

THE NEWS

The Dominion cabinet has passed an order in council adopting the agreement which was entered into by Sydney Fisher and the authorities at Washington, on the question of quarantine. As a result of this agreement international quarantine will be abolished between Canada and the United States.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the woman suffragist, has been very ill at Melrose, Mass., during the past week. Her condition at one time was so serious that it was feared she could not recover, but she is now out of danger.

The Damara arrived at Halifax, N.S., with the Durham City. The machinery of the Durham City is disabled.

Ex-City Chamberlain, A. J. Rogers, of Johnston, N.Y., was held to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of misappropriating \$5,000 from the city's funds. Rogers was released on \$6,000 bail.

Joseph Hoffman, the convict whose attempt at suicide in Sing Sing last week by jumping from the fourth tier of the state penitentiary, has been attributed to the abolition of labor in the prison, died as a result of his injuries.

Michael M. Keeler, aged 75, who was formerly A. T. Stewart's confidential secretary, was sentenced to a year in Sing Sing for passing worthless checks.

Montreal detectives are hunting for Gustave V. Nyman, of Minneapolis, who disappeared from the Canadian Pacific Railway Station. His valise was found to be full of gold watches and jewelry.

A telegram received from Lowell Observatory, near the City of Mexico, announced that a rift has been seen in the Martian North Polar Cap since January 7 in longitude 40.

President-Elect McKinley has promised Maj. W. F. Goodspeed to attend, if possible, the Army of the Cumberland Society at Columbus, O., September 21, 22 and 23.

It is reported that freight steamers have been chartered to load grain at Boston at an early date for the United Kingdom. These ships were chartered by two prominent grain brokers, owing to their being unable to obtain room in the regular liners and because more advantageous rates were made.

The stockholders of the Central National Bank of New York have voted to reduce the capital of the bank from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000. One-half the par value will be returned to the stockholders.

The funeral of Sir Joseph Hickson, formerly general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, was one of the largest ever seen in Toronto. A feature was a floral engine, which cost \$600. It was the tribute of the Grand Trunk employees.

The Electric Grain Elevator Company of Buffalo was incorporated with a capital stock of \$350,000 to operate grain elevators. The directors are Edward W. Eames, Buffalo; Yale Kneeland, P. E. Kneeland, C. M. Mitchell and Rulman Muller, of New York.

The Times of India says that owing to the exodus on account of the plague the population of Bombay has been reduced to one-half. The weekly mortality is 200 per 1,000, and more shops are closed than open in the native quarter.

SHERMAN TO SUCCEED OLNEY.

The Senator Has Accepted the State Portfolio and Will Be McKinley's Premier.

It is positively and authoritatively announced from Washington that Mr. McKinley has tendered the State portfolio to Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and that the distinguished statesman has accepted and will be the premier of the incoming administration.

Speculation as to who would be the Ohio member in the cabinet of the President elect has persistently hovered about the names of Senator Sherman and Mark Hanna, the chairman of the national committee. It has been known for some time, however, that Mr. Hanna's ambition was a seat in the United States Senate. The retirement of Ohio's veteran Senator to accept the position of premier in Mr. McKinley's cabinet will probably open the way to a gratification of this ambition.

Mr. Sherman's term as Senator would expire two years hence, March 4, 1899. The vacancy created by Mr. Sherman's retirement will be filled by appointment by Governor Bushnell pending the assembling of the Ohio Legislature in January, 1899. It is understood that Governor Bushnell will appoint Mr. Hanna to the vacancy in the Senate when Mr. Sherman steps out to assume the grave responsibilities connected with the head of the Department of State.

Senator Sherman declines to make any statement relative to the important announcement, but this in no wise militates against its authenticity.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, while in Washington a few days ago had a conference with the Ohio Senator, at which it is understood, all their past differences were adjusted and reconciled. This strengthens the belief that General Alger is also to be a member of Mr. McKinley's cabinet, the post he is to fill being that of Secretary of War.

ENGLAND AS OUR ALLEY.

Official Opinion in London Against Mr. Olney's Interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

A copyrighted London cablegram to the New York Evening Post says:

Entirely new importance has been given to the arbitration compact with the United States in Englishmen's eyes by Secretary Olney's statement, reported by the Chronicle's Washington Correspondent, that Great Britain having in the Venezuela treaty admitted the validity of the Monroe doctrine, she has now by the arbitration treaty become the ally of the United States in the maintenance and enforcement of that doctrine.

Official opinion does not confirm that wide interpretation of what is, the officials say, a treaty for a specific and clearly defined object. They certainly would repudiate any confirmation by the treaty of Mr. Olney's expressed claim that a permanent political union between a European and American state would be unnatural and inexpedient.

"England," said a leading official to-day, "always has been a warm supporter of the true Monroe doctrine, but not of that extravagant version of it."

Meanwhile it is significant that the Paris and Vienna newspapers comment on the treaty as an affair of purely Anglo-American interest.

DEVASTATION.

Five Hundred Families Burned Out in Cuba.

BY GEN. WEYLER'S ORDERS.

The Insurgents are Also Doing Their Share of Burning—General Weyler and the Insurgents Have Absolutely Prohibited Counter People from Carrying Produce.

Reports have been received from Santiago to the effect that the insurgents recently burned the buildings on the farm of Ducaron, near Caney.

Several young men who recently joined the insurgents at Manzanillo report the existence of widespread dissatisfaction among the followers of Rabi and Calisto Garcia. Advice have been received from Trinidad to the effect that several other young men who recently joined the insurgents at Sancti Spiritus report that a number of days since Maximo Gomez was camped at a farm near La Campana. On the 1st of January, it is asserted, the insurgent leader Jose Miguel and General Mez passed by the Mapos plantation in company with several other Cuban insurgent commanders. Reports from Cienfuegos state that on January 5, they started in the direction of Esperanza and Baneuvel.

Over 500 families are reported to have been burned out of their houses owing to the recent orders of General Weyler to destroy the property, and even the homes of pacificos. Many of these persons have been unable to save even their clothing. Mothers are carrying their babies in their arms and are without food and resting places. Old gray-headed men and women are hardly able to move, owing to the prolonged period of suffering, and many of them will probably starve to death.

The magnificent sugar estate of Santa Rosa, near Ranchuelo, has been burned by the insurgents. For several days the horizon was brilliantly illuminated by the destroying fires. Many of the cane fields in this vicinity are still burning.

Reports received from San Antonio de los Baños are to the effect that fires were illuminating the horizon in all directions. The destruction to property going on seems to be especially serious in the section of country between Gones and Tumbadora.

Remedios reports indicate that the insurgents have for a third time besieged the town of Mayajila. This is the town which offered such heroic resistance to the Cuban forces. Only recently the garrison was increased there and a large supply of ammunition was ordered placed in the local fortifications.

In the districts of Remedios and Sancti Spiritus it is evident that a forward movement is going on among the insurgents. A concentration or large forces of Cubans has evidently been planned, and it is supposed that they are awaiting the arrival of Maximo Gomez at Remedios.

Captain-General Weyler, as well as the insurgents in the vicinity of San Antonio de las Vegas, have absolutely prohibited the country people from carrying vegetables, milk and all manner of food products. Near Campo, Fla., it is reported, more than 2,000 insurgents are banded together, a formidable and well-armed force. In other sections in the vicinity of Campo, Fla., small companies of Cubans are reported, and it is evident that an effort will be made to prevent the advance of the Spanish forces.

Manzanillo reports have been received to the effect that the insurgents not long ago fired the coast steamer Fausto, and as a result two of the passengers were wounded.

MACCO'S CARBINE FOUND.

Proof of the Death of the Cuban Leader—The Insurgents Not Discouraged.

Advice received from Havana bring further confirmation, if such were needed, of the death of Antonio Macco. A gentleman in Havana, who was an intimate friend of the Cuban insurgent leader, has received a letter and a package from one of the patrol chiefs. The package contained Macco's carbine, which, in case of his death, he desired to be sent to the friend referred to. It is a Colt carbine and its number is 11,129. The letter also furnished additional proof of the great insurgent leader's death.

The government does not allow news of the burning of plantations, etc., to be published, but it is stated on reliable authority that if the government allowed the gridding of cane in Havana province the planters would not be able to make 10,000 hogheads of sugar, because from eight miles out of Havana, as far as Matanzas, nearly all the sugar cane has been burned.

General Weyler asserts that there are only 500 insurgents in the Province of Pinar del Rio, but the Cubans say that he will shortly repent having made such a statement. There is no doubt that the insurgents have suffered greatly from sickness and other causes, but it is claimed that should the Spanish commander only partly withdraw his troops from the western part of Pinar del Rio the insurgents will again concentrate in large bodies, having only scattered into small groups for the present in order to escape the overwhelmingly large force sent against them.

HURLED DOWN A SHAFT.

Five Men Killed by the Fall of a Crosshead in a Mine at Pottsville, Pa.

An accident, in which five persons were killed, occurred at the new Wadesville shaft of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company at Pottsville.

Soon after arriving at the shaft in the morning the five victims stepped on the rim of a large iron bucket to be lowered. A crosshead weighing several hundred pounds through which the bucket ropes passed, had become frozen to the guides and did not move when the bucket started.

When the men had gotten about half way down the crosshead fell, striking the bucket. The men were hurled to the bottom of the shaft, 300 feet, and were mangled.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

13TH DAY.—The Senate passed a number of bills on the calendar, including several amendments to the law of navigation and also the bill authorizing the President to appoint to the navy Commander Quackenbush, whose case has occasioned much controversy. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Mills (democrat, of Texas) declaring that the power of recognizing a new republic resides in Congress, recognizing the independence of Cuba and appropriating \$10,000 for a United States minister to the republic of Cuba.

14TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Mills spoke at length upon his resolution that recognition is not the exclusive right of the President.

15TH DAY.—The open session of the Senate lasted two hours. After this the balance of the day was given to Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, in a speech upholding the power of Congress to recognize new governments.

House.

13TH DAY.—The Pacific Railroad funding bill, which is considered the most important piece of legislation that will come before Congress at this session, was discussed in the House under a special order which allows two days for general debate, with provision for a final vote next week.

14TH DAY.—The Pacific Railroad funding bill went down to its doom in the House under an adverse majority of 66, the vote being 102 yeas, 102 nays, 168. The opponents of the bill say the vote settles the fate of all schemes to fund the debt at this session. After this bill was disposed of the army appropriation bill and several other bills were passed. The army bill carried 223, 126, 344.

15TH DAY.—After passing bills of minor importance, the House engaged in a warm controversy over a bill to make oleomargarine and other imitations of dairy products subject to the laws of the States into which they are transported. It was opposed by the Democrats and several Republicans, chiefly on the ground that it would give the States power to prohibit the use of such products. One of the Senate bills passed was to withdraw from the Supreme Court criminal cases other than capital, and leave jurisdiction over them to the Courts of Appeal.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A Foxcroft (Me.) man is organizing a company of Cuban volunteers.

It is said that every town in Maine expects an electric railroad this year.

No less than 50 sandline factories, employing nearly 6,000 hands, are to be found in Maine.

The iron ore output of Minnesota increased from 62,000 tons in 1884 to 4,000,000 tons in 1896.

The mines of Colorado have reached an annual yield of upward of \$40,000,000 in gold, silver, copper and lead.

Omaha now has the largest smelter in the world, and produced \$16,000,000 in gold, silver, copper and lead in 1895.

By the settlement of the Pond will case the city of Hartford acquires a large park and about \$100,000 in money.

According to a census recently taken in Savannah, Ga., by Chairman Stone, of the Park and Tree Commission, there are in that city 11,063 shade trees.

Farmers around Vermilion, S. D., are annoyed by wolves and in Wisconsin, near Superior, the Chippewa Indians are slaughtering wolves at \$10 a scalp.

Asbestos has recently been applied by a Massachusetts firm to the manufacture of shoes for workmen employed in foundries and smelting works. It is asserted that the new shoes, besides being more comfortable, cost less than leather shoes and wear indefinitely.

Some farmers in Polk County, Fla., as an experiment last spring sent for some Cuban tobacco seed and planted it. When the plants had grown they got Cuban experts to cure the leaves, and the results have been as good as the farmers feel themselves assured of a successful new industry.

On Christmas morning the San Francisco public was enabled to hear for the first time the impressive music of the great organ in St. Ignatius' Church, in that city. The organ is pronounced to be the finest in this country. It weighs over 100,000 pounds, and contains more than 5,000 "speaking pipes." The scale of the great pipe was copied from the celebrated organ at Lucerne, Switzerland, built by Herr Hass.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Five miners were killed by an explosion of gas which occurred in the Anderson mines, near South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Miss Ida V. Hoagland, private secretary to Miss Mary Garrett, of Baltimore, was killed by a fall down an elevator shaft at Miss Garrett's mansion.

A passenger train on the Carson branch of the Burlington road fell through a trestle near Carson, Iowa. Six persons were injured, three probably fatally.

Lawrence Wilson, aged 11 years, died of hydrophobia in Baltimore. Of eight boys who were bitten by a mad dog on December 1, Wilson is the fourth to die.

A wreck occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Terra Alta, W. Va. Worthington Smith, fireman of a freight, was killed, and John Glinbaugh was seriously injured.

The Wyoming State Hospital at Rock Springs, Wyoming, was burned to the ground. One of the patients, a woman, died of fright while being taken to the temporary quarters. The loss is \$45,000.

A severe earthquake is reported from the southern part of the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, and along the Pacific coast. At Acapulco the shock destroyed several houses and three persons were injured by falling walls.

A report was received at Galveston, Texas, that the schooner Sea Gull, from Matagorda for Galveston, with a cargo of cotton, had foundered in the Gulf, off Pass Cavallo.

Anxiety is also felt for the schooner Flower of France, which sailed from Matagorda at the same time as the Sea Gull, and is now overdue.

At Millersville, Ohio, a son of Alexander Dolewick secured several pounds of blasting powder and went to the cellar, accompanied by three sisters, to kill rats. The powder exploded and one girl, 8 years old, was burned to death. The clothing of the other three children caught fire and they were horribly burned, as were Mr. and Mrs. Dolewick in attempting to extinguish the flames.

Don't Mangling in Nor 21P.

William Doering and Charles Williams, both colored, were hanged on Tuesday at Norfolk, Va. Downing killed a woman of the name of Emma Lane in Norfolk last May. Williams killed George Best, a colored man, on board a schooner lying in the harbor on April 18.

SHOT AS THEY RAN.

A Thrilling Experience of Americans in Cuba.

TOOK OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

After They Had Fallen Into the Hands of Spaniards James Maguire's Hands Were Loosed by Ruiz and Then Their Companions Liberated—Barry's Body Not Recovered.

James Maguire, of Philadelphia, Jeremiah Bonds, of New York, and Charles W. Allen, of Stamford, Conn., have just reached Philadelphia, after a thrilling experience in Cuba, in the course of which William Barry, of New York, who had accompanied them, was shot by the Spaniards.

On the 10th of last September the trio mentioned, in company with Barry, started for Cuba to join the forces of the belligerents, and arrived in Havana, September 21. Here they fell in with Jose Ruiz, a Cuban patriot, who volunteered to guide the quartet to the recent occupied by the Cuban commanders. They headed for the Pinar del Rio district, and when near Mariel, in the Guanajay district, were surprised by a body of about fifty Spaniards. They were taken prisoners, searched, and finding papers confirming suspicions on Ruiz, held a consultation and decided to kill all the prisoners.

The conversation was carried on in Spanish, but Ruiz interpreted for his American friends. Recognizing the desperate situation in which they had placed themselves, the quintet decided to risk their lives in a vigorous effort to escape, rather than to wait and be shot.

Maguire rolled over to Ruiz, and the young Cuban used his teeth with such success that he soon had Maguire's hands cut through. Maguire then took a penknife and liberated his companions. It was dark, but the moon shed light sufficient to illuminate the ground for some distance. With a rush the five men ran to the spot where they noticed some machetes and guns. They armed themselves each with a machete, revolver, and belts full of ammunition.

Then they attempted to get away, but the Spaniards pursued, firing a deadly volley after their escaping prisoners. Barry fell, shot through the heart at the first fire, and Bonds right arm was perforated by a bullet. The surviving four succeeded in outdistancing their pursuers. They made every effort to get back and recover Barry's body, however, but were unsuccessful, and were compelled to make their way further into the mountainous regions of Pinar del Rio, and after a tortuous and wearisome journey they arrived in the region of San Cristobal.

A few days afterward they were recaptured by a band of Spaniard patrollers. Their hands were tied behind their backs, and they were compelled to march for a distance of over ten miles, when they were thrown into a prison.

On December 23 the three Americans were brought before some commanding officer, whose name they did not learn, but it is presumed that it was General Weyler. They were told that Ruiz, the young Cuban, had committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, which he had snatched from a guard.

The trio of Americans were offered their liberty and passage home if they signed a paper, swearing allegiance to the Queen of Spain, and promising, on oath, to do all they could against the Cuban cause in the United States. This they agreed to, and the three were released.

AMONG TARANTULAS.

Traveler on a Box Car Suffered Terrible Which Proved Fatal Fever.

A despatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says: In a Pullman car on the south-bound Missouri Pacific limited were two passengers who attracted sympathetic attention. The woman had evidently not yet reached the age of two score years. Her companion might have been either 30 or 60, if one was to judge from his face, upon which were mingled indications of youth and extreme age.

His name is James Payne, and he is a resident of Parkersburg, W. Va., where his family is well to do and highly respected.

Two months ago, at Pontotello, his pockets were picked and he determined to make his way through by the box-car route. He had scarcely concealed himself before the door was closed and sealed. The car proved to have been loaded with bananas, and a few hours later he found himself in Egyptian darkness.

He had been aroused from his sleep by something having a soft, velvety touch creeping stealthily across his face, and struck a match to see what had disturbed him. To his horror he saw several large tarantulas. He fainted.

While thoughts of life and death darted through his mind a cold, hairy substance fashed itself in his face, and thinking his time had come, he fainted again. How long he lay unconscious he does not know, but when he awoke came to life it was broad daylight and the train was speeding like the wind.

The straggling rays enabled him to see dimly the objects about him, and the cold perspiration broke out on his forehead as he recognized his visitors of the night before, and saw that their number had been tripled. He looked about for a loose board, and found a small one, but he knew if he was attacked the tarantulas would leap at him, and that he could not ward them off.

His apprehension was increased when he saw that they had engaged in one of those fearful and deadly combats among themselves. For hours he sat there, facing these dreadful creatures. Then night came on, and again he was mercifully rendered unconscious.

When next he knew what was going on about him he was on a cot in a hospital in Portland. He had been there a month, and he had gone through a well nigh fatal attack of malarial fever. His companion on the journey some was his bride, who had come from the East to marry him.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

While skating on the Bloomsburg Iron Company's dam, just north of Bloomsburg, George Scott, aged about 19 years, broke through the ice and was drowned.

The young man was alone when the accident happened, but his cries for help were heard by a farmer living near, though the latter could render him no assistance. The body was recovered about an hour later.

Anna, the 2-year-old child of Albert Vickerson, of Parsons, was burned to death. The child was alone in the house, and had evidently been playing with the fire. When the parents returned the little one was dead and burned horribly.

John Haney was electrocuted at the Stewart Iron Company's furnace, Sharon. He was walking along a pipe when a live wire struck him in the face, sending 1500 volts through his body. He was 24 years old and unmarried.

Edward Phillips, of Olyphant, aged 12, while trying to dislodge a bullet from a finger by using another bullet as a wedge, discharged both and they lodged in his head near the right eye.

Miss Nellie Turner, daughter of Samuel C. Turner, of Chester, and a public school teacher employed at Moore's was asked by an unknown man at Second and Concord Avenue while she was on her way home. The young lady called loudly for help and the rascal fled. It is thought that he intended to rob her.

Frank Vernon, of South Chester, was robbed almost at the same spot, the thieves being two colored men, who snatched a bundle he was carrying and ran. William Gilston and Fred Ott started in pursuit and caught the men and recovered the bundle. The thieves, however, managed to break the hold Gilston and Ott had on them and escaped.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Company of Casper, Wyoming, has re-opened its refinery after a shut down of four months.

The Centennial copper mine, at Houghton, Michigan, which suspended work four years ago, will resume operations by February 1.

The employees of all the mines in the Massillon, Ohio, district, about 2,000 men have struck on account of a reduction in the price of pick mining from 61 to 51 cents per ton.

The employees of the Illinois Steel Company have been notified that their wages would be cut on February 1. There are 3,500 men employed at the South Chicago Mills.

The Youngstown, Ohio, Car Works, which have been idle for more than a year, will resume work. The company has a large order for coke cars, and will have a run of at least two months, with other orders in prospect.

As a result of the miners' strike at Tracey, Ky., Tenn., the mines have been shut down and the miles removed by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company to Birmingham for use there. The shutdown throws 500 men out of employment.

TRAIN ROBBERS, BEWARE!

Express Messengers and Guards Are Instructed to Shoot to Kill.

Express and railroad managers in Chicago have sent to messengers and train guards a circular letter which may cause train robbers to hesitate before they determine to hold up a train.

This letter instructs the men to shoot to kill in any case where robbery is clearly the intent of any one who interferes with the running of a train. A cash reward of \$500 is offered for each robber shot but not killed and \$1,000 for every one that is killed.

A general changing of "shooting irons" has been going on for some time. The most improved patterns of repeating rifles have taken the place of arms less deadly and rapid in execution. Cars are also being built with an eye to more resistance against the onslaughts of robbers. The floors and doors are reinforced with iron plates and the sides are made stronger.

NEWLY GLENNINGS.

Arkansas contains 6286 school teachers.

Harvard has more students this year than ever before.

Chicago is to have a hall that will seat 20,000 people.

London furnished Christmas dinner to 104,598 paupers.

In Western New York apples and potatoes have hardly paid for harvesting.

Fogs, which are becoming more frequent, are rapidly adding a new complication to our climate.

A reunion of participants in the first campaign of the Republican party is to be held at Pittsburg.

The question of the excessive taxation of Ireland has aroused a good deal of excitement in this country.

Thousands of soldiers belonging to the Turkish army have struck for the payment of their overdue wages.

During the past eleven months Clinton County, Michigan, has paid out \$416.31 for bounties for sparrows destroyed.

A new and apparently inexhaustible vein of fine blue granite has been recently discovered near Fredericksburg, Va.

The total of clearings for 1896 by the banks in the New York Clearing House Association was \$28,970,775,056, a decrease of \$971,021,868.

During the first fifty weeks of 1896 the number of cases of rabies in dogs reported in England was 423, more than a fourth of them in London.

This season's crop of coffee in Nicaragua is estimated at eighty per cent. of a full crop. The deficiency has been caused by insufficient rains during the year.

Kentucky Republicans have abandoned their proposed contest against Colonel Smith, the Bryan elector, and Kentucky's electoral vote will remain twelve for McKinley and one for Bryan.

News for many years has had but one baptist church. This is at Reno, and now a second has been established at Wadsworth, thirty-five miles distant, with a membership of sixteen and four awaiting baptism.

One million six hundred thousand pigs died of cholera in Iowa last year, costing large and small, and the gross loss was about \$15,000,000. Farmers killed their hogs and shipped them to prevent their contracting the disease.

The X Ray in Law.

The X ray is becoming of more account than its discoverer knew. It has appeared as a witness in a suit for \$20,000 damages for malpractice, and there is a picture in this city that would justify a sufferer in proceeding in a similar way. A young man was shot in the hand and a physician pretended to remove the bullet. Indeed, he produced a bullet and carried it around to prove that he had performed a successful operation. As the old wound was troublesome the sufferer went to a young Brooklyn physician, who said that he put the hand under the Crookes tube and see what was the matter. To this the older surgeon objected, declaring that the X ray was a humbug, that no reputable physicians used it, and that sort of thing; and he nearly persuaded the patient to refuse to lend his hand to the experiment. But the younger physician turned on the light and the shadowgraph was made, showing the bullet just where it had lodged, in a joint of the thumb. The older physician was a quack. A second operation was performed, and this time the bullet really was removed. The same young physician has secured other pictures disclosing outrageous malpractice on the part of "natural bone setters" and other such people, and certain men who are practicing without proper warrant will probably leave the delicate branch of surgery alone, however much they may dose their victims with patent medicines and herb teas.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Inventive Insane Patients.

Persons confined in insane asylums often display an inventive turn of mind. An English patient who believes himself shut up in the Fleet prison for the national debt, has invented a simple automatic contrivance for the head of a lawn tennis racket, to pick up the balls and abolish stooping. It acts perfectly well, and the asylum authorities have advised his friends to secure a patent for him in case he becomes cured. His other invention is a really efficacious preventive of seasickness. But not all insane inventors are so successful. One who had invented a flying machine, had a unique method of suspending it in mid-air. "Atmospheric pressure being fifteen pounds to the square inch," he said, "I have simply to exhaust all the air from above my air ship by an enormous air pump fixed over the whole deck, and the air pressure underneath will hold the ship up." He declared he once made a model which worked splendidly. He said: "It flew about in the room like a bird. Unfortunately the window happened to be open at the top, and it flew out, and so I lost it." Another madman had a plan for laying a cable around the world in two days. His idea was to send up a powerful balloon to the highest possible altitude, with a cable attached. By the revolution of the earth on its axis, the cable, he declared, would be laid completely round the earth in twenty-four hours.—Argonaut.

The Value of Good Roads.

Cultivating ten acres, eight miles from the station, I buy two tons of fertilizer for \$70, says a correspondent of the Leesburg (Fla.) Commercial. This quantity makes eight loads for one horse, and six hours are required for a trip. The time of myself and horse is worth sixty cents per load. I make 500 crates of vegetables, which require seventy-one trips to get them to the station, at a cost of