nothing to their enjoyment.—Frank H. Spearman in Harper's Magazine.

Practical Hints on Disinfection

Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride)

sand cubic feet air space. Burn in an old tin basin flo.ting in a tub of water; keep

tin basin flo. ting in a tub of water; keep room closed twelve hours, to allow the fume to penetrate all cracks. Then open a window from the outside and allow fumes to escape into air.

Soak sheets, etc., in chloride of lime solution, wring out and boil.

Casspools, etc., should be well covered on top with a mixture of chloride of lime with ten parts of dry sand.

Isolate the patient in an upper room from which curtains, carpets and stuffed furniture have been removed.

The solution of mercuric chloride must not be placed in metal vessels, since the

not be placed in metal vessels, since the mercury would plate them.—Lucius Pitkin in The Century.

"Flush Times" Fifty Years Age.

Fifty years ago Michigan experienced that sort of prosperity which, being based upon a rise in prices rather than upon an increase of values, ended, as such prosperity always ends, in panic and disaster. There was an extraordinary demand for wild lands and for places with "water privileges" on which to build up large cities. The government had opened three land offices in different parts of the state. These were besieged by crowds anxious to "enter" land at \$1.25 an acre. Every proprietor of a "city," which existed on a beautifully engraved map, started a bank. Money, in the form of bank notes, became abundant, prices rose, speculation was stimulated, and men, and even women, caught the "fever" incident

ven women, caught the "fever" incident o flush times.

Then came the crash. Specie payments were suspended, and money became "tight." Prices fell. The banks were supposed to have in their vaults gold and

supposed to have in their vaults gold and silver sufficient to meet 30 per cent. of their circulation. The specie kegs were in some cases found to have an upper layer of coin, which concealed nothing more valuable than nails and broken glass.

One of these banks was known as "The Bank of Sandstone," being located in a part of Michigan where quarries of fine grit stone had been opened. Its promises to pay were widely circulated. When the panic came, a man who held many of the bank's circulating notes made all haste to reach Sandstone to get them cashed. The

reach Sandstone to get them cashed. The bank had assets, out of which it paid the billholder—a millstone for ever \$10 note, a grindstone for every \$5, and for every

\$1 bill a whetstone.—Youth's Companion

Opposition to Turkish Baths.

'There is not the interest taken in baths now as formerly. I believe?"

"On the contrary, there are more bathers today than ever before. In 1872 I suppose less than 25,000 baths were given in the city in a year, Now I suppose the number is close on to 1,000,000 in the same period of time. We have in this country the finest baths in the world, and it is safe to say, perhaps, that there is more money invested in Turkish bath establishments in America than in the whole of Europe put together. When first introduced here the business was op-

whole of Europe put together. When first introduced here the business was op-

posed on every side. The medical frater-nity, with but few exceptions, denounced

the practice. Persons who knew the benefits to be deprived therefrom had to

sneak in and out of a bath, so afraid were they of being seen to enter or come out of such a place. I remember when I came into this building what a cry was raised. The property holders in this street waited on me and offered me a handsome bonus for my losse. But they did not

bonus for my lease. But they did not understand the matter. They were cer-tain that I meant to keep a disreputable place, and when the builders began to tear out the front of the house and the stained

glass windows were put in place, that settled it. They were sure that I intended running a grog shop in front of my baths. Old Sammy Willetts, the Quaker million-

aire, who at that time lived just above

Sensitive Photographic Plates.

and Express.

TWO RELIGIOUS BODIES.

THEY ARE BOTH NOW HOLDING SESSIONS IN LONDON.

Pan-Presbyterians Meet in Exeter Hall and the Pan-Anglicans in Lambeth se Something of the History of

he prevailing tendency to Christian on throughout the world makes the Pan-Presbyterian council, lately convened in London, a special object to all believers. It was just preceded by a grand missionary conference, the object of which was to unite the missionlaing efforts of was to unite the missionizing efforts of all Christian bodies; and its session is contemporary with that of the Pan-Anglican council, making this July the most interesting era in the bistory of recent Christianity and London for the time the Christian expital of the world.

The eminent Lord Cairns presided at the opening of the Pan Presbyterian council, and while the whole world was represented by more of the greatest talents.

sented by men of the greatest talents, is but just to add that America was hon ly distinguished. The Rev. Dr. ge Matthews, of Quebec; Drs. Drury



EXETER HALL.

and Chambers, of New York city, and Dr. Welch, of Auburn, N. Y.; Drs. Craven and Pierson, of Philadelphia; Dr. Markland, of Baltimore; Principal McVlear, of Montreal; Judge Taylor, of Manitoba; Professor William McLaren, of Toronto, and the noted Dr. John Hall were among the active representatives of the western continent. The eminent scholar and divine, Dr. Blaikie, of Edinburgh, was an active participant. Over 4,000,000 members of the Presbyterian denomination were represented. were represented.

councils now rank among the greatest religious gatherings in the world, and have so ranked since 1884, when the and have so ranked since 1898, when the ever memorable council met at Belfast, Ireland. If there is any one section more than another where every Presbyterian heart would throb with aspirations for complete reunion, it is the north of Ireland; and as far as the human eye can see it would appear that the Belfast council it would appear that the Belfast council
was the beginning of an active movement that will soon reunite in one great
body the Presbyterians of the world.

The notable feature of this conferthe notable reature of this conference is the complete representation of all the Christian world, making it indeed a Pan-Anglican conference; and this naturally recalls the origin and growth of this method of Christian activity. It should be noted in the start that this conference has no powers to change doctrines or dis-cipline members; it is purely an advisory

cipline members; it is purely an advisory body.

It had its origin in an invitation sent in 1851 to American bishops to join in the third jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By successive requests and invitations a sort of synod of all Episcopal churches was agreed upon; yet many years passed before it was a practical success. On Feb. 22, 1867, the archbishop of Canterbury issued an invitation to all bishops in communion with the Church of England; and on the 24th of the following September the assemblage occurred. Serious differences of opinion as to the legality of the deposition of the noted Dr. Colenso by the bishop of Capetown, South Africa, caused a sort of schism in this first con-ference, but at subsequent gatherings these differences were made of no effect.



LAMBETH PALACE.

At the first gathering this year there were present from America Bishops Whipple, Coxe, Quintard, Neely, Tuttle, Morris, Doane, Whitaker, Pierce, Hare, Lyman, Spalding, Scarborough, McLaren, Perry, Burgess, Seymour, Harris, Starkey, Paddock, Whitehead, Thompson and Knickerbocker, and most of these took active part in the opening discussions. It savors of delicate irony to see that in the division of subjects among committhe division of subjects among commit-tees the head of "Polygamy Among Heathen Converts" fell to the committee including the eloquent Bishop Tuttle, whose diocese so long included Utah, his residence being at Salt Lake City.

The conference remains in session one

month, closing on the 28th of July. Bishop Cleveland Coxe, of New York, visof the conference, and there, in the Galli-can church, performed the interesting ceremony of confirming fourteen boys and twenty-two girls, the bishop having gone there for that purpose. This is the church of Pere Hyacinthe, now Rev. Hyacinthe Loyson, and in a letter to the archbishop of Paris Bishop Coxe declared that this church had been cut off from spiritual privilege, not for any infidelity, but for being Catholics—so Catholic that they refused to believe in the dogma of the infallibility of the pope. He continued by asking the archbishop, in case he would not administer the rite, to permit him, an American bishop, to do so.

Where Money Is Made.

The actual cost of each Bank of England note issued is about five cents. ordinary day's issue of notes, with a corresponding number canceled, is from 20,000 to 80,000. As an offset to this expense the yearly gain to the bank in notes destroyed by fire and water amounts to a large sum, which, however, is taken into account by the government when adjusting its national debt and exchequer arrangements with the bank. The "Old Lady of Threadneedle street," as the Londoner lovingly calls the institution, which, next to his queen, he most deeply reveres, is very liberal when dealing with cases of notes destroyed or mutilated. The secretary's office attends to those matters and there may be seen daily remember to the secretary of the secretary and there may be seen daily remember to the secretary and there may be seen daily remember to the secretary and there may be seen daily remember to the secretary and there may be seen daily remember to the secretary and there may be seen daily remember to the secretary and the secret matters, and there may be seen daily rem nants of notes which have undergone mants of notes which have undergone every conceivable ordeal short of absolute destruction. Little pulpy masses which have passed through the digestive apparatus of dogs and children, half burned pieces that have unwittingly done duty as cigar lighters, remnants of every kind of which enough is left to indicate the of which enough is left to indicate in the faintest degrees the original worth-all receive full consideration, and the owners lose nothing. Even total destruction, when fully proved, is no bar to indemnification, when good security against possible mistake is given.—The Financier.

Girls Who Married Titles.

By actual count there are over 400 American girls who have married foreign titles, and I am not at all sure that the list is complete. In almost every case the American girl has been rich, while the American girl has been rich, while the European nobleman has been mildly poverty stricken. We have yet to record the case of a rich and titled foreigner marrying a poor American girl. This does not prove anything, but it looks very suspicious.—Washington Cor. Globe DemoFAMOUS OPHIR CASTLE.

It was the Property of Whitelaw Reid When Burned and End a History.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid's residence on the celebrated Halliday "Ophir farm" at White Plains, N. Y., which was lately destroyed by fire, had attached to it a story—a story of suddenly acquired wealth, of social ambition, of disappeintment, of the instability of worldly wealth. Ben Halliday many years ago, when the Union Pacific railroad was pos-



OPHIR CASTLE.

sibly not dreamed of, established a stage coach line from Omaha to Denver, Salt Lake and Sacramento. He made an immense fortune, and returned to his native place to build a home whose beauty and dimensions should be a marvel to behold. It proved his ruin. It required eight years to erect the east wing and the main building. Meanwhile his family went ahead. The two daughters were beautiful women. They were taken to Paris by their mother when Mr. Halliday was a very rich man. The elder married the Comte de Pourtales, a member of a distinguished French family, and a few years afterward Pauline, the younger, married the young Baron de Bussiere, whose father was and still is a rich banker in the French capital. Mr. and Mrs. Halliday were said to have opposed both marriages, but the girls persisted.

The lives of both were very unhappy—so much so that when their mother died she stipulated in her will that, if any of her grandchildren married a foreigner, the property left to him or to her should be forfeited to the estate. Mme. de Pourtales died in a sleeping car some ten or twelve years ago while on her way to New York from California. Her death was very sudden, and many stories were current at the time concerning it. She left two or three children, who are with their father's family in France.

The unhappy result of Miss Pauline's

their father's family in France.

The unhappy result of Miss Pauline's marriage to De Bussiere was a matter of current report long before her death at the New York hotel, which occurred some eight or ten years ago. She had been that summer with her husband at Trouville, summer with her husband at Trouville, and after a more serious quarrel than the ordinary took passage for home on a French steamer and died within two days after reaching this port. Her body was placed beside that of her mother, sister and brother in the chapel at Ophir farm. Mr. Halliday, the elder, married a second time. The Baroness de Bussiere left one child. Paul a how. He is living with his child, Paul, a boy. He is living with his grandfather at the chateau in France. Benjamin Halliday, Jr., married in Cali-

fornia some ten years ago. His wife ob tained a divorce from him in 1880. tained a divorce from him in 1880.

After the elder Ben Halliday's death the fact transpired that his costly place at Ophir farm had ruined him. It was sold out under a mortgage to John Roach for \$100,000. Young Ben for a time prevented the acquirement of a clear title. When this was granted Garnet Roach went there to live. While Roach resided there young Ben died, and after some re-While Roach resided luctance Roach consented that his re mains should rest in the chapel beside the other members of his family. Then Garnet Roach died and the place was sold to Whitelaw Reid.

Cruise of the Steamer of the United

States Fish Commission. The cruise of the United States fish commission steamer Albatross to the northern waters is one of great import-ance and interest, and it is predicted that not only will it prove of considerable value to the cause of science, but may perhaps be the means of enrichment for a great many people from the discovery of here-tofore unknown fishing banks off the coast of Alaska and in other parts of the orthern seas

northern seas.

The vessel left the Washington navy yard some time ago on the three years' voyage, and spent considerable time in the South Pacific ocean gathering specimens of fish, fowl and flora, which were sent from San Francisco to the National museum at Washington. The vessel has now proceeded on the lengthy part of her voyage.

voyage.

The Albatross, under command of Capt. Tanner, United States navy, has shown excellent sailing qualities. If her equipment has been perfect in a material sense; she carries on board a staff of approved scientific and practical ability. It proved scientific and practical ability. is not alone sufficient to catch a fish so as to determine its kind, but if it enters into use, as do cod and halibut, a great deal more than that must be learned. It is necessary to know, not alone exact depths of water, but the configuration of the banks as well. Besides that, temper ature of the water must be ascertained character of the sea bottom and the exact kind of food the fish require. All the approved methods in use by the Gloucester fishermen have to be tried, and even the New England ways of curing the fish will be experimented with.



THE ALBATROSS.

The work the Albatross will accomplish is expected to be very valuable, as it will undoubtedly lead to the future development of deep sea fishing on the Pa-cific coast. It is from the shallow seas of Alaska that the cured fish supplies for Western South America are to be derived. These fisheries must build up in time an important export trade, and as there can be no business which is not based on the spirit of exchange, San Francisco is likely to see, in a few years, her imports vastly

A Petrified Pignut.

A petrified pignut has been found in a coal mine near Wellston, O. It was taken from the slate which covered a coal seam. A mass of rock sixty feet in thickness rested upon the slate. The nut was in the hull, and the petrifaction was com-plete.—Chicago Herald.

An Arab Woman's Dress.

Of whatever rank or station an Arab woman may be, her dress consists only of a shirt reaching down to the ankles, trousers (not drawers) and a kerchief for the head. The material varies, of course. Rich people have gold brocades of many patterns, velvets and silks richly trimmed. During the hot season plain white calicoes or muslins are worn. Shirt and trousers are never of the same pattern. The shirt must not be too long, that it may not hide the rich embroidery of the trousers or the two anklets; a number of little golden bells are suspended from one of these, which make a pretty tinkling sound at every step. Two long tasseled ribbons hang loosely over the back or on both sides of the head, from the band that is worn round the forehead. The silk ker-chief reaches down to the ankles.

In her walks an Arab lady puts on the "schele," which is shawi, waterproof and cloak, all in one. The schele is a large shawl or mantilla of black silk, more or less richly trimmed with gold or silver borders, according to the wealth and taste of its owner. This is the only wrapper an Arab lady uses until it is completely worn out, its fashion never changing; even the greatest and richest ladies do not possess more than one schele at a time.—"Memoirs of an Arabian Princess."

IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

TRAVELER'S TROUBLES IN THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT.

The Cook and Her "Gift"-Hashes With out Number at the Hotels-"San Juans" Innumerable-A Guatemala Kitchen.

It is said that he who comes to Central America and relishes the "tortilla" will remain in the country, and he who does not will leave. From my own experience with the corn cake, I have concluded that the emigrants who settled must have been very hungry. The Central American cook is usually an Indian woman, who can boil eggs and cook rice. She has heard of such things as sauces, and if she has her own way (and she generally has) she never lots any meat go to the table unless swimming in a lardy gravy. All the meat left from today which she does not give to her own family she cuts into meat balls for to-morrow. At first one can stand them once a week, but I would like to wager with any professional quail eater that he couldn't "meat ball it" once a day for twenty days. Cinnamon is used to season or flavor nearly every dish.

quail eater that he couldn't "meat ball it" once a day for twenty days. Cinnamon is used to season or flavor nearly every dish, and the natives like it. Next to whisky I think they like cinnamon.

When you wish to engage a cook there is always one who is ready to come if you will advance her \$15 or \$20. This is called an "habilitacion"—it migh just as well be called a gift. She describes herself as an accomplished "artiste," and according to her own statement there is nothing that she can't cook—until she tries. She brings you an excellent reference from Senora Dona So and So, who is probably anxious to get rid of her. She surprises you the first morning with coffee made with lukewarm water, and eggs as hard as rocks, but with a plate of smoking "tortillas," which she likes herself. The dinner is poorer, and having by that time got a fair start on meat, she commences on meat balls. Many times a day you think you will change cooks, but the thought of that twenty dollar "habilitacion" restrains you. As time rolls on you see but two courses open to you, either to sink into a dyspeptic's grave or let her go with the money, and any sane man would let her go. It is a lottery, in which you pay for the chance of drawing a cook. The prizes are even fewer thai in ordinary lotteries; so avoid the speculation, and have a little less worry at a hotel. The proprietor then shoulders the In ordinary lotteries; so avoid the speculation, and have a little less worry at a hotel. The proprietor then shoulders the trouble, and he is a fortunate man if it be the excellence of his table that assures him guests, for too often the guest's choice is one between evils.

This of course does not apply to the hotels of the largest cities, such as Guatemals, which are excellent, but it does refer to some, which are not specified, as I may want to return to them some day. I may want to return to them some day. A roast is never seen except in some of the newer and larger hotels. There are fries and stews and hashes without number. The "olla podrida" is a dish made of everything eatable that might otherwise spoil. A Spanish dictionary says it is "a dish composed of different sorts of meats and vegetables boiled together." but I stick to my definition. Meat, fish, sausage, prunes, raisins, onions, cabbage and every other vegetable that may be on hand is put into the pot to boil, and the result is not so bad as when the cook's attention is centered on one particular

result is not so bad as when the cooks attention is centered on one particular article, and in the "podrida" the different constituents may be said to "get off easy" with only a share of her attention.

What would a New England house-keeper say if she saw one of these kitchens! A raised trench holds a charcoal fire, and on this stand the pots and kettles. The light enters only at one door; there is no outlet for smoke, and the accumulation of years has formed layers of soot on the rafters and walls, and I cannot find it in my heart to blame the poor cooks if flies do form a constituent of every dish.

ent of every dish.

When the traveler is directed to go to the town of San Juan he cannot always be sure that he will reach the right one. In a radius of fifty miles one may find three or four San Juans, and so numerous are they that these towns are given sursuch as San Juen de los names, such as San Juan de los Leprosos, San Juan Ostuncalco, San Juan de Sacate-pequez, etc. So it is with the name Don Juan. Leaving home, where "Don Juan" may be prohibited reading, one may re-tain a remembrance of the name inspiring him with an avoidance of it, but this feeling soon wears away in a country where there are more Don Juans than there are colonels south of Mason and Dixon's line. How much more attractive Bryon's title than had he used its equal, the plain English "John!"

Strangers visiting the coffee growing country soon perceive that they drink more coffee than the natives. There is an unusually delicious flavor and aroma to the Guatemala coffee, which is not due to the Guatemala coffee, which is not due alone to its preparation, because the French or "drip" coffee is universally used. It is not made for each meal as in private residences in the United States, but an intensely strong essence is ob-tained by pouring a little boiling water through a large quantity of ground cof-fee. About one-half of an inch of the es-sence is poured into the bottom of an or-dinary coffee cup, which is then filled dinary coffee cup, which is then filled with hot milk, producing a better drink than had more water been used, and, in-deed, it is the custom in some families to deed, it is the custom in some families to use no water, but to pour boiling milk through the ground coffee. A native woman for \$1 will manu-facture from the "cacao" berry ten pounds of chocolate in a day. The berry is roasted with great care in removing the outside shell, because the slightest over-burning ruins the flavor of the chocolate. The meat while warm is ground between burning ruins the flavor of the chocolate. The meat while warm is ground between stones with the proper quantities of sngar, vanilla and cinnamon. When reduced to a pulp a little "achote" (a red vegetable) is added, which gives a brown color to the almost black "cacao" of this country. The mixture is then placed in thin layers between sheets of "petate" (native maiting) and beaten flat with clubs. On cooling it acquires the brittleness of chocolate and is then ready to be eaten. This is a and is then ready to be eaten. This is a crude way of making chocolate, and, not-withstanding the superiority of the Guatemala "cacao," the French product, due to its excellent manipulation, far surpasses it in richness and delicacy.—Guatemals Cor. New York Times.

he Possibilities of Coincidence. The possibilities of coincidence in human affairs are incomputable. A gentleman residing near New York remarked to a friend on the 4th of February, 1888, "We shall have snow today." There was not a sign of it then, but before they sep arated the snow began to fall. "How did you know that it would snow?" asked the friend. The sad and singular answer was, "Forty-three years ago today I buried my only son. It snowed that day and has snowed on the 4th day of February every year since, and I felt sure it would snow today." Let those who fancy that the law of probabilities is of any value when applied to any particular day ascertain how many chances there were that it would snow for forty-three consecutive years in a certain part of the country on the 4th day of February.—Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley in The Century.

The Big Bells of Russia.

The Russians have a passion for big bells. There are numbers of them in Moscow. In the tower of Ivan, in the Kremlin, hangs a sixty ton bell, which is rung only three times a year, and then the combined efforts of three men are required to swing the hammer. Above this hang forty bells of various dimensions, a hang forty bells of various dimensions, a mountain of metal capable of emitting the most deafening sounds. The Russians are as enthusiastic as they are a superstitious race, and they are nothing if not demonstrative at their festivals. On Easter eve a deathlike silence reigns throughout magnificent Moscow. Suddenly at midnight, from the tower of the state of the superscription of hells. denly at midnight, from the tower of Ivan, the mighty congregation of bells peals forth in a tumultuous and dis-cordant crash. Then the bells of the en-tire city join in the metallic uproar, and, as if this were not enough, the cannon of the Kremlin join in the chorus, and the people rush headlong into the streets, crying: "Christ is risen! Christ is risen from the dead!"—Boston Herald. PAPER MONEY.

THE DIFFERENT KINDS ISSUED BY VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A Bank of England Note-Banque de France-German, Austrian and Italian Bills-Russia's Many Colored Currency. Notes of the United States.

A "Dugont" on the Frairte.

To begin with, the habitation of the homesteader is either a dugout or a house built of squares of sod taken from the prairie—Nebraska or Kansas brick, as they are facetiously termed. The dugout consists of a hole dug in the side of a canyon or any sort of depression on the prairie which will serve as a wind break. This hole is roofed across, about on a level with the prairie, with inch boards, and these are covered with sod. A foot or so of stove pipe protruding from the roof is the sole indication of a human habitation. One room generally serves all the purposes of the homesteader and his family. If he prospers for a season, he adds to the front of his abode by erecting walls of sod on the sides and putting in a new front, the old one serving as a partition between the two rooms. This is considered a commodious dwelling. After riding over the quarter section looking for an owner, espying such an abede, and guiding your team carefully down a break neck descent to the front door, would it surprise you, upon entering this hole in the ground, to find, for instance, a very modern organ with an imposing cathedral back towering high in one corner of the room? But this is no cause for astonishment—very frequently lorgans and ornate designs in furniture are to be found in the dugouts.

Or, if the lady of the house should invite you to remain for the meeting of the literary c'ub there in the evening, would you stare at that? Not at all. Literary clubs, which the members ride all the way from five to twenty miles to attend, and where they discuss with great earnestness everything from the latest political problem to the most abstruse point in metaphysics, are quite the regular thing with our homesteaders. But to behold this life so full of paradoxes in the height of its incongruousness you should be a spectator in the dugout when a neighborhood dance is in full blast. The earthen walls have been skillfully tapestried for the occasion with calico, and when the fun begins, the clay floor speedi At almost any hour of the day eager and hungry eyed men and boys may be seen feasting their eyes on the glittering heaps of coin and the thin bundles of bank notes spread in tempting array behind the plate glass windows of the money changers in Wall street and vicinity. 'It is surprising,' said a Nassau street broker, 'how many different kinds of paper we use for currency in the various foreign countries. Each nation seems to have its own particular kind or brand of paper. Here is a Bank of England note. It is printed on Irish linen water lined paper, plain white, with rough edges. You will notice in a short time how the paper lacks the smooth, oily feeling of our own bank notes. Then, again, there is an absence of any coloring except black and white. The smallest notes issued by the Bank of England are of the value of £5 or \$25. The old fashion of sending these notes from one country to another of coin and the thin bundles of bank notes £5 or \$25. The old fashion of sending these notes from one country to another was to cut the note into two parts and send the pieces in separate envelopes, but that is largely done away with. All such notes finally find their way back to the Bank of England, where they are retired for good. They are never relasued, as the bank only sends out new, clean notes. I have heard it said that the average life of a Bank of England note was about three weeks. A Bank of Ireland note, as you will see, does not differ much from a Bank of England note averent that it has a more of England note, except that it has a more elaborate scroll work. "This note with blue and black letter-

"This note with blue and black lettering, together with numerous symbolical pictures, is a Banque de France note. It is made of plain white paper, and could be easily imitated, I should think. The smallest note issued by the banque is a 20f. note, while the largest is the 1,000f., which is equivalent to about \$190 in our money.

money.

Now, the German bills are printed in "Now, the German bills are printed in green upon paper a good deal lighter than our gold certificates. The Austrian paper currency is printed much the same. The German bills range in denomination from five marks, or \$1.25, to 10,000 marks, or about \$240 of our money. Very few notice at first glance that the Austrian bills are printed in German on one side and in Hungarian on the other. This isdone, as I understand, to accommodate the ten classes of Francis Joseph's subjects. The paper of an Austrian bill is very light colored, but quite thick and tough. It has none of the fine lines nor the silk fiber marks which are the characteristics of our national or United States treasury Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride), sulphate of copper and chloride of iron are among our best disinfectants, the first two being poisonous. At wholesale drug houses in New York single pounds can be obtained, mercuric chloride costing 75 cents, the others 10 cents a pound.

A quarter of a pound of corrosive sublimate and a pound of sulphate of copper in one gallon of water makes a concentrated solution to keep in stock. We will refer to it as "solution A."

For the ordinary disinfecting solution add half a pint of "solution A" to a gallon of water. This, while costing less than a cent and a half per gallon, is a good strength for general use. Use in about equal quantity in disinfecting choleraic or typhoid fever excreta.

A 4 per cent. solution of good chloride of lime or a quarter pint of "solution A" to a gallon of water is used to wash wood work, floors and wooden furniture, after funigation and ventilation.

For funigating with sulphur, three to four pounds should be used to every thousand cubic feet air space. Burn in an old tin basin flot ting in a tub of water, keep of our national or United States treasury notes. The smallest Austrian note is of the value of one guilder or florin, nearly 40 cents here. The largest note issued is of the value of 1,000 florins, or \$385 in our money. The engraver must have been of a religious turn of mind, if all the angel heads on these notes are of any indication.

"Some European countries get up their notes regardless of colored ink. Thus the Italian 1,000 lire note is an elaborate af-Italian 1,000 lire note is an elaborate af-fair. The paper is plain white, but the printing is done in pink, blue and car-mine. Here is one which has a very finely engraved vignette of King Hum-bert, and the scroll work will compare favorably with the best of any currency. The smaller Italian bills are about the same size as our old fractional currency. They vary in denomination from one lire, or 20 cents, to 10 lire, or about \$2 in our money.

money.

"Here, perhaps, is the most gergeously Furguean coun-"Here, perhaps, is the most gergeously colored bank note of any European country. It is a Russian 100 ruble bill. It has almost every color of the rainbow, barred from top to bottom, as though it had been thrown through a prism. The 100 ruble bill is quite large, being, I think, four by teu inches in size. Here, in the center, is a portrait of Catherine I. The paper is not of an especially fine quality, while the lettering is done with dark and light brown ink. The 25 and 10 ruble notes are much smaller and almost

dark and light brown ink. The 25 and 10 ruble notes are much smaller and almost free from any elaborate display of colors. The note mostly used is the 5 ruble, or about \$2.25 in our money."

After looking at various other specimens of foreign paper money, we inquired whether outside of the business exchanges, there was much used.

"Yes; there is quite a call for foreign bills, especially at this season of the year, when so many thousands are going to and

bills, especially at this season of the year, when so many thousands are going to and coming from Europe. Curiously enough, some people will not take paper money. The French and Germans almost always ask for coin, and say that they do not want the paper bills. The Austrians and Hungarians are just the opposite. They generally prefer the paper money of their own country to coin. The Americans usually want coin. As one traveler said to me not long ago, 'Gold is good for its face value all over the world, and I can get it exchanged if I want bills.' The Italians who go back to sunny Italy, I found, are not very particular. They would just as soon take lire notes as lire coims."

coins. "Taking engraving and paper into consideration, what country do you think turns out the best notes?"
"Well, with due regard for our English cousins, I think that the United States notes beat the world. Take the item of

paper alone. Of course, during the rebel-lion the government was obliged to issue within a very short time enormous within a very short time enormous amounts of paper money in place of gold and silver, which seemed to have been suddenly swallowed up. The government then used only plain, commercial bank note paper, which gave the counterfeiters a good chance to flood the country with notes like the old greenback issue. But, about twenty years ago, the treasury de-partment adopted a special paper, the dis-tinctive feature of which was a narrow localized line of abort blue fiber running the entire length of the sheet of paper in such a manner as not to lessen its

strength or interfere with the printing.

"Did you ever examine the paper of a
United States note under a glass?

"No; well, if you would you would see
that these fibers have the appearance of
coarse black hairs, of all lengths and shapes, scattered promiscuously all over the surface of the note. This kind of the surface of the note. This kind of paper is known as the Wilcox patent. A few years ago the government adopted another feature of the fiber paper with two silk threads running lengthwise throughout the glazed surface. There is now a law against a person using or adopting this kind of paper for any obligation or security, except under the authority of the secretary of the treasury.

"Let me tell you," concluded my patri-

"Let me tell you," concluded my patriotic informant, "that we make more money and better money than any other people in the world."—New York Cor. Globe Democrat.

Animals' Right of Property,

A recent writer says: "I have been exceedingly interested as a horticulturist and student of nature in observing the recognition of the rights of property in domestic animals. A hen will not concede a grain of corn as belonging to another, but the one robbed will manifest indignation; but a hen will recognize the yield of enother to the occupance of here, came to see me one day and said he wanted to buy me out. The neighbors could not bear the idea of having such a place as a Turkish bath in their midst. Why, from the way some of them went on you would have thought it was a harem going up instead of a bath. Little by little, however, the business came to be understood, since which time it has increased in propularity and volume. right of another to the occupancy of a nest, if not thereby scriously discomfited. A cat makes no claim to possession until her foot is on the piece of meat. After creased in popularity and volume."—New York Mail and Express. possession, however, she asserts her posi-tive rights, and heavier cats will allow A German photographer, Herr Ottomar Anschultz, has succeeded in preparing photographic plates so sensitive than an exposure of 1-5,000 of a second is sufficient. A very small lens must be used, so that the pictures are generally only 7-16 of an inch in length and breadth, Enlarged to an inch and a half on glass plates and rotated in series of twenty-four the claim. Old cats will often allow young ones to rob them, but they will not allow older ones to do the same. A dog not only claims a bone while in possession, but establishes his right to the same bone when buried, and wee be to the dog that opens the cache." This recognition of property rights is seen everywhere in lower life, although theft is common. "Again, if you find your horse in his neighbor's stall, eating oats, and scold him for it, his retreat is made with marks." plates and rotated in series of twenty-four before a Geissler tube, the pictures are used for reproducing the motions of an animal on a large screen.—New York Mail of shame." I have seen the same mani-festation in a fowl.—Globe-Democrat.

The electric arc lights in the United States now number hearly 200,000; and the incandescents number over 1,000,000. The largest railroad station is St. Paneras London, 500 feet long, 243 wide, 100 high,

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coales like spots of meriat, Cured by the Cutters Remedies.

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