

THE NEWS.

In a fight at Virden, Ill., caused by bringing negroes from Alabama to take the place of white strikers in mines, nine were killed and at least eighteen wounded.

President McKinley, in an address at the Omaha Exposition, said the men who fought and won the war would "never tolerate impeachment."

The grand encampment of Knights Templar continued its sessions at Pittsburgh. General Miles is going to Minnesota, and it is said to be his purpose to investigate the Indian troubles there.

Fever continues to spread rapidly in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Reuben H. Lloyd, of San Francisco, was elected grand master of the Knights Templar, in session at Pittsburgh.

Dispatches from many points in Northern Minnesota indicate that the towns are terror-stricken for fear of attacks by the hostile Chippewa Indians. General Bacon says the situation is serious.

President and Mrs. McKinley attended the funeral in Canton of Mrs. McKinley's brother, George D. Saxton, who was shot and killed Friday night by a woman.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew discussed the future prosperity of this country in an address to the Hamilton Club, at the Auditorium Theatre, Chicago.

Dispatches from Jackson, Miss., indicate that yellow fever is widening its area and that the situation is a serious one.

HOW GRIDLEY DIED.

Letter of Sympathy That Admiral Dewey Wrote to the Mother.

A Washington special says: Mrs. Ann E. Gridley, of this city, the mother of Captain Charles Gridley, of the flagship Olympia, who died at Kobe, Japan, while on his way from Manila to the United States, wrote to Admiral Dewey begging him to give her the particulars of her son's illness, and such additional facts as he could about Captain Gridley's last days. Mrs. Gridley has just received the following answer:

Flagship Olympia, Cavite, P. I., August 12, 1898.

Dear Madam—Am just in receipt of your letter in regard to the death of your son, Capt. Charles Y. Gridley, and wish to extend to you my most sincere sympathy in your great bereavement.

His loss is mourned by all who knew him, and especially by me, whose friend and trusted and gallant assistant he was. His illness began in Hong Kong, but he bravely clung to his post, and not until after the battle and victory in which he assisted so much, would he consent to leave his ship and return to the United States. His death was caused by a complication of diseases, including diarrhoea and dropsy, all due to a disordered condition of liver and aggravated by a rupture sustained on the day of the battle. The immediate cause of his death was severe hemorrhage of the stomach, which occurred at Kobe. This was entirely unexpected; indeed, our surgeon had no idea that it would occur or that Captain Gridley was dangerously ill, although, of course, it was known that he could not remain on duty.

"It is a matter of some gratification to me that I was instrumental in obtaining for him an advancement in his grade for highly distinguished conduct in battle," which he richly deserved, although he did not live to enjoy it.

With heartfelt sympathy, very sincerely yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

CHAPLAIN M'INTYRE GUILTY.

His Case Now Under Review at the Navy Department.

A Washington special says: The Navy Department made public the findings and sentences of the court-martial in the case of Chaplain McIntyre.

The Chaplain was charged, first with scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals, with three specifications; second, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, with four specifications; third, conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy, three specifications. All these charges were founded on the Chaplain's criticisms of his superior officers in a lecture delivered in Denver.

All the specifications were found proved as alleged; the accused was declared guilty under the three charges, and he was sentenced to be dismissed from the United States Naval Service. The case is now under review at the Department.

FEUD AMONG TROOPS.

Members of New York and Kentucky Volunteer Regiments Fight.

A Lexington, Ky., special says that the rival of Private Alvis Kitcher, who killed Private Edward Nygram, Twelfth New York on Sunday, was postponed till Saturday because a new outrage had stirred up such a feeling that violence was feared.

Sergt. A. McClellan, of the Third Kentucky, was caught after midnight by a party of twelfth New York soldiers and so mistreated that he may be injured for life. This aroused bitter indignation against the New York regiment on the part of the Kentucky regiment, and it was deemed unwise to risk an outbreak by proceeding with the trial of Kitcher.

Suicide of a Princess.

Princess Trubitzki, who was under arrest in Berlin on an extradition demand from the Italian government, charged with forging documents, committed suicide at the police station.

FIELD OF LABORS.

Milwaukee agents organized.

Nashville shoe workers struck.

Frisco plasterers earn \$4 a day.

Denver now has a labor exchange.

Wheeling tailors have reorganized.

Boston has a newspaper writers' union.

New South Wales has 165 labor unions.

Duluth lumber handlers get 50 cents an hour.

The price of milk is to be advanced at Denver.

Frisco shipwrights get \$5 for nine hours' work.

Ellicott City, Mo., has abolished slot machines.

New York has a Bohemian Typographical Union.

Retail druggists talk of forming a national union.

Ten New Zealand districts have adopted the single tax.

Buffalo building trades unionists struck rather than work with four non-union carpenters.

For selling adulterated milk a Buffalo dealer paid \$25.

New South Wales has forty-two co-operative societies.

Initiation fee of a New York Bill Posters' Union is \$25.

The union label must be on all Nashville city printers.

Dundee Textile Workers' Union gained 80 members in three weeks.

THE BIG FESTIVAL.

Opening Services Knight's Templar Conclave.

FIRST FORMAL EVENT.

The Divine Service of the Templars in Old Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh—Rev. Dr. Cornelius Twing, Grand Prelate, Preaches the Sermon.

A Pittsburgh special says: Not in the history of the Knights Templar conclaves from 1816 to this day has a conclave ever been opened on a more beautiful day than Sunday was in Pittsburgh. The sun, after having been hidden behind rain-filled clouds for several days, burst upon the awakening city, and threw his rays of smiles and admiration upon the festival array of streets and buildings.

The first formal event on the program of the twenty-seventh triennial conclave took place in Trinity Episcopal Church. It was the official divine service of the Knights Templar, and was, as usual, very impressive and largely attended. Most Eminent Sir Knight Warren La Rue Thomas, grand master, was escorted to Trinity Church by five hundred Monongahela Hotel by five hundred Pittsburgh Templars, and as many more crowded the church yard unable to obtain admission.

The Grand Prelate's Sermon. The old church was filled to its utmost capacity. Rev. Alfred W. Arundel, rector of Trinity, read the service, and the sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing, rector of Calvary Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment.

After a graphic description of Templarism, as related to the relieving of distress and the uplifting of the fallen, Dr. Twing said: "Today we meet in this beautiful temple erected to God and consecrated to his worship, to ask His presence and blessing upon the labors in which we shall be engaged and upon the pleasure we shall enjoy. From every part of our land there comes to this goodly city thousands of Knights Templar. We are not a beleaguering host nor an advancing army; no trumpet sounds summon us to battle; the gleam of our swords awakens no hostile emotion, nor do they incite any fear.

"We come in peace from all parts of a land that is at peace. The sound of war has ceased, the strife is over, the bravery of our army and navy have won a glorious victory, and a war that has lasted about one hundred years in the lands that have been freed from the power of a nation that has tried by inquisitorial methods to suppress it.

"Thank God for the victory. Thank God for the loyalty and patriotism of the United States. Thank God for the good example of the brave boys who have given up their lives for the cause of humanity and progressive liberty.

"The grand encampment soon to assemble in triennial conclave are representatives of the great and glorious order of Christian knighthood. Like our ancient brethren, we are marching towards Jerusalem; but not the one of Judea, but the Jerusalem on the hills of heaven. In Hoc Signo Vinces" was the motto of the heroes of the cross in the past. They put the precepts of the Christian religion into practice, and it bore fruit in their lives and action. We must do likewise or our profession is a vain and idle thing."

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

Seventeen Men Killed and Eighty-four Wounded.

A Washington special says: Seventeen sailors killed and eighty-four casualties all told, was the total loss suffered by the United States navy during the war. The figures have just been compiled at the Navy Department. In Dewey's great fight in Manila Bay not a man was killed, and every one of the nine men wounded were able, and did, return to duty. In the battle of July 3, off Santiago, one man was killed, and there were eleven casualties altogether. In that fight, also, every one of the wounded returned to duty.

The loss suffered in the attack upon the forts at the entrance to Santiago by the American fleet June 22, was one sailor killed, and eleven men were the subjects of casualties, of whom only seven were able to return to duty. The heaviest loss of the navy was at Guantanamo. There were twenty-two casualties in the 100-hour fight, and of the list six marines were killed. Of the sixteen wounded men nine returned to duty, three were invalided from the service, and four continue under treatment.

Next after Guantanamo, the battle with the forts and gunboats of Cienfuegos caused the greatest number of casualties, the list aggregating twelve, with one man killed. Another man died subsequently from wounds, nine returned to duty, and one continues under treatment.

More fatal in its result was the fierce battle between the torpedo boat Winslow and revenue cutter Hudson with the Spanish land batteries and artillery force at Cardenas. Of the eight casualties, five were deaths, though three wounded men afterward returned to duty. In the bombardment of San Juan, the casualties numbered eight, with one man killed. One of the wounded men was invalided home, while six returned to duty.

There were four other casualties, occurring in as many separate engagements, and that completes the list of naval losses. Of the sixty-seven men wounded in the war, fifty-four were returned to duty, one died of wounds, six were invalided from the service, and six continue under treatment. Considering results obtained, this list is said to be the most remarkable in the naval history of the world.

Spaniards Evacuating Manzanillo.

A Washington special says: Advice received at the War Department indicates that the threatened trouble at Manzanillo has blown over and the Spaniards have yielded. This dispatch was received at the War Department.

Adjutant-General, Washington.

Spanish forces evacuating Manzanillo. This vacates military control by Spain of entire southern coast line west to the jurisdiction of Juarez.

Murderer Commits Suicide.

At Middleburg, Ohio, James Prail, a wealthy farmer, murdered his wife at the home of her father and fled. Later Prail's body was found in his own home, where he had committed suicide. Mrs. Prail had begun divorce proceedings, alleging drunkenness and cruelty.



Captain Charles E. Clark, Commander of the Oregon, in the Santiago Fight.

CAPTAINS' VICTORY.

Oregon, Iowa and Texas Won Santiago Fight.

NAVAL BOARD REPORT.

New York Not in It—Sampson Ten Miles Away From the Fight and Schley's Orders Unnecessary—Every Officer of the Fleet Carried Out Prepared Orders.

A New York special says: Although the American fleet in the battle off Santiago on July 3 obeyed the general orders of Rear-Admiral Sampson, given in advance to meet just such an emergency, it was essentially a "captains' fight."

This is the substance of the report of the Naval Board which has been investigating disputed points in the battle makes. Rear-Admiral Sampson was not present, and the two orders signalled by Schley "Close in" and "Engage the enemy," did no good and were unnecessary for the ships already had closed in and were engaging the enemy when the orders were run up.

The full text of the report must come from Washington, but many interesting points were obtained from the navy yard, after the board, which had been in session on the Brooklyn, finally adjourned.

Under Captain's Orders.

The board finds in a more general way that each ship in the fleet knew exactly what to do should Cervera come out, and did it when he actually came out. Each captain fought his ship on plans prepared and orders given by Sampson.

Even had Schley directed the general movement of the fleet in battle, which it was unnecessary for him to do, the plan would have been executed, because of the preparations made by Sampson, and within his general orders.

Line of the Inquiry.

The board proceeded along these well-defined lines in making the inquiry: 1. The relative positions of the American ships when Cervera came out and throughout the battle. 2. The course of the Brooklyn immediately after the alarm. 3. The distance of the New York from the Colon when the Spaniard surrendered. 4. The signals made by the Brooklyn. 5. The orders issued by Sampson in preparation for an attempted escape of Cervera.

The Findings.

The findings of the board are summarized as follows: 1. The battle was fought and won upon plans prepared by Rear-Admiral Sampson. 2. The directing of the movements of ships done by Schley during the battle was inconceivable. 3. The New York had no active part in the fight. 4. The Brooklyn was not engaged at so close quarters as has been represented by the first report. On an average she was two miles away from the enemy. 5. The brunt of the fighting was borne by the Oregon, Texas and Iowa. 6. The New York was about nine miles from the Colon when that ship surrendered, and between four and five miles from the nearest sister ships engaged (from which signal distance is taken).

New York Not in It.

The New York, the board finds, did nothing to effect the issue of the battle. When the Colon's flag came down the New York was ten miles to the eastward. Sampson, on the New York, was near Siboney, when he heard the firing, and then turned about and came back as fast as a forced draught could bring him. The New York was further inshore than any of the other vessels, but too far away to assist any in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. All she did was to fire two shots at long range at a torpedo boat destroyer. She did not reach the Colon until three-quarters of an hour after the Oregon and Brooklyn and 15 minutes after the Texas reached there.

Credit Due the Oregon.

At the time of the hottest fighting (between 10 and 10.15 A. M.) the Brooklyn was in line with the Oregon, but three-quarters of a mile further out to sea. The Oregon at that time was pouring fire into the Maria Teresa. The Oregon was about 3,000 yards distant, with the Texas and Iowa a half-mile to the rear of her.

According to the testimony the Brooklyn was wailing further out to sea than any of the American ships. She headed in at once, and when about 2,000 yards from the Maria Teresa, which was leading the Spanish fleet, she turned to the eastward, then

doubled southward to sea for a short distance. Schley then followed a parallel course with the Spaniards, keeping up a running fight. He was well outside the course of the other American vessels and in the lead.

The issues of the battle, the board learned, were not affected by any signals that Schley made from his flagship. The Oregon dashed out from the very beginning of the engagement and kept within range of the enemy until the fight ended.

Chart of the Battle.

The elaborate chart prepared by the board shows the positions of the ships at the time mentioned here—9.30 A. M., when Cervera came out. 9.50 A. M.—When the torpedo-boat destroyers appeared. 10.15 A. M.—When the Maria Teresa turned to run ashore. 10.20 A. M.—When the Oquendo turned ashore. 10.30 A. M.—When the Furor was blown up. 11.05 A. M.—When the Vizcaya turned ashore. 11.15 P. M.—When the Colon surrendered.

Personnel of the Board.

The board was made up of Lieutenant-Commander Richard Washburn, of the Gloucester, presiding officer; Lieut. Samuel P. Comoly, of the Indiana; Lieut. Lewis C. Hellmer, of the Texas; Lieut. William H. Schuetz, of the Iowa; Lieut. Alben C. Hodgson, of the Brooklyn; Lieut. William Allen, of the Oregon, and Lieut. Edward E. Capehart of the New York.

Arbitration Proposed for Railroads.

At a meeting in London of shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, the president, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, read his report and gave an account of his recent visit to Canada. He said he had found it impossible to come to an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific pending a settlement of the rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the American lines, and he had offered to refer the differences to arbitration.

The New Emperor of China.

The Empress Dowager of China and the Imperial Gun—according to a special despatch from Shanghai—have adopted as the new Emperor a son of the late Emperor T'ung-Chi, who will shortly be proclaimed.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Rear-Admiral Phelps is the only surviving member of the first graduating class from the Naval Academy. There were 47 members in the class. Prof. R. Lanlan, the famous archaeologist whose new work, "The History of the Destruction of Ancient Rome," will soon be published, has taken to golf, and has established a golf club in the Eternal City.

Ex-Governor Drake, of Iowa, has recently given \$26,000 to Drake University, in Des Moines, making his total benefactions to the university about \$100,000. Of the amount just given \$14,000 is to complete an endowment for the Mary J. Drake Chair, founded in memory of the donor's wife.

Col. Edmund Rice, who commands the Sixth Massachusetts, is the great-grandson of a soldier who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill. The Rev. Simon P. Sibill, of Temband, South Africa, was the first Kafir to be matriculated at the Cape University, and the first to represent officially the Chamber of South Africa in the Congressional Union of England and Wales.

John Gilmer Speed, the writer, has just learned that \$600 worth of war bonds were subscribed for in his name. He did not want the bonds, nor know anything about the subscription, and it begins to look as though some one else had used his name to get more of the issue than the law allowed.

Dr. E. H. Houghton has devised a floating dental parlor for use in Florida waters the winter, the idea being to tow it around where Northern health-seekers congregate, so as to be on hand when their teeth need attention. Miss Zephyr Adler, who is regarded as one of the most beautiful women in Nashville, Tenn., has joined the Salvation Army.

Rudyard Kipling is said to be one of the least manageable of literary lions. He dislikes compliments, shuns society and likes to live quietly. Miss Ruth White, of San Francisco, is said to bear so striking a resemblance to the Liberty on the new dime that her friends supposed her the model.

The appointment of Dr. Henry R. Carroll by President McKinley, as special commissioner to Porto Rico to enquire into the laws, institutions, customs, currency, industries, productions, schools, etc., of that island, has made it necessary for him to resign his place on the editorial staff of the Independent, after service on that paper of more than twenty-five years.

James Fennimore Cooper Skel, the Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools in Philadelphia, who has just died, was widely known as an educational reformer. The commission of John Hay to be Secretary of State credits him to the District of Columbia. This is the first time a citizen of the District has occupied a Cabinet position.

KILLED IN A MINE.

Five Colliers Dead and Eleven Badly Injured.

FIRE AND EXPLOSIONS.

Workmen Hurled in All Directions by the Gas Blast, and the Gangway Torn to Pieces—Work of Rescue—All the Dead and Injured Have Been Found.

A Tamaqua special says: Five men were killed and 11 injured by an explosion of gas in colliery No. 8, at Coaldale.

Dead—Fire boss Thomas Smith, William B. Bessie, Mattis O'Larkey, of Coaldale; William Cook, John Konicka. All were married and leave large families. Seriously Injured—William Lawton, of Lansford, badly burned; James Rodgers, of Coaldale, leg broken; James Walter, of Coaldale, burned about head; James Powell, of Summit Hill, shoulder broken; Evan Evans, Coaldale, seriously burned about face and body; Daniel Dorrain, Lansford, leg broken; Reese Brice, Coaldale, badly burned; Patrick O'Donnell, Summit Hill, burned about the body; John Gallagher, Lansford, nervous shock.

The colliery is the largest producer of four in that valley owned by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. It has a capacity of over 300,000 tons of coal, and employs 500 hands.

Caused by a Fire.

In consequence of fire, which originated in the left section of the mine some months ago, shifts of men were put to work driving holes from the gangway, through which water was to be forced upon the flames. While the gang of men was building a dam to back up the water, the gangway caught fire. Nearly a hundred thousand gallons of water was turned into the holes, and almost instantly a terrific explosion occurred, followed in quick succession by four lighter explosions, of such force that the gangway was torn up for over 300 feet, and the workmen were blown about in all directions.

Work of Rescue.

Rescue gangs were put to work, and an hour later it was thought that all the dead and injured had been found. The supposition is that the great body of water sent into the holes forced volumes of escaping gas from some of the old workings back upon the flames, causing the explosion.

Gomez for President of Cuba.

It is reported that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, will arrive in Havana this week to confer with the military commissioners. It is understood that he has already been elected president of the Cuban government, but his nomination, it is said, will not be made public until after his arrival at Santa Cruz del Sur. Gomez had previously declined the nomination, but it is expected he will now accept it.

A Girl Found Murdered in a Field.

Daisy Smith, aged sixteen years, a daughter of Henry Smith, a wealthy farmer of Bolles Run, Pennsylvania, was found murdered in a field near her home. Her body was riddled with shot and there was a gaping knife wound in her throat. The discovery was made by the girl's father, who had sent her to gather herbs.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Nashville union barbers say that union printers are shaved in "unfair" shops. Sedalia Typographical Union, No. 206, caused the arrest of the editor of the Sedalia Weekly Bazaar on the charge of using the union's label without authority.

President Guggenheimer's ordinance provides that the steps of New York street cars shall not be more than eight inches from the ground nor less than nine inches.

There are 1,600 employing druggists in Greater New York and 2,500 clerks. Average hours for clerks from fourteen to sixteen per day; salaries less than \$14. Prescription mistakes are happening every day, declares the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours.

Millions for a Chinese Railroad. The loan contract for the extension of the Niu Chwang Railroad, signed by the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank, calls for £2,200,000 (\$11,200,000), at five per cent, guaranteed on the security of the existing lines at Peking, Shanghai and other places.

Turkey's Reply.

The reply of the Turkish Government to the note of the Powers on the evacuation of the Island of Crete was handed to the Ambassadors. Turkey accepts the terms proposed but expresses a wish for certain modifications.

CABLE SPARKS.

The German warship Kaiserin Augusta has left Kiao-Chau for Taku to land marines for protecting the German embassy at Peking.

An ultimatum of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, demanding that the Turkish troops evacuate Crete in a month, was presented at Constantinople.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, who was appointed to succeed Dr. James B. Angell, has arrived at Constantinople.

While Queen Victoria was driving near Balmoral, Scotland, her horses bolted and a serious accident was narrowly averted.

Owing to the industrial depression in Jamaica many persons are leaving that island. It is stated in Paris that Count D'Aubigny, now French charge d'affaires at Munich, will replace M. Cambon as minister to the United States, and that M. Cambon will go to Madrid.

The eight offenders who recently assaulted Europeans in Peking are being punished, and China has apologized for their conduct.

The American commissioners at Quebec say they have no definite proposition to make United States territory to Great Britain.

There has been a great change in German public opinion on the subject of the retention of the Philippines by the United States. The feeling toward America is much more favorable than it was a few months ago.

The Chilean Congress adjourned without passing the Peruvian protocol. It is semi-officially asserted in Paris that M. Masana, the procurator-general, has sent a report to the Court of Cassation which induces a revision of the Dreyfus case.

It has been discovered that thousands of tons of American pork has passed through German custom houses without the certificates required by law.

Dr. Chel, of Paris, maintains that death does not follow for three hours after gull-

Neutral Paint Saved Our Ships.

"I am delighted to read in the telegrams from Washington that the American war ships are being painted white again," said Colonel K. B. Brown at the Russ House last night. The colonel is from Virginia City, and like most Nevadans he oscillates between the Russ and Palace-boards at the first and talks politics in the rotunda of the other.

"White is the color of peace, and that is what suits me," continued Colonel Brown. "It suits me especially when it won in such a glorious fashion as was set by Dewey and Schley. When our floating fighting machines visit other countries they will still be properly designated as the white navy, and no prettier or sturdier ships ever made furrows in the sea."

"This changing in the color of our ships is expensive, but it is a good investment. When I was at Santiago de Cuba on a press boat four weeks ago I took a good look at the war boats in their fighting paint and it convinced me that the Yankee who got up that idea was no bevel-headed amateur. He knew what he was doing, and the government was wise in accepting the suggestion."

"The dirty, neutral tint of the vessels made them look as if they were merging into the marine waterscape. You could scarcely tell where the ships ended and the water began, so that it was much more difficult to draw a bead on them than if they had been painted in any clear color. The Spaniards are poor marksmen, of course, but I believe that our ships escaped many a shot and shell by putting on the neutral tint. Our American Indians always put on their war paint before going into battle, and why shouldn't our fighting ships?"

Hunting Lafitte's Treasure.

"I struck a very romantic character over at Biloxi the other day," remarked Mr. R. F. Wallis, a prominent gentleman, the other night. "An old duffer, whose name I have not troubled myself to recollect, who has in his possession a chart telling of hidden treasures of the fabulous gold and precious metals of Lafitte, the great pirate. This old fellow every now and then buys up lots everywhere, and they say he has already dug up several pots of gold. The people have quit selling him lots, and now whenever he wants to buy a section of land he has to get an agent to do it, for if the people find out that he wants the land, they refuse to sell it, and forthwith proceed to digging up the place themselves. This old man has a chart which came down to him from Lafitte, which locates a very large bulk of the Lafitte treasures by certain directions. The circular location of five gum trees is said to be the description given in the chart, that the money will be found buried under these five trees. The directions speak of traveling from a given point through the woods. Here comes in all the trouble with this old gull hunter. From the given point which he has, in all directions, for some distance, the land has been cleared up, and it is impossible to find the five trees. But the people know every nook of the land, and he, together with others, has been digging for years for it."

Mr. Wallis tells the story for a fact, saying that the people in Biloxi look upon the old man as a crank, though he is known to have dug up two pots of gold during the past few years.

Doors of Veneer.

The very finest of doors are made nowadays of veneer on a body of pine. Even when made of mahogany or some other costly wood, doors have to be veneered. The body of the door is made of a plain, straight-grained mahogany, while the surfaces are veneers of fine wood.

In the finest doors the body is made of selected white pine, free from sap and perfectly seasoned which is cut into narrow strips and then glued together. The outer edges of this door are faced with what is called a veneer but which is really a strip of the fine wood half an inch or more in thickness. The inner edges of the frame, by the panels, are covered in the same manner with thick strips, in which the ornamental mouldings, or carvings are grooved to receive the panels.

This built-up frame of white pine, with edges of the fine wood, is then veneered with the fine wood. In some lighter doors the panels may be of solid mahogany, but in the finer, larger and heavier doors the panels also are made of sheets of white pine with a veneering of the fine wood, so that the entire door is veneered.

It would be difficult, if not impossible to procure at any cost mahogany lumber in fine and beautiful woods of sufficient size for the larger doors. The built-up and veneered door of pine wood, however, has every appearance of a solid door, and is more beautiful than a solid door would be. It is more serviceable, and remains longer perfect. Its cost is about half that of a solid door would cost.

Musk and Patchouly Perfumes. Musk is an animal odor, but on account of its great lasting properties it is mixed with many delicate perfumes to increase their sale. Patchouly is made from an herb, and gained its reputation as a perfume from being used by the makers of Indian shawls to give their wares that peculiar odor which the French laborers found the plant, imported it into their country, and were at last successful in their imitation of Indian shawls. Patchouly is the most lasting of all plant perfumes, and like musk, is combined with flower odors in the manufacture of all manner of perfumes for sale.