

THE NEWS.

As a result of the cancellation by Insurance Commissioner Frieke, of the Wisconsin license of the Citizens' Insurance Company of St. Louis, it is reported that Insurance Superintendent Oren, of Missouri, will retaliate by revoking the licenses of all Wisconsin companies doing business in Missouri.

It was again necessary to postpone the official trial trip of the new gunboat Nashville.

The Funderburg Mills, at Carlisle, O., were fired by an incendiary and destroyed. Loss, \$50,000.

Natural gas, which promises to be superior both as to quantity and quality to any Pacific Coast wells, has been struck in Sacramento, Cal., and the total supply from the well is estimated at 100,000 feet daily.

There has been no settlement of the difference between the managers of Ashley & Bailey's silk mill, Paterson, N. J., and the work people, who to the number of 800 went on strike. The strike, in addition to those who walked out, affects an equal number of people in other departments of the mill.

The strikers demanded an increase in wages. Pending action by the government on the request of the Hamilton (Ontario) tobacco men for alteration in the tariff, the George E. Tuckett & Son Company has decided to close its factory. This decision will affect about 500 employes.

The school children of Rhode Island, who have been casting ballots for a State vote for several days, favored the violet by a vote of 10,013 out of a total of 42,209 votes cast.

At a meeting of the creditors of President E. H. Capen, of Tufts College, the case was closed by assent. Recently the assignee stated that he found no property. President Capen became financially embarrassed on account of endorsing notes of his brother, the amount involved being \$60,000.

John Martin, a wealthy Eastonian (Pa.) citizen, died at his home, in Easton, from an attack of heart failure. He was 75 years old. In early life he was a junk dealer and amassed a large fortune.

The Cleveland (O.) Circuit Court discharged Editor Post, arrested, convicted and sentenced for contempt of court by Judge Lamson, of the Common Pleas Court, about six weeks ago. Post had written an editorial which was a strictures on court methods in general and Judge Lamson's methods in particular. The case was dismissed and Post was discharged.

The committee in charge of the New York Memorial Day exercises received a telegram from President McKinley accepting the invitation to come to New York and take part in the ceremonies.

William Bramwell Carr, a San Francisco capitalist, mine and land-owner, and at one time a political leader of California, was found dead in his bed at his residence by his wife. His death was evidently due to accidental asphyxiation.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Maine has been remarkably free from contagious diseases so far this year.

A Bluehill (Me.) young woman—presumably a bicyclist—has just collected \$45 to improve the roads.

The colored population of Brockton, Me., has grown to the point where a minister of their own color is demanded, and one has been called from Virginia.

The Ohio medical law has been declared constitutional in the lower courts at Columbus. It requires physicians to register and have certificates based upon practice or examination.

The Chicago Board of Education has decided to equip twenty school buildings with apparatus for boiling drinking water and to furnish all other buildings with "germ-proof" filters.

The first bicycle path in Rhode Island will probably be built in the town of Little Compton. The residents there have subscribed to a fund for the construction of the same, and it is hoped that it will be ready for use by the opening of the summer season.

The public schools of Lisbon, N. H., have recently received valuable gifts of busts of noted Americans. In the first grammar room has been placed a bust of Webster, the gift of S. F. Hoskins; one of Longfellow, which was presented by the Cummins family, and in the intermediate room one of Washington, a gift from H. C. Libbey.

The Hartford chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to restore and improve the old burying ground in the rear of the Centre Church, the house of worship of the oldest ecclesiastical organization in the State. This cemetery contains the dust of the founders of the Connecticut colony, and is every year visited by their descendants from all parts of the country.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

During Senator Wolcott's absence abroad Senator Chandler will be the acting chairman of the Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads and Senator Burrows will act as chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, relieving Mr. Chandler, who has been assigned to that chairmanship.

Senator Warren introduced a bill granting land to the States west of the 100th meridian for Normal School purposes. The bill grants 100,000 acres for each Senator and member from the States affected by it.

The President has recognized Chung Fao Hsi as Acting Consul of China at New York and Alejandro Santos as Honorary Consul of Bolivia at New York.

No formal application for the pardon of Broker Chapman, the recalcitrant Sugar Trust witness, has been received at the White House, and Attorney-General McKenna says all the information he has on the subject comes through the newspapers.

Applications for appointment to offices under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows: W. M. King, of Phelps, N. Y., as Deputy Auditor for the Postoffice Department; G. H. Lufburrow, as Assistant Appraiser at New York; L. N. Moffatt, as Collector of Internal Revenue in the First district of New York.

The secretary of the Treasury is informed of the arrival of 257 Chinamen at San Francisco to take part in the Nashville Exposition. Of this number only 21 are needed to comply with the terms of the contracts entered into by the Exposition Company and the remainder will be returned to China.

The Department of State has been officially informed that an international conference on hygiene and sanitary service on railways and shipboard are to take place at Brussels in September next.

SEVEN MEN KILLED.

Fall of Machinery at a Tennessee Mine Causes a Disaster. Thursday afternoon the tippie at the Pinkney, Tenn., ore mines, fell, killing seven men and badly wounding several others. Communication with Pinkney was cut off and full particulars could not be had.

SUES FOR PEACE.

Powers Will Be Asked to Interpose.

TROOPS SENT HOME.

Sultan Opposed to the Annexation of Thessaly, and is Willing to Accept a Reasonable Indemnity and Several Strategic Positions in the Vicinity of Neresos.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Athens learns on the very best authority that Greece has made a written application to the Powers through their representation at Athens with a view of obtaining mediation. All the representatives have promised in their replies to use their best offices, except the German Minister, who has merely acknowledged the receipt of the note from the Cabinet.

The Porte is inclined to support the Powers, with a view to the facilitation of negotiation, but it declines to consent to an armistice on the ground that this would enable Greece to reorganize her forces.

As a matter of fact, Turkey continues to send troops from Salonica homeward, and it is probable that Osman Pasha has returned to Constantinople from Salonica. It is viewed of both facts that may be assumed that nothing serious is expected, but the continuance of a state of war is regarded as the very best means of hastening the efforts of diplomacy.

Don't Want Thessaly. Without doubt, hopes have been raised in Turkey that the Ottoman Government might annex Thessaly and restore the old frontier of 1831, but the Sultan is not inclined to risk such a step. On the contrary, he opposes it uncompromisingly, and will not yield to the pressure of the war party at Constantinople.

He will be satisfied with a reasonable indemnity and a slight rectification of the Eastern Thessalian frontier, such a one as would give Turkey several strategic positions in the vicinity of Neresos.

A dispatch from Lania says that Crown Prince Constantine is still at Domokos, and that General Smolenski is at Almyros. Ricotti Garibaldi and the Italian volunteers have arrived at Almyros.

The dispatch says that the exodus of inhabitants from Domokos, Lania and the surrounding country continues.

Greek torpedo-boats still patrol the Gulf of Volo. It is probable that more fighting will occur at Domokos.

CABLE SPARKS.

Disease continues to cause terrible ravages in Cuba. Many priests are among the leaders of the revolutionists in Ecuador.

A large body of Ecuador insurgents were defeated by government troops. Large bodies of Honduras rebels have surrendered to government troops.

Slight earthquakes were felt in Rome and other parts of Italy on Saturday. General Meunier died from injuries in the fire and panic at the charity bazaar in Paris, making 112 victims in all.

It is reported in Lima that Dr. Victor Equiguen will be appointed minister to the United States from Peru.

The Spanish government has ordered the trial of the crew of the Competitor to be proceeded with immediately.

Lord Rosemead, better known as Sir Hercules Robinson, the former Governor of Cape Colony, arrived in London from Cape Town.

Requiem masses for the repose of the souls of the victims of the Paris fire were celebrated in Paris and London with elaborate ceremony.

In his message at the opening of the Argentine Congress President Uruburu said retaliation for the proposed United States tariff law may be necessary.

One of the male died at Zuro, Sicily, of cholera, on hearing of the death of his niece, the Duchesse d'Alencon, who was burned to death in the Paris fire.

Another battle between the Greeks and Turks was fought near Velestino, in Thessaly. The Greeks were beaten back and retreated upon Volo, sharply pursued by the Turks.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at the annual meeting of the Primrose League in London, said that, as the result of the concert of the powers, the peace of Europe was on a firmer foundation now than ever before.

EXPOSITION A BIG SUCCESS.

Judging From the First Eight Days—The Large Attendance.

A despatch from Nashville says: The first seven days of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition showed an attendance of 47,500. While this was gratifying to the management the eighth day more than surpassed all expectations. Twenty-six thousand admissions were registered during the day and night, several thousand more than on the opening day, making a total so far of 73,500, although the government building is not yet open to visitors and the pictures in the Parthenon were not all in place. With continued good weather the coming week will show increased receipts, for as yet the visitors have been almost exclusively from the vicinity of Nashville.

There will be a week of many meetings and assemblies at the Exposition grounds. The Mother Council will begin holding sessions in the Woman's Building. F. Hopkinson Smith, of New York, will open the exercises with a speech. Kindergarten work will be illustrated by twenty children from the North Nashville Free Kindergarten, in charge of Miss Duncan. Mrs. Conwell will have charge of a model kitchen and free lessons will be given.

An equal suffrage conference will remain in session several days. The presiding officer will be Mrs. Lyda Merriweather, of Memphis.

Wednesday the Improved Order of Red Men, of the Tennessee Reservation, will celebrate in the Auditorium Saint Tammany's Day.

Ferd. C. Peck, Alexander H. Boveil, El-Hon. Duvall and R. J. Thompson, Illinois Commissioners, are arranging for the observance of Illinois day.

Mr. David B. Martin, Manager of Passenger Traffic of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has decided to secure an entirely new series of scenic views of the line. He has secured the services of Mr. Wm. Dinwiddie, a noted photographer of Washington, whose skill in that line of photography is unexcelled, and Mr. Dinwiddie is now engaged in taking the necessary observation before he begins the real work. A caboose car will be fitted up for his use, and he will probably be kept busy all the summer. The new photographs will be used for advertising the picturesque B. & O., and no expense is to be spared in getting the very best effects possible.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Thieves have been making themselves at home in Berks County lately. Near Huff's Church they visited the farms of Augustus Reiser, J. D. Reifmeyer and William Reinert, stealing clothing, vingar, chickens, saddles and many other things. At Plowville they broke into the cellar of Samuel Lebo and took all they could lay their hands upon. They also broke into A. J. Derr's wheelwright shop and Mr. Mack's blacksmith shop at Niantick. Himmelwright Brothers' mill near by were entered. The thieves used powder in an attempt to blow open the safe. The safe door was wrecked, but before they could abstract any money they were frightened off by Jacob Huber, who heard the report.

Charles Cummings, of Pittston, a young married man, employed as a laborer, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by hanging himself. He worked all day and shortly after went to an outhouse, put a rope around his neck and stepped off a box, his feet nearly touching the floor. His wife heard his moans and called Selma Wagner, who lives next door. Mr. Wagner out the man down and carried him home. The would-be suicide gave as a reason for his rash act despondency.

A large barn, belonging to Grant Titmas, of Egypt Mills, was burned to the ground. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The building was full of valuable lumber, which was destroyed, together with farm utensils. There was a slight insurance.

Albert Cooper, of Nanticoke, a well-known young man of 17 years, of a prominent family, was returning home when some boys were toying with a hanging electric wire, dared him to take hold of it. He seized the wire and instantly received a shock, which laid him out insensible, and from which he died a few minutes later. The family is overcome with grief.

Being suddenly stricken insane, Richard Lay, a farmer of East Whiteland Township, drove his family from the house at the point of a big butcher knife.

He subsequently climbed upon the roof of the building and perched himself on the chimney, sang hymns until tired. The unfortunate farmer was subsequently removed to the Norristown Insane Asylum by Dr. Evans and H. M. Ruth.

George Vorhauer, aged 40 years, was killed on the Baltimore & Ohio Road, in Johnstown. He was employed as a driver for a refining company and had stopped at the tracks for a train to pass, when he suddenly started the horses over the tracks, believing the tracks clear.

The train shifted back and crushed the team and driver between the tracks and building. Spectators blame the gateman for allowing the gate to be raised while the train was being shifted, and it is probable a suit for damages will result.

Vorhauer leaves a wife and six children, the oldest 9 years of age.

Mrs. Harry Blair, of Williamsport, while visiting at the home of her brother-in-law at Montoursville, put her sleeping 1-year-old child in a baby carriage in a parlor.

Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Loe then went into the garden. When they returned to the room shortly afterward they were horrified to find the baby's body hanging over the side of the carriage and life extinct, although the little body was still warm.

The baby had awakened, and in attempting to get out of the carriage became entangled and was suffocated.

While attempting to escape from the fourth story of the County Home, Uniontown, Mrs. Nancy Lovett, an inmate of that institution, fell fifty feet, and was dashed to pieces.

She attempted the descent on an improvised rope, made of bed clothing, but had not descended far when it broke. She was 65 years old. Her home is at Brownsville. No cause, except temporary insanity, can be assigned for her actions in attempting to escape, as she seemed satisfied with her lot.

Lawrence Ryan, aged 23, a student at a business college at Shenandoah, met with a fatal accident. He was on a pole swing, and in attempting to sit down lost his grip and fell to the ground. His head struck a stone, fracturing his skull. He died without regaining consciousness.

WEYLER'S MOVEMENTS.

Again Taken the Field, and is in Camp With the Spanish Army.

Captain-General Weyler, after a rapid march from San Juan de los Rios, through Montevideo, Fomento and Santa Lucia, arrived unexpectedly at Sancti Spiritus, escorted by the Principe Regiment.

He passed the night in camp about one league from the city, and on entering Sancti Spiritus he was met by Maj. Marcos Garcia and Commander Arminio open the military headquarters. The Captain-General is said to be not the least fatigued by his recent activity.

The Mallorca Battalion arrived at Sancti Spiritus and Colonel Pintos, with the Arapiles and Puerto Rico battalions, and the Trevine Squadron, from Arroyo Blanco, arrived there later.

General Obregon, with the Tarifa Squadron and the Alfonso XIII. Battalion, has left Sancti Spiritus with a convoy for Calbaguan and Arroyo Blanco.

Generals Bazen, Hernandez and Velasco have arrived.

Former Civil Governor Porrua, who was replaced on April 30 by the Marquis Palmieria, sailed for Spain with Delegates Martinez and Carvajal.

NO UNIVERSAL STAMP.

The Postal Congress Decides Not to Adopt One—The Outing of the Delegates.

A despatch from Washington, says: The movement to secure the adoption of a universal postal stamp by the Postal Congress has collapsed. There were too many difficulties (the chief being that of currency fluctuations) in the way of adopting such a stamp, and the general committee, after considering the subject briefly, abandoned it as impracticable, and will make an adverse report to the Congress.

Although the proposition that each country transport free of charge through mails has not yet come before the Congress, it seems practically certain that it will be defeated. Persia submitted the proposition, and it is favored by the delegates of the United States and some of the South American countries, but the European States, headed by Belgium, which obtains large profits under the present system, are opposed to it, and its advocates will be outvoted.

The committee had before it a proposition to give the British colonies in South Africa (Natal, Cape Colony, etc.) a consolidated vote in future congresses, but as Great Britain already has several votes through her colonies (Canada, New South Wales, New Zealand, etc.), the proposition was warmly antagonized by the representatives of France and Russia.

FURNACE OF DEATH.

Thirteen Passengers Suffocated in a Steamer.

THE FLAMES A BARRIER.

The Leona, of the Mallory Line, Takes Fire at Sea on the Second Day of Her Voyage from New York on the Way to Galveston—She Returns to Port Almost Destroyed.

A despatch from New York, says:—The Mallory Line steamer Leona, bound for this port for Galveston, returned Sunday night almost destroyed by fire.

The fire made such rapid headway that before the passengers in the stowage could be awakened thirteen of them were suffocated and died. Three members of the crew were also suffocated.

The steamer left for Galveston Saturday. She carried a general cargo of merchandise. Captain Wilder was in command, with First Mate Wallace and Second Mate Sweeney assisting. Chief Engineer Taylor was on board, with three assistants, and there was a crew of about seventy-five men.

Flames Burst from the Stowage. Among the passengers was S. V. Winslow, of Rutherford, N. J., who tells the following story of the fire:

"First Mate Wallace was pacing the bridge about 2 A. M. Sunday when he thought he smelled smoke coming from the forecastle. He went down to the companionway and opened the door to the stowage. The moment he did this there was a burst of flame which burned his face.

"Wallace turned, ran on deck and gave the alarm of fire to the forward watch, telling him to awake the steward and have all the passengers aroused as quickly as possible, without creating excitement. The steward went to each stowage and called the occupants.

"There was no excitement among the saloon passengers.

"The steward made frequent trips forward and came back with reports of the progress of the flames.

Capt. Wilder's Desperate Bravery. Captain Wilder had rushed on deck at the first alarm, clad only in an undershirt and trousers. He assumed command, and at once ordered the crew to rescue the stowage passengers. On the same deck with the stowage, on the port side of the ship, a large quantity of cotton bagging was stored, separated from the stowage passengers by a board partition.

"The main deck was almost completely filled with freight, cutting off all exit from the stowage to the after part of the ship. The only way out from the stowage was up the forward companionway.

"The crew, on the captain's orders, rushed for the companionway and attempted to descend. They were driven back by dense volumes of smoke, and flames quickly followed. The smoke and flames also came up through the ventilators, and it was apparent to all who were on deck that below decks was a roaring furnace.

"Then it dawned on the officers and crew that the unfortunates in the stowage were probably burning to death. Captain Wilder saw his crew driven back from the companionway and the realization of the horror below made him desperate.

"He rushed to the stairs and boldly attempted to go below, but did not get down more than half a dozen steps when the increasing clouds of smoke and the flames shooting up around him drove him back. His face was scorched and his eyebrows were burned. He stood dazed and overcome for a moment. Then he exclaimed:

"My God! No man can go through that and come out alive!"

A Death-Trap. "When the steward aroused me I jumped up hastily and dressed. I ran forward to see how extensive the fire was. The captain was just coming out of the companionway after his first effort to go below. I stood by and tried to look down the hole, but the heat and smoke were so great that I was driven back.

"When I looked down into that horrible hole the thought came over me, as it had come over the captain and crew, that there were helpless people below who were probably burning to death. I tried to peer through the smoke to see if the stowage passengers were running around, and I hoped that we would be able to reach them in some way.

"I listened for sounds, but could hear nothing save the roar of the flames as they grew steadily in volume and rolled round and round in the narrow quarters. There was not a scream; not a shriek; not a sign of life.

"The horror of the situation was almost paralyzing. It seemed as if the men and women whom I had seen go into the stowage the day before were being cremated beneath my feet. The deck was getting blistering hot. The flames began creeping higher and higher, through every outlet from beneath.

The pouring of water down the companionway and through the ventilators had no effect except to send up the smoke in great puffs and cause angry spurts of fire to dart menacingly into the faces of the crew.

"It was soon found that three members of the crew had also perished.

Another Steamer Gives Help. We sent up signals and they were finally answered by the steamer City of Augusta, of the Savannah line. She towed our boat to New York and helped to fight the fire, which was finally gotten under control. The fire occurred near Delaware breakwater."

MASSACRED BY THE TURKS.

Reports of Horrible Atrocities to the Greeks in the Villages of Epirus.

The Athens correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle says:

"M. Halli, the premier, showed me dispatches and reports from Colonel Manos and various civil authorities in Epirus, stating that fourteen villages between Tonionir and Kastropolis have been burned by the Turks, after all the women and children had been massacred, except a few who hid in the fastnesses of Mount Zalongo, famous during the war of Independence, and a few more who concealed themselves in the marches along the shore and finally managed to get aboard the Greek ships, half dead with hunger and fear.

"Not a stone of the village of Kamarina is left standing. The men fought like lions in defense of the women, who sought refuge in the woods and caves of Mount Zalongo, and, when chased by the Turks, jumped from precipices to avoid capture and death."

ISLANDS SHAKEN UP.

Terrible Earthquake Shocks in Guadeloupe and Montserrat.

Earthquakes are shaking the islands of Guadeloupe and Montserrat, of the Leeward Group, in the West Indies. The cables a few days ago reported that a number of persons had been killed at Guadeloupe. Details were supplied by the Quebec Liner Madiana, which just arrived in New York from Leeward island ports. When the steamer reached Antigua, forty miles from Guadeloupe, on May 1, everyone in port was discussing the shocks. The heaviest had occurred two days before, when fifty colored people had been killed outright by being buried in the ruins of their houses. In a brick church a congregation of two hundred people were caught by the collapse of the walls, and fifty crushed to death. Those in the streets saw the houses sway back and forth and the walls of brick structures crack.

The report also said that twenty-five or thirty had lost their lives at Point-a-Pitre. Twelve brick houses in Guadeloupe had been demolished, and scores of others cracked and seamed by the shocks. From Antigua the Madiana steamed to Montserrat, arriving there on May 2. There, too, a state of terror existed. That island was rocked like a boat at sea on April 30. Six houses were destroyed, but no lives lost.

This island before the earthquake had not been noted for the piety of its people, but while the Madiana was in that port, meetings were held at short intervals in all of the churches, which were crowded with worshippers. The inhabitants firmly believed that it was an account of their iniquities that they had been visited by earthquake shocks, and that if they did not turn they would all be utterly destroyed.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Silas Young, the oldest storekeeper in Maine will be ninety-one in September. He was postmaster during President Buchanan's administration.

Canon seems to be rich in great men. Mr. J. C. Welby, who lives in that city, is now mentioned prominently as a Democratic candidate for Governor.

The subject of John Kendrick Bangs' oration before the Psi Upsilon fraternity at its convention in Middletown, Conn., was "Thy Stygian Prophecy."

Senator Platt has the pen with which Governor Black signed the Greater New York charter, and H. C. Du Val has the blotter which was used on the signature.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has decided to place a bust of the late General Banks in Memorial Hall of the old State House, and \$500 was appropriated for the purpose.

Ex-Congressman English, of Indianapolis, proposes to erect in that city a seven-story office building on the site of the late Henry Ward Beecher's old church, which is now being pulled down.

At the funeral of Hon. John B. Baldwin, of Lynn, Mass., who was City Solicitor, Mayor and ex-Senator, every member of the city government and the heads of all the departments were present.

The German Emperor invariably carries with him, wherever he goes, a small revolver. His Majesty is a skillful shot, and the Chasseur who accompanies him everywhere has received orders to inspect this weapon every morning to insure the fact of its being in working order.

MARKETS.

Table with columns for BALTIMORE and GRAIN ETC. Items include FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, STRAW, and various prices.

Table with columns for CANNED GOODS. Items include TOMATOES, PEAS, CORN, and various prices.

Table with columns for HIDES. Items include CITY STEERS, POTATOES, ONIONS, and various prices.

Table with columns for PROVISIONS. Items include HOGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, and various prices.

Table with columns for BUTTER and CHEESE. Items include BUTTER-Fine Cream, Under Fine, Creamery Rolls, and various prices.

Table with columns for EGGS. Items include EGGS-State, North Carolina, and various prices.

Table with columns for LIVE POULTRY. Items include CHICKENS, Ducks, Turkeys, and various prices.

Table with columns for TOBACCO. Items include TOBACCO-Ma. Infer., Sound common, Middling, Fancy, and various prices.

Table with columns for LIVE STOCK. Items include BEEF, SHEEP, HOGS, and various prices.

Table with columns for FURS AND SKINS. Items include MINK, FOX, and various prices.

Table with columns for NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA. Items include FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, EGGS, and various prices.

PICKING UP NUGGETS.

A Woman Catches \$50 in Gold While Calling Her Husband to Supper.

The tales told by Ed Thorp since his return from the Klondike have set Juneau wild. He says: "The stories in circulation concerning the extraordinary richness of the recent discoveries in the Klondike district have not been exaggerated in the least. Gold in good paying quantities has been found on a number of creeks above Bonanza, but interest centres almost entirely in that stream and Eldorado, its first and principal tributary.

"The amount of gold contained in many of the claims, which can be computed with a reasonable degree of accuracy by sinking a dozen or fifteen prospect holes in various portions of the pay streak and taking an average of a number of pans from each one, is almost incredible. When it is remembered that dirt that averages 10 cents to the pan is considered very rich, what must it be when it runs \$4 and \$5 to the pan? On Clarence Berry's claim, No. 6 Eldorado, all the men that could be had were given employment this winter at \$1.25 an hour. He has sunk some fifteen or twenty prospect holes to bedrock, and has located the pay streak for a width of 150 feet in thickness the full length of his claim. Pay dirt is encountered immediately under the muck, which in that locality is about nine feet thick, that goes from 8 to twenty-five cents to the pan, but the pay streak is not considered to have been struck until 75-cent dirt is reached. Pans taken from the bedrock on this claim almost stagger one's belief, they not infrequently running as high as \$150 and \$200. The heaviest pan washed out so far in the entire district came from No. 6 and weighed \$338, one nugget alone in the pan weighing \$238. Berry's expenses this winter have been from \$100 to \$150 per day, and he settles with his employes every evening after working hours, using only a pan and some water secured by melting ice to wash out the amount necessary to pay his labor. The amount of gravel already lying on the dump ready to be washed out as soon as the water runs, contains a fortune close on to six figures.

"I was standing near Berry's camp one evening when Mrs. Berry came down from the cabin to call her husband to supper. While waiting for him to come up the shaft she picked over \$50 in coarse gold and nuggets that were lying loose in the gravel just as it came from bedrock, not five minutes' time being occupied in doing it.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Fruit and Digestion. Why do we, at the end of a heavy dinner, eat cooked fruits? Simply because the acids and pectones in the fruit assist in digesting the fats so abundant in this kind of food. When we want their digestive action even more developed, we take them after dinner in their natural, uncooked state as dessert. In the past ages instinct has taught men to do this, while to-day science tells them why they did it, and this same science tells us that fruit should be eaten as an aid to digestion of other foods more than it is now. Cultivated fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, grapes, etc., contain, on analysis, very similar proportions of the same ingredients. Digestion depends upon the action of pepsin in the stomach on the food, which is generally aided by the acids of these stomachs. Fats are digested by these acids and the bile from the liver. Now, the acids and pectones in fruit peculiarly assist the acids of the stomach. Only lately it is said that even royalty has been taking lemon juice in tea instead of sugar, and lemon juice has been prescribed largely by physicians to help weak digestion simply because these acids exist very abundantly in the lemon.—New York Ledger.

Silk From Nettles. Man has grasped the nettle and made from it the finest silk. All the nettles have fibrous stalks. The fibre is enveloped in a hard bark, with a great deal of gummy juice in and under it, and until that is thoroughly removed cannot be utilized for textile purposes. In India and China, where the nettle crop has long been known, labor is cheap, and consequently the bark is stripped off by hand, and the fibres, cleansed, spun, and woven in primitive fashion, form the basis of many of those native stuffs that are invaluable to the "heathen Chinese," but never get into the market. John Bull, however, hates to be beaten, and has thoroughly investigated the nettle question. The fact that the stalks must be stripped while green has hitherto presented the greatest difficulty, where cheap hand labor is not to be had