling wake of the steamer before anyone could apprehend danger. I rose suddenly as I saw the child gain the bulwark, and two curious things happened. A form rushed past me and before the child had struck the water the young cavalry sub had flung himself over the railing and was in the air. The two bodies struck the water within a second of each other, and when both rose they were not three yards apart. The nearest life buoy that hung on the bulwark was thrown overboard so quickly by the quartermaster that it floated not thirty yards from where the two bodies were floating, and the order to stop the ship was given within four seconds of the occurrence, the whole scene being observed by the officer on watch; and the rapidity with which he stopped the ship and gave orders for the beat to be lowered was happily rewarded by a rescue.-Cassell's Magazine.

dealt a mortal blow to the revolution."

exclusive of stock. Bank Examiner Zimmerman has been placed in charge,

Milo B. Stevens, one of the best-known pension attorneys in the United States, died at his home, 578 Cedar avenue, Cleveland, & Prominent Illinois Clergyman Shot Down in O., aged 63 years. Mr. Stevens, ever since the close of the war, was known far and wide as a pension attorney.

About 103 men employed at the factory of the Virginia and North Carolina Wheeling | murdered and robbed in an alley at Decatur Company, Richmond, Va., went out on a strike on account of 10 per cent. reduction in | teen committed was lying by the dead man's wages.

Hon. George Enerson, solicitor-general and member of the ministry, has been ap. M. There was a bullet wound in his forepointed to succeed Sir James Winter as judge head. His pockets were rifled and his gold of the St. John, N. F., Supreme Court, the watch, which he is known to have carried latter having recently resigned. The ap. was missing. The murder was evidently compointment meets with general approval. Mr. mitted by footpads. Emerson's qualifications for the position are admitted.

ered by Lord Aberdeon.

The coming Illinois Legislature will be asked to pass laws prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, placing saloons in counties, towns and wards under local option and compeling observance of the Sabbath.

Henry White, charged with the murder of Policeman Jackson, in Columbus, Ga., was found guilty and sentenced to death January 15, 1897.

Cester Witherspoon, president of the Midway Turnpike, in Woodford county, Ky., has received anonymous notes threatening to burn his home if he continues to collect toil. Meantime toligates have been raided and chopped down every night for five nights.

The damage caused by the recent high water on the Great Northern Railway has now been repaired and all trains are running on time. Through business to and from the Pacific Coast, passenger, freight and express, is being handled promptly.

By the overturning of a gasoline lamp an explosion occurred at the residence of F. A. Walker, Minneapolis. Mrs. Walker, her daughter Mabel, aged 13, and the domestic, Mary Overland, were probably fatally burned.

Ernest Warford, aged 54 years, of Easton Pa., a storekeeper for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Phillipsburg, N. J., felj from a passenger train which was crossing the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge and was dashed to death on the rocks 60 feet below.

BIG FOUR FLYER WRECKED.

Spreading Rails Cause a Special to Leave the

Tracks. While running at the rate of 40 miles an

hour the "White City Special," of the Big Four route, jumped the track at Monee, 34 miles from Chicago. The engine and three coaches left the rails but did not tip over. No one was injured.

The mail car, baggage car and express car and smoker followed the locomotive. The smoking car was well filled with passengers but further than a severe shaking up they were not injured.

A special train was made up at Kankakee and the passengers were brought to Chicago Conductor Langham, of the wrecked train, made a report stating that the accident was caused by spreading rails.

MURDERED BY FOOTPADS.

Decatur's Slreets.

Rev. James Miller, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, of Bloomington, Ill., was found The revolver with which the crime had

The minister's corpse was found at 3 30 A.

Mr. Miller had written a note to his son. Dr. John Miller, of Bloomington, stating President-Elect McKinley will be invited to that he would visit him, and he had eviattend the convention of the International dently just arrived on the train from Bloom-Epworth League in Toronto next July and ington. Being thoroughly acquainted with reply to the address of welcome, to be deliv. the city, he had evidently started to walk to the residence of Dr. Catto. He was found a few feet from the street in the alley in the rear of Dr. Catto's residence.

The Rev. Mr. Miller was one of the best known ministers in I'linois. He was grand prelate of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of Illinois.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The Jefferson family has been on the stage for five generations.

The Duke of Mariborough is having grounds for lawn billiards prepared at Bleir. heim.

Miss Helen Gould is making great preparations to receive and entertain her sister, the Countess of Castellane.

The bankruptcy of President Capen, of Tufts College, was brought about by his having indorsed a number of notes for friends.

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, has made a new translation and revision of the Jewish prayer book prepared by Mr. David Einhorn.

One of the lawyers before the Supreme Court, at Washington, the other day, was George H. Williams, Grant's Attorney General, once well-known as "Landaulet" Williama.

John H. Hale, of Glastonbury, Conn., caused universal surprise by declining a Democratic nomination for Congress becaus, he had not been "long enough out of the Republican party."

Lady Hayter, who is known in London as the Zenobia of the Liberal party, is not only an accomplished woman of the world, but is also one of the most indefatigable of women travelers.

The Rev. J. F. Langmore, who has been chosen chapiain of the Protestant Episcopal Sisterhood of St. Mary, to succeed the Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton, is a member of the

English order known as Cowley Fathers. A Georgia legislator named McCook thinks that possums are rapidly disappearing from the State as a result of the constant war that is waged upon them, and he is urging upon his fellow statesmen the duty of passing a bill to make illegal the killing of these interesting marsuplais at any time between March 1 and October L

work of the crew was ineffectual, however, and, after five hours' battling with the flames, they were compelled to flee before the heat, which became unbearable.

The crew then boarded the schooner, cut the tow-line, and the burning steamer was allowed to drift away. She was owned by the Mills Transportation Company, of Marys_ ville, Mich. Her valuation is placed at \$45,000.

SAVED BY ROENTGEN RAYS.

Located a Penny Which Had Lodged in a Child's Throat.

Frances, the 2-year-old daughter of Watson Betts, of New Hope, N. J., while playing with a penny two weeks ago, put it in her mouth and swallowed it. Since then the child has persistently refused nourishment, and has been growing steadily weaker.

The parents, fearing their child would die. took it to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital to be operated upon. Dr. G. M. Marshall applied Roentgen rays to the child's throat, and found the penny imbedded edgewise behind the cricoid cartilage. The child was brought home, and a ray photograph forwarded to Dr. Scott, the family physician. Dr. Scott, with an instrument, succeeded in removing the penny. The little one rallied quickly from the operation, and is now doing well.

MRS. HARRISON ROBBED.

Burglars Stole a Watch and Money from the Ex-President's Home in Indianapolis.

Burglars visited the home of ex-President Harrison, on North Delaware street, Indianapolis, Ind.

While General Harrison and the members of the family were in the lower part of the house, the thieves climbed upon a porch and entered the library window. Thence they the optic nerves, caused total blindness. went into Mrs. Harrison's room, where a gold watch and a small sum of money were stolen

It is believed that the thieve, were fright, ened away because nothing in the other rooms was disturbed. The watch that was taken belonged to Mr. Dimmick, Mrs. Harrison's first husband, and was highly prized. General Harrison has asked the police to make every effort to recover it and has offored a reward of \$50 for its return.

NO OFFENSE TO TURKEY.

The Assembling of American Craisers at Smyrna Does Not Mean War.

The Navy Department is informed that the cruiser Minneapolis has sailed from Smyrna to Mersine. It is said this move has no significance in connection with the Turkish trouble, for the authorities have discredited the reports that the ships were assembled at Smyrna for the purpose of menacing Turkey. The San Francisco, Cincinnati and Bancroft remain at Souvran. The departure of the Minneapolis was not directed by the department and was determined upon by the admiral for the better disposition of his ships

on the advance of winter. The department is informed that the Terror has arrived at New York alter her trials of gun gear. The Machias has arrived at Ningho.

Prof. Jose Diaz, of the University of Havana, has been suspended on a political charge.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba apnounces the arrest of Francisco Berenguer, Victoriano Reyes and Jose Carrera.

Colonel Segura's troops have escorted to Candelaria, Pinar del Rio, large numbers of families who wore camping about in different parts of the country owing to the destruction of their homes by the insurgents and the burning of the prefectures and villages of that province.

In an engagement at Damns the insurgents left 13 killed on the field, buried 60 dead and retired with 130 wounded.

At the approaching public trial of Louis Someillan, the American citizen who has been so long imprisoned on charges of conspiracy, rebellion, etc., counsel for the defense will demand his acquittal, basing the request upon the conclusions arrived at by the public prosecutor when the latter asked that sentence of imprisonment for life be imposed upon the prisoner.

Insurgents have dynamited an exploring train near Cardenas, Province of Matanzas, derailing the engine and upsetting and burning the cars. A passenger train which followed it was fired upon, and although the passengers threw themselves upon the floor a lady and five men, gendarmes and firemen. were wounded.



Had Not Seen for Three Years.

Another illustration of the marvelous power of the X rays has just been shown at the Edison laboratory in Orange, N. J. A. young girl of Newark received a severe blow on the head three years ago which, acting on A friend took her to Edison's laboratory

two days ago, not with the intention of testing the X rays but to have the interior of her head examined to locate the pressure on the nerves It was the opinion of oculists that if this spot could be located trephining could be performed and the sight restored. The girl was placed under the X rays, but, although her head was completely permeated by the rays, no special lesion could be located. The head was so transparent while the X rays were playing on it that Mr Edison placed his own hand on the opposite side of it and distinctly saw the bones and their

articulation. Then he thought he would try the effect of the X rays directly on the eyes. The girl instantly saw light for the first time in three years. She was ab e to tell the different shapes of objects held before her eyes while suffused with the X rays, and described them accurately. In the case of a disc of brass she was able to tell the color, saying that it was yellow. The experiment was considered a great success.

Selling Pacific Islanders.

Advices from the Nesr Hebrides in the Pacific Ocean, show that natives of the islands are being sold to the masters of trading vessels at from \$30 to \$50 apiece. Some of the natives so sold are subjected to great cruelties,

American Hardwoods in Europe.

The demand for American hardwoods in Europe is growing, and oak leads the foreign shipments, although tulip, poplar, ash, gum and black walnut, whenever a good quality can be secured, are in some demand. European consumers like the quality of American oak, and since it is known to be plentiful here, it will probably be in increasing demand, Cottonwood has been shipped to Germany in con-

siderable quantities, where cheap wood is required for furniture and other uses. Much of this lumber is forwarded from New Orleans, and since a great part of the oak, ash, poplar, cottonwood and other timbers demanded by the foreign market is in the Southera States, is not improbable that lumber for foreign markets will be largely shipped in future from Gulf ports. In speaking of this matter The Northwestern Lumberman says that the European market requires lumber cut of exact thickness and of acurate length, trimmed so as to have the butts square and true. Space for piling in the yards of the Old World is an object, so that random, uneven lengths are objectionable, and, since the foreign buyer insists that he shall have just what he bargains for, quality should be strictly attended to .- Garden and Forest.

"ifty-nine fishhooks, all baited, bave of Flamborough Head.

Oldest Human Teeth.

A couple of teeth found near Welmar, are claimed by Dr. A. Nehring to be the oldest human teeth yet found in Europe. One of them, a permanent first molar, is remarkably like that of a chimpanzee, but not much like that of the gorilla or orang. He also calls attention to the fact that the first premolar and last molar are reduced in size in modern man as compared with early man. This was known before; but he adds that he finds the same state of things in domesticated as compared with wild dogs. In the former, as in civilized man, the jaw is relatively feebly developed, and there is a tendency to reduction of the last molar,

Germany has more periodical publications-about 6,000-than any other European country. England has 3,200. France 3,000, Italy 1,400, Austria-Hun-In found inside of a codfish caught gary 1,300. The total number is Europe is about 25,000.