

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

How the Fifty-First National Legislature Will Stand.

Full List of the Senators From Every State in the Union.

With the re-election of Mr. Kenna from West Virginia, the list of United States Senators in the next Congress is complete so far as the Union as it exists at present is concerned. The addition of four new States will result in further additions to the Senate later on. The new comers are six in number, namely: E. O. Wolcott, of Colorado; Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, and James McMillan, of Michigan, who have never served in Congress; and William D. Washburn, of Minnesota; John S. Barbour, of Virginia; and General Gilman Marston, who has been member of the House. General Marston, however, will serve only until next June, when his successor will be chosen by the State Legislature. The complete list of the new Senate is as follows:

President of the Senate—Levi P. Morton, of New York, Republican.

Republican Senators.....59

Democratic Senators.....37

| State | Name | Party |
|----------------|------------------------|-------|
| Alabama | James L. Fugh, D. | Dem. |
| Alabama | John T. Morgan, D. | Dem. |
| Arkansas | James K. Jones, D. | Dem. |
| California | James H. Berry, D. | Dem. |
| California | Leland Stanford, R. | Rep. |
| California | George Hearst, R. | Rep. |
| Colorado | Henry M. Teller, R. | Rep. |
| Colorado | E. O. Wolcott, R. | Rep. |
| Connecticut | Clyde H. Fairbank, R. | Rep. |
| Connecticut | Joseph R. Hawley, R. | Rep. |
| Delaware | George H. Murray, D. | Dem. |
| Delaware | Anthony Higgins, R. | Rep. |
| Florida | William C. Calkins, D. | Dem. |
| Florida | Samuel Pasco, D. | Dem. |
| Georgia | Joseph E. Brown, D. | Dem. |
| Georgia | Alfred H. Cozzelli, D. | Dem. |
| Illinois | Charles F. Powell, R. | Rep. |
| Illinois | Shelby M. Cullom, R. | Rep. |
| Indiana | D. W. Voorhees, R. | Rep. |
| Indiana | David Turpie, D. | Dem. |
| Iowa | James W. Wilson, R. | Rep. |
| Iowa | John C. Calhoun, R. | Rep. |
| Kansas | John A. Ingalls, R. | Rep. |
| Kansas | Pres B. Plumb, R. | Rep. |
| Kentucky | J. C. Blackburn, D. | Dem. |
| Kentucky | James B. Beck, D. | Dem. |
| Louisiana | James H. Eastland, D. | Dem. |
| Louisiana | R. L. Gibson, D. | Dem. |
| Maine | Engene Hale, R. | Rep. |
| Maine | Wm. P. Frye, R. | Rep. |
| Maryland | Eph. A. Wilson, D. | Dem. |
| Maryland | A. P. Gorman, D. | Dem. |
| Massachusetts | Henry L. Dawes, R. | Rep. |
| Michigan | Geo. F. Hoar, R. | Rep. |
| Minnesota | Wm. D. Washburn, R. | Rep. |
| Minnesota | F. E. Stockwell, R. | Rep. |
| Minnesota | James McMillan, R. | Rep. |
| Mississippi | Jas. D. Davis, R. | Rep. |
| Mississippi | W. D. Washburn, R. | Rep. |
| Missouri | John M. Spooner, R. | Rep. |
| Missouri | Palmer S. Sawyer, R. | Rep. |
| Montana | Henry B. Payne, D. | Dem. |
| Montana | John Sherman, R. | Rep. |
| Nebraska | Joseph R. Vest, D. | Dem. |
| Nebraska | F. M. Cockrell, D. | Dem. |
| Nevada | John P. Jones, R. | Rep. |
| Nevada | Wm. M. Stewart, R. | Rep. |
| New Hampshire | Henry W. Blair, R. | Rep. |
| New Hampshire | Gilman Marston, R. | Rep. |
| New Jersey | Hugh B. Hodges, D. | Dem. |
| New Jersey | Edw. M. Vreeland, D. | Dem. |
| New York | Frank H. Hoar, R. | Rep. |
| New York | Wm. M. Everts, R. | Rep. |
| New York | Frank Hancock, R. | Rep. |
| North Carolina | Samuel M. Spaight, R. | Rep. |
| North Carolina | North Carolina, R. | Rep. |
| Ohio | Henry B. Payne, D. | Dem. |
| Ohio | John Sherman, R. | Rep. |
| Oregon | George Mitchell, R. | Rep. |
| Oregon | Jos. N. Dolph, R. | Rep. |
| Pennsylvania | Jas. D. Cameron, R. | Rep. |
| Pennsylvania | Samuel S. Quay, R. | Rep. |
| Rhode Island | John W. Aldrich, R. | Rep. |
| Rhode Island | Jonathan Chase, R. | Rep. |
| South Carolina | Wade Hampton, D. | Dem. |
| South Carolina | M. C. Butler, D. | Dem. |
| Tennessee | Wm. B. Hoist, D. | Dem. |
| Tennessee | Isaac H. Harris, D. | Dem. |
| Texas | Jos. H. Reagan, D. | Dem. |
| Texas | Richard Coke, D. | Dem. |
| Vermont | Eph. A. Wilson, D. | Dem. |
| Vermont | G. F. Edmunds, R. | Rep. |
| Virginia | John W. Daniel, D. | Dem. |
| Virginia | Jos. S. Barbour, D. | Dem. |
| Washington | C. J. Fallner, D. | Dem. |
| Washington | John E. Kenna, D. | Dem. |
| Wisconsin | Jos. D. Davis, R. | Rep. |
| Wisconsin | Charles D. Spooner, R. | Rep. |
| Wisconsin | Palmer S. Sawyer, R. | Rep. |

The Next House.

Up to a recent date all but fifteen of the certificates of member elect of the next House had been received by General Clarke, the Clerk of the House. Among those lacking were the certificates of two Representatives from West Virginia and one from Tennessee. Assuming that Evans, Republican, of Tennessee, would receive a sufficient certificate, General Clarke figured that the Republicans would have 164 and the Democrats 159 members at the organization of the next House, not counting the West Virginia members. Should these two seats go to the Democrats it would leave the Republicans with a majority of three. General Clarke pointed out that by December next, when the Fifty-first Congress meets in regular session, South Dakota, Montana, North Dakota and Washington will probably have complied with the necessary requirements and become States of the Union, and as a result the Republican majority would be still further increased by four or possibly by five votes, which would make a total Republican majority of eight or nine votes.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

INDIANA alone has 575 natural gas wells. BOSTON is to have a thirteen-story business block.

AN American is to build an arcade railroad in London.

Coal in large quantities has been discovered in Arkansas.

CHINA calls for help for half a million of her starving people.

NEVADA has a population of 62,000, of whom more than 8000 are Chinese.

The effort to establish a State lottery in Nevada has been defeated by a few votes.

FORTY-ONE pension bills were passed by the United States Senate in twelve minutes.

A gigantic scheme for the development of the California natural gas territory is now in progress.

In England there are 28,000 ministers, and 170,000 other officers attached to cathedrals and chapels.

The Japanese Minister of Education, Viscount Arimoto, was assassinated by a religious fanatic.

CAPELLAS packing and unfavorable weather have hurt the Florida orange trade somewhat this season.

The immigration into the Dominion of Caia is last year was 174,000, a falling off of 10,000 compared with 1897.

An American railroad conductor has been imprisoned in Mexico because a man jumped from his train and was killed.

The Hessian fly is destroying the wheat crop in Central Illinois. In some places whole fields have been destroyed.

The Ohio dealer who sells cigarettes to a boy makes himself liable to a sentence of thirty days in jail and a fine of \$25.

The shortage in the packing in the West during the present winter is now estimated by the Cincinnati Price Current at 730,000 hogs.

UNDER the circular of last April the Treasury has, up to a recent date, purchased \$117,525,283 of United States bonds at \$117,725,283.

The total amount of green fruit used by the various canners of California during the season of 1898 is estimated at 35,300 tons, or 493,000 pounds.

In January, 1899, the approximate earnings of 111 railroad lines showed an increase of about ten per cent. over the earnings of the same month last year.

The free distribution of seed from the Department of Agriculture is to be transferred from Congressmen to the National Experiment Stations in the various States.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Salvation Army in the United Kingdom they use 1575 buildings, with sitting accommodation for 700,000 persons, the rent roll being \$500,000.

AT Colorado, Texas, a well has been bored 693 feet deep which throws to within ninety feet of the surface brine from which yields two pounds of salt to the gallon. Other wells will be bored and arrangements made to supply all demands for salt.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

52D DAY.—Eulogies were pronounced by several Senators upon Lewis Cass, whose statue was unveiled in Statuary Hall. The House considered a bill which changes the name of John S. Barbour, of Virginia, from "Mr. Coke" to "Mr. Barbour." Mr. Cullom reported back the House bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, and it was placed on the calendar. The bill proposing Mr. Sprague substitute for the Springer Oklahoma bill authorizes the President to appoint five Commissioners to enter into negotiations and agreements with the Cherokee Indians for the relinquishment of all the title to the Cherokee outlet to the United States.

53D DAY.—Mr. Vest's motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report on the Direct Tax bill was agreed to, was rejected by a vote of eight yeas to forty nays. The Senate then considered the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill. Among the items is an appropriation of \$40,000 for a seal for the United States Custom House, New York, and one of \$20,000 for the Sundry House Ship. The amendment to pay Mrs. Waite \$8745, the remainder of one year's salary of the late Chief Justice Waite, was opposed by Messrs. Gorman and Berry as unwise, but the amendment for Mrs. Waite was finally agreed to; yeas, 28; nays, 16. The amendment appropriating \$40,000 each for statues of General Sheridan and General John A. Logan in Washington was agreed to.

54TH DAY.—Among the executive documents presented was one from the Treasury Department, with a copy of testimony taken by Special Agent Byrne as to frauds in the New York Custom House. The resolution offered by Mr. Hoar as to John S. McElwaine, in charge of the Sugar Division of the Appraiser's office in the New York Custom House, was agreed to. The Senate bill for the relief of settlers in Hottinger County, North Dakota, was explained and passed. The bill authorizes an exchange of lands on which homestead settlements were made by mistake for public lands with the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Stewart offered a resolution (which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses) continuing the select committee on the Pacific Roads until the indebtedness of all the companies to the Government shall be adjusted. The correspondence relating to the dismissal of Lord Sackville was transmitted to the Senate. The conference report on the Omnibus Territorial bill was agreed to. The Direct Tax bill was signed by the presiding officer and then transmitted to the President.

55TH DAY.—Mr. Stockbridge, with the aid of papers sent up a petition against the enactment of a so-called Sunday Rest Law containing the signatures of 25,000 citizens of various States. The proposition to appropriate \$500,000 for the celebration of the centennial of the Constitution of the United States gave rise to a brisk debate. Mr. Hoar called up his resolution on an investigation of outrages at elections. Mr. Allison submitted the conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to. The Senate resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment favoring steam plate printing machines, and the amendment was agreed to.

56TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil and Agricultural bills were passed. There was considerable discussion over the election outrage. Mr. Hoar called up his resolution on an investigation of outrages at elections. Mr. Allison submitted the conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

57TH DAY.—The election outrage question occupied the entire day and was still pending at adjournment. The omnibus resolution, introduced by Mr. Hoar, which proposes to deal with later political events in the South, was agreed to. Mr. Daniel asked what facts had been reported to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Hoar made a brief reply, and then Mr. Daniel spoke for nearly five hours on the subject.

The House.

52D DAY.—The House discussed the Postal Appropriation bill, and after a two-day debate an amendment reducing to \$300 a year the minimum salaries of stenographers and postmasters was defeated. Mr. Caswell, from the conference committee on the Direct Tax bill, presented the conference report. Mr. Lafoon reported a substitute for the bill providing for the creation in the War Department of a bureau of harbors and waterways, to undertake all river and harbor improvements. Mr. Butterworth introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the members of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Cabinets of the several provinces to visit the United States as the guests of the Nation, and appropriated \$150,000 for the purpose. A night session was held. It was called for the consideration of the Military Affairs. Objections to "no quorum" stopped all legislation.

53D DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal the contest over the Direct Tax Bill was resumed. Mr. Caswell calling up the conference report as a matter of privilege. Mr. Crisp raised the question of reconsideration against the report, stating that he was willing to give precedence to appropriation bills. The House determined—yeas 143 to 85—to consider the conference report. Mr. Kelley moved to table the motion to reconsider. Carried. The House adopted the conference report on the Direct Tax bill.

54TH DAY.—The House raised the Post Office Appropriation bill. The conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was agreed to. Mr. Daniel introduced a resolution, and the rules so as to provide that on blank date the House shall proceed in Committee of the Whole on the consideration of the Randall-Coville bill, and that at 4 P. M. the House shall return to the consideration of the bill. The House and the previous question ordered upon its passage. This was discussed at great length.

55TH DAY.—Mr. Miller's resolution regarding the Senate's tariff action was defeated, 143 to 85. The bill to ratify General Horner's was passed. The bill to pension Mrs. Sheridan was passed.

56D DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on appropriation bills. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, was called to the chair. The deficiency bill came up as unfinished business. The House passed the sixtieth pages of the Deficiency bill. An amendment reimbursing the widow of General Hancock for money expended by her husband in entertaining French, German and other officers at the Yorktown centennial celebration was passed. A message from the President was presented as soon as the Journal was approved. On motion of Mr. Cox, the Senate bill for the taking of the seventh census. The House passed the Senate bill to ratify and confirm the agreement with the Creek Nation of Indians for the purpose of opening to settlement the unassigned lands in the Indian Territory. It was now two o'clock, the hour set apart for tributes to the memory of General Burnes of Missouri. Mr. Haah, in a feeling speech, offered the usual resolutions of respect. Speeches were then made by Messrs. Dockery, Randall, Henderson, Breckenridge, Long, Sayers, Butlerworth, Ryan, Holman, Mansur, McAdoo, Glover, and Merrill of Kansas. The House then adjourned out of respect to the memory of General Burnes.

A NEW FRENCH CABINET.

President Carnot Announces the Names of the Next Ministry.

President Carnot, of France, has signed a decree appointing the following Cabinet: M. Tirard, Premier and Minister of Commerce. M. Constans, Minister of the Interior. M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance. M. Thevenot, Minister of Justice. M. Rivet, Minister of Education. M. Faye, Minister of Agriculture. M. Gues-Guyot, Minister of Public Works. M. de Freycinet, Minister of War. M. Admiral Jaures, Minister of Marine. M. de Courcel, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FOUR NEW STATES.

Both Houses Pass the Omnibus Territorial Bill.

The Two Dakotas, Montana and Washington Admitted.

After years of active endeavor on the part of its citizens the Territory of Dakota is to be clothed with Statehood. She comes into the Union, however, as two States, and with Montana and Washington, whose admission was also permitted by Congress, the number of American States will be increased to forty-two.

The conference report on the Omnibus Territorial bill was agreed to by both Senate and House, and it only needed the signature of the President in order to become a law.

In the House the adoption of the bill was greeted with applause. In the Senate the provisions of the bill gave rise to some debate. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, presented the report in the House and Mr. Platt in the Senate. The bill agreed to in conference provides for the admission of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana and Washington. The attempt to induce the Territory of Washington to accept the name of "Innocent" was rejected. The resolution offered by Mr. Hoar as to John S. McElwaine, in charge of the Sugar Division of the Appraiser's office in the New York Custom House, was agreed to. The Senate bill for the relief of settlers in Hottinger County, North Dakota, was explained and passed. The bill authorizes an exchange of lands on which homestead settlements were made by mistake for public lands with the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Stewart offered a resolution (which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses) continuing the select committee on the Pacific Roads until the indebtedness of all the companies to the Government shall be adjusted. The correspondence relating to the dismissal of Lord Sackville was transmitted to the Senate. The conference report on the Omnibus Territorial bill was agreed to. The Direct Tax bill was signed by the presiding officer and then transmitted to the President.

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THE SINGULAR SAMOANS.

A PEOPLE WHO HAVE AROUSED PUBLIC INTEREST IN AMERICA.

Handsome Men with Primitive Ideas as to Clothing—Both Sexes Tattooed—The Native Towns.

"The Samoan men," says a writer in the *Commodore*, "are very fine specimens of the genus homo—tall, broad, well-developed, and with prepossessing, fine, agreeable features. They have the custom of applying lime to the hair, which makes them all red-headed. There are various shades, from burn to a darker shade, which resembles sealskin. The hair is trimmed close on the crown of the head, leaving front, sides and back long, which, surmounting a really fine bronzed face, produces a handsome effect. In the matter of clothing they are quite primitive, as, for the most part, they wear nothing but a strip of cloth wound about the waist, falling half way to the knee. The original material used was tapa, and many use that now; but the majority have substituted calico, and, as would be expected, choose large figures and brilliant colors. All the men are tattooed from waist to the knees, the pattern being identical and very elaborate. A few wear garlands of flowers across the shoulders, and some head-dresses of leaves standing up like feathers. These, we understand, are chiefs."

The great majority of women wear nothing above the waist, and nothing below the knees. A few, perhaps from deference to foreigners' prejudice, perhaps through vanity, attempt waists, but it is such a recent innovation that no well-defined fashion has been established, each aspirant to better things in the way of clothing following her own fancy or that of her particular set. The most pleasing, perhaps because the most simple, garment for upper wear is a straight striped thin material with a hole cut in the center for the head, the ends hanging down over the bosom and back.

"The women are tattooed, also, but in a more merciful manner than the men; that is, there is not so much of it, only small figures some distance apart. Many, both men and women, have their names tattooed on the forearm, the letters being the same as ours.

"The custom of putting lime on the hair is not so common among the women, but many do so. We learn that the change in color is only incidental, the object being cleanliness. Coconut oil is freely used, both upon the hair and body, and the odor of it pervades the air. The people bathe a great deal and seem generally to be cleanly."

Here is a neat description of an interview with Tamasese, the so-called usurper, whom the Germans are supporting. "While we were visiting one of the tents Tamasese approached. The family saluted him by crossing their arms upon their breasts, remaining in that attitude until he had passed. He greeted us with 'Kalofai,' which greeting we returned. He is a very large man, but has a less intelligent face than many of the others. In his hand he carried a handkerchief with which he kept off the flies—these insects are very numerous, small and pestiferous. His only companion was his wife, who walked a few steps behind. She was dressed in the prevailing style."

The description of the native towns is full of interest. "As we passed the houses the inmates invited us to enter, and we visited a number of families. These houses, or huts, built of bamboo, are very well constructed, the frame-work is tied firmly together, and the mats and thatching which form the roofs are really artistic work. There are no walls, but when it becomes necessary to shut out wind, rain or sun mats made of cocoanut leaves are let down. The floors are made of pebbles gathered from the beds of fresh water streams which come down from the mountains. There appears to be a number of people to each hut, and when needed to form rooms tapa screens are hung up. They have no beds, but sleep on mats spread upon the floor. One would suppose these would make any thing but downy couches, but the natives evidently find them comfortable, for at any hour of the day some members of the family are sure to be found asleep. Their pillows—which consist of a length of bamboo supported at either end on legs—form a part of the very meager furniture, the other part consisting of a strong box in which are kept the finery and valuables. In the Tamasese villages we noticed that every hut had its rifle or rifle, so that the men are ready at any moment for a call to arms. The King's palace differs from the huts only in size, and the possession of several European trunks."

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Collapse of the Case Against the Irish Home Rule Leader.

A London dispatch says that the forty-fourth day of the Parnell inquiry was the first day on which material proof of the *Times's* charges was attempted, and it is the last day in which the public will take the slightest interest. It took just half an hour of solid investigation to knock the whole fabric of the *Times's* accusations—that Mr. Parnell had used criminal measures to further the cause of Irish Home Rule—into a ridiculous mass of rags. Evidently the witness for the *Times* who testified as to the genuineness of letters damaging to Mr. Parnell, was the man on whose shoulders the whole structure rested, and he went to pieces even more readily than the most scraggy and unexpected. To be sure, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Parnell's counsel, confronted him with evidence that he had not dreamed to be forthcoming. He attempted to deny the witness when the *Times* was ready to print its first series of articles on "Parnellism and Crime," to make money out of both sides by writing to Archbishop Walsh offering to expose the fraudulence of the *Times's* story if properly paid. He had, however, marked this correspondence "confidential," and seems to have had an idea that the prelate would feel bound to respect this, even if the whole Nationalist movement were destroyed by it. He fairly turned livid when he found this broken reed, and became so confused that he made random and foolish answers, at which everybody laughed, including the Justice, who finally adjourned court because they could not keep their own judicial countenance straight.

Everybody admits that the case of the *Times* against Mr. Parnell has collapsed, and the further examination of the case, which had been admitted that he was a liar and had written blackmailing letters, confirmed this belief. Direct proof that Pignat had forged the letters alleged to have been written by Parnell was also produced.

OF 20,000 criminals arrested in Paris, 16,000 had not attained the age of twenty.

WISE WORDS.

A lie has no legs.
One crime begets another.
Goodness is love in action.
A stitch in time saves nine.
As you brew, you must bake.
Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds.
Silence is the perfectest herald of joy.
People show their dislike for others by flattering them.
Useless acts are as rare as icicles are in summer time.
Correct society is an equal service toward each other.
Censure is the tax a man pays the public for being eminent.
They are never alone that are accompanied by noble thoughts.
We are not rich or poor by what we possess, but by what we desire.
He who thinks his place below him, will certainly be below his place.
Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all virtues.
Humility is a virtue all preach, none practice, and yet everybody is content to bear.

New Chemical Discoveries.

It will be long time before the farmer finds himself supplanted by the chemical laboratory in the production of such commodities as sugar, tea, alcohol, drugs and dye stuffs, though sanguine chemists tell us that the recent triumphs of their science indicate the probability that these and other articles will some day be profitably produced from purely inorganic materials. Synthetic chemistry, or the forming of compounds by recombinations of chemical elements, is making steady progress, and has already a "ected agriculture, says the *London Times*.

Attention was recently called to the fact that the cultivation of madder has been almost destroyed by the chemical discovery that its identical coloring matter can be cheaply procured from coal tar. The production of indigo is also threatened by an artificial production which the chemists have discovered. A while ago it was found the cinchona tree could be profitably planted in India, and a fine new field of industry was believed to have opened for the farmers of that country.

Scores of chemists, however, have been at work upon the synthesis of quinine, and their researches have advanced so far that the prediction is now confidently made that the manufacture of the principle of quinine will soon be a commercial success, and that cinchona planting will become a thing of the past. These commercial reproductions of the valuable principles inherent in natural products are often easier to handle and utilize than the products from which they have hitherto been derived, and thus the tendency of manufactures is to substitute artificial for natural sources of supply.

The problem of sugar making from inorganic materials has engaged some chemists for a number of years. The synthesis of glucose by Fischer and Tafel is said to promise an ample supply of this commodity without the aid of grapes or starch. Two years ago some German chemists announced that they had produced saccharose, the equivalent of cane sugar, by passing an electric current through a mixture of starch, sulphuric acid and water. Nothing has yet been heard of the commercial value of this new product, and there is no reason to think it will prove a dangerous rival to the sweets we derive from the cane and the beet.

Some sugar growers, however, have been prophesying for years that something would happen to ruin the sugar industry, and their alarm receives a fresh impetus at every new discovery like that of Remsen's saccharine, an exceedingly sweet article produced from coal tar. The day may come when processes of sugar making by the use of inorganic materials will seriously affect the sugar planter, but there is no reason as yet to believe that his industry will soon be imperiled.

A Woodcutter's Enterprise.

A strange financier, who lives in a forest, has just been discovered in the Department of the Seine-et-Oise, France. He is a man named Vaillant, and lately put in a claim for over \$400,000 which he alleged had been deposited with M. Bex, the official stock broker of Paris who recently committed suicide. One of the official Trustees in the "Bankruptcy," a M. Moreau, went down to see the rustic financier, and found him in a kind of log cabin, surrounded by books and papers, not only of a financial but of a philosophical, literary and scientific character. Among the documents in his possession was a number of printed prospectuses, ready for distribution, in which Vaillant offered to transact legal and monetary business, or householders in town and country. This extraordinary Arcadian man of business was arrested by the gendarmes, and has now been transferred from his rural rendezvous to Mazas Prison. He was, by calling, a woodcutter, with a taste for books, and passed among the peasants as a man of light, leading, and learning. It is believed that, either through ignorance or intention, he joined a band of "long firm" sharpers, who preyed upon him to dabble in finances for their own profit. —*London Telegraph.*

Guns That Shoot Thirteen Miles.

Two monster Russian guns have been sent to Sebastopol for the purpose of being placed in the new ironclad Sinope, and although some of the details is too interesting to be ignored, they are too inaccurate, the official description is too interesting to be ignored. They are twelve-inch pieces, weighing fifty tons, and throwing projectiles of nearly half a ton. The powder-charge is 270 pounds, and the initial velocity 3000 metres, while the distance of the cannon's ranges is said to be twenty versts, or over thirteen miles. As a consequence of the fire of the guns can only be directed by sight. Two men, however, suffice for each gun, as they are worked by hydraulic machinery.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

An Old Story.

The pussy-cat said,
As she lifted her head,
And graciously raised her dainty paw,
"Dear Robin, I've heard
You're the sweetest bird
That ever a mortal saw."
"Don't flatter me so,—
It's wrong, you know,—
Tho' better judges have said the same."
Then the quick blood rushed,
And she blushed and blushed
Down to her bosom of flame.
"But, you see," said kitty,
"It's such a pity
To waste your charms on the desert air;
I vow it's a shame
For so rare a dame
To pine in seclusion there."
Then pussy-cat smiled,
And Robin, beguiled,
By her gay and treacherous laughter,
Alighted at once
On the ground, like a duncie,
And never was heard of after!
—*Youth's Banner.*

Birds' Eggs.

The ostrich lays a cream-colored egg six inches long and five inches high. The emu's egg is dark green in color and is five inches long. The pelican lays a white egg about the size of the turkey hen. The turkey-buzzard's egg is about the same size, but is covered with dark-red blotches. The eider duck lays a light blue egg a little larger than a hen's egg, and the crow lays one about three-fourths as large, which is bluish-green and covered with black spots. The humming-bird lays a small, white egg one-fourth of an inch long. A nicely arranged collection, one consisting of all sizes and colors of eggs, is as beautiful as a picture.

Mice Tails.

The following story in the *Pittsburg Dispatch* illustrated how much mice love their tails: In Norwich, Conn., the other night, a young lady set a mouse trap in her parlor—a trap that was like a diminutive railroad roundhouse, with arched doorways, and with a delicate little loop of steel under each door sill to fly up and catch a mouse by the muzzle. The steel nooses snapped busily all night, and next morning the lady found five mice clinging in five of the inhospitable doorways, and what was very mysterious to her, three other long mouse tails hanging from the three other entrances. She puzzled her head long over the inscrutable problem. Why did three mice visit her trap over night and deliberately leave their tails behind them? But there was no answer to it. A very bright idea, however, flashed into her mind, and she set her trap again. The three tailless mice came back to recover their tails, and in the gray dawn of the following day the young lady found three tailless mice dangling from the trap.

The French Soldier's Cat.

During the Crimean war a little cat, reared in his mother's cottage, followed a young French soldier when he left his native village. The lad's heart clung to this small dumb member of his family, and he gave pussy a seat on his knapsack by day on the march and a corner of his couch at night. She took her meals on her master's knee and was a general pet in the company. On the morning that his regiment was first ordered into action, the soldier bade his little cat farewell and left her in charge of a sick comrade. He had marched about a mile from the camp when what was his surprise to see Miss Puss running beside him. He lifted her up on her usual seat, and soon the engagement commenced. Twice did the soldier fall, but the cat clung fast hold. At last a severe wound stretched him bleeding on the field. No sooner did pussy catch sight of the blood flowing from her master, than she scented herself upon his body and began to lick his wound in the most assiduous manner. Thus she remained for some hours till the surgeon came to the young lad, and had him carried off to the tent of the wounded. When he recovered consciousness, his first question was "Shall I live?" "Yes, my good fellow," was the surgeon's answer, "thanks to your little cat; for if she had not used her tongue so intelligently you would have been too exhausted by loss of blood to recover." You may be sure that pussy was well cared for, and, contrary to all regulations, she was allowed to accompany the young soldier to the hospital, where she was regaled with the choicest morsels from his plate, and became a very distinguished character. —*Picaque.*

Facts About Samoa.

A group of islands in the southern Pacific include Upolu, Savali and Tutuila, with an area of 1076 square miles and 36,240 inhabitants. Apia is the centre of trade, which is mainly in the hands of German firms. The imports (1887) were valued at \$87,500 (\$437,500), and the exports at \$71,345 (\$336,725). In September, 1886, the two kings were fighting — a manach de Gatha.