DEATH IN A LOCKED CAR.

Terrible Accident on an Inclined Railway.

Six Lives Lost by the Breaking of a Cable.

The worst accident ever known on the inclined plane railways of Cincinnati, Ohio, has happened on the Mount Auburn inclined plane, at the head of Main street, and which reaches to a height of between 250 and 300 feet in a space of perhaps 2000 feet or less. The accident resulted in the death of six persons and the injury of two others.

Two cars are employed, one on each track. They are drawn by two steel wire cables that

are wound upon a drum at the top of a hill by an engine located there. Nine passengers had entered the car at the foot of the plane and a number were on the other car at the The passage of the ascending car all right until it had reached the top, when to his horror the engineer found that the machinery would not respond and that he could not stop the engine. Only one result was possible. The car was arrested by the strong bumper that stops its progress, and as the engine continued all its force was expended on the two cables and they snapped like wrapping thread under its anormous power. Then the car with its nine inmates locked within began the descent of the slope. The crash at the foot of the plane was terrific. A cloud of dust arose that hid the wreck from view for a moment, but when it was discalled it. moment, but when it was dispelled the scene was pitiful. The iron gate that formed the lower end of the truck on which the car rested was thrown sixty feet down the street.

rested was thrown sixty feet down the street. The top of the car was lying almost as far in the gutter. The truck itself and the floor and seats of the car formed a shapeless wreck, mingled with the bleeding and mangled bodies of the nine passengers.

Two were taken out dead, one a middleaged woman with gray hair, was recognized as Mrs. Ives; the other, a young girl of twenty, was Miss Lillian Oskamp. Another, N. Kneiss, a teacher, died soon afterward. Five others were injured, three fatally, and one man escaped miraculously with a slight injury. escaped miraculously with a slight injury. One of the injured was Judge W. M. Dickson. He was too old to survive the shock, and died in a few minutes. He was a well-known attorney, retired for a number of

As soon as it could be done the dead were taken to the morgue to await full identification, while the wounded were carried to the nearest places where examinations could be

This inclined plane is the oldest in the city. It was built twenty-one years ago. This is the first accident attended with loss of life at any of the four inclined planes that are in almost constant use. There have been two similar cases in the history of the inclined planes, but in both the others the engine was got under control before the cables were

Perhaps the most trying condition of any, xcept the nine on the descending car, was except the nine on the descending car, was that of the passengers on the other car at the foot of the plane. They were locked in, as is always the case, and were compeled to await the coming of the other car and its inevitable crash beside them at the foot of the track.

Charles Goebel, who was the man at the lever who found himself unable to stop the engine, says that he complained that the off" was not working properly. "I told the engineer about it this morning," he said; "and the engineer told me he had repaired it. But it was evidently still out of order, and this must have been the cause of the ac-

GENERAL HARTRANFT.

Death of a Noted Pennsylvanian-Sketch of His Career.

General John F. Hartranft, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died a few days ago at his in Norristown. A short time since the General was brought

to his bed by a severe attack of pneumonia. This would have yielded to the efforts of the physicians had not uremea developed as a result of an unsuspected derangement of the organs which had existed for a long time. John Frederick Hartranft was born in New Hanover, Montgomery County, Penn., on December 16, 1830. He graduated a Union College in 1853, and after studying law for a few years was admitted to the Bar in 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment and commanded it during its enlistment. He then organized the Fifty-first Pennsylvania then organized the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, and was commissioned its Colonei July 27, 1861, and accompanied General Burnside in his expedition through North Carolina. He led the charge that carried the stone bridge at Antietam and commanded his regiment at Fredericksburg. He fought in many other important battles, and was breveted Major-General in August, 1864. He was elected Auditor-General of Pennsylvania in October, 1865, was re-elected in 1868 and in in October, 1865, was re-elected in 1868 and in 1872-8 was Governor of Pennsylvania. At the close of his second term he removed to Philadelphia, where he was appointed Postmaster in June, 1879, and Collector of the Port in 1880. He was also Major-General commanding the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania.

ELDER GOODWIN-Do you practice that sinful amusement called dancing? Wagley-Yes, but I don't dance well enough to make it very wicked.

THE MARKETS.

An WHILL MORE
NEW YORK.
Beeves 3 573/@ 4 60
Milch Cows, com. to good 30 00 @45 00
Calves, common to prime 2 00 @ 4 00
Sheep 3 75 @ 5 10
Lambs 5 00 @ 6 55
Hogs-Live 4 50 @ 5 00
Dressed 5 @ 7%
Plour-City Mill Extra 4 30 @ 4 45
Patents 4 90 @ 6 00
Wheat-No. 2 Red 85 @ 85%
Rye-State 56 @ 57
Barley-Two-rowed State @ 60
Corn-Ungraded Mixed 37% a 41%
Oats-No. 1 White @ 34
Mixed Western 235600 27
Hay-No. 1 80 @ 90
Straw-Long Rye 70 @ 80
Laru-City Steam
Butter-Elgin Creamery @ 25
Dairy, fair to good, 16 @ 24
West. Im. Creamery 9 @ 15
Factory 736@ 13
Cheese-State Factory 10 @ 10%
SkimsLight 7566 856
Western 7 @ 10
Eggs-State and Penn 20 21
BUFFALO.
Steers-Western 3 25 @ 3 90
Sheep-Mediam to Good 4 25 @ 4 70
Lambs-Fair to Good 5 50 @ 6 25
Hogs-Good to Choice Yorks 4 25 @ 4 70
Flour Family 5 00 6 5 05 W
Wheat—No. 3 Northern — @ 861/ Corn—No. 3, Yellow — @ 351/4
Corn-No. 3, Yellow @ 35%
Units—No. 2, White — GB 26 2
Barley-No. 1 Canada @ 74
BOSTON,
Flour-Spring Wheat Pat's., 5 00 @ 5 50
Corn-Steamer Vellow 45 @ 45%
Oats-No. 2 White 35 @ 36
Rye-State 65 @ 70
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.
Boof-Dressed weight 4 @ 6

logs-Northern

PHILADELPHIA

LATER NEWS.

THE Presbyterian Synod, which has been holding its annual session in Baltimore, concluded its labors and adjourned to meet in Wilmington, Del., next year.

A TRAIN struck a broken rail at Howell, Kan, and was ditched. Over twenty people were injured.

FIVE Apache Indians, convicted of murder at Florence, Ariz., have been sentenced to be hanged.

WILLIAM L. JORDAN, son of the Postmaster of Richmond, Va., has been arrested for robbing the mails.

THE police have discovered that the incendiary fires which have occurred in Kansas City, Mo., were started by a band of schoolboys. They were regularly organized, and called themselves "Captain Kid's Pets."

HENRY DESORY Went to Grosse Tete, La., with the intention of killing Henry Wilbert, manager of the Rosendale Lumber Company, but not finding him he killed the foreman in the yard.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, and party visited Knoxville, Tenn., and received the attention of all classes of people.

THE Texas and Pacific roundhouse at Longview, Texas, with six large freight and one passenger engine, has been destroyed by fire. The total loss is \$155,000.

THE Simpson drydock at the Norfolk Navy Yard, which was recently opened, has been formally accepted by Commodore White, Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Yards. The dock cost the Government \$495,737.

THE Empress of Austria, while passing through Riva on the Lago di Guarda, was hissed by the inhabitants, who are all Irridentists. The Italian Government has made official apology for the insult

THE Italian Government has refused to receive Washan Effendi, whom the Porte wished to appoint as Turkish Ambassador to Italy.

THE Hawaiian Cabinet declares that it wants trade reciprocity with the United States, but not annexation.

A CONSTRUCTION-TRAIN, loaded with 200 laborers, jumped the track near Confluence, Penn, and two men were killed, and many

POLICE COMMISSIONER RICHARD C. AS-DERSON, a leading citizen of Dayton, Ohio, was shot in his office by an assassin, who suddenly opened his door and fired at him.

THE village of Curtiss, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. Loss is \$100,000.

A TERRIFIC explosion occurred in the Bryant Switch coal mine near Fort Smith, Ark. Sixteen men were injured, five of them fatally.

EXTENSIVE forest fires have been raging in the Northwest. Mrs. Hiram Whittier, of Greenbush, Minn., was burned to death.

COMMODORE RAMSEY has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

THE State Department has transmitted to Portugal President Harrison's expression of condolence over the death of the King of

THE King of Portugal is dead. The eldest son, the Duke of Braganza, succeeds to the

THE Bazar Du Centre, at Le Mans, France, has been destroyed by fire. The proprietor and three assistants were burned to death.

WHILE Prince William of Wurtemberg was driving to church at Ludswigsburg he was fired at by a man named Klaiber, who, upon being arrested, exclaimed: "It is high time Wurtemberg had a Catholic King."

THE Sultan of Zanzibar has given the British Consul there a written promise that all children born in his dominions after January shall be free.

Bonns to the amount of \$1,300,000 have been stolen from the Mexican Treasury.

THE strike of the coal miners at Lens. France, has been settled, the employers conceeding the demands of the men.

Mr. Laisant, a Boulangist Deputy, has been expelled from the French army for a disloyal utterance.

A HORRIBLE CONFESSION.

An Eleven-year-old Boy Who Killed His Father and Mother.

The Grand Jury at Dubuque, Iowa, has returned an indictment against Wesley Elkins, the 11-year-old boy who murdered his parents in July last. There was no evidence against him, excepting his own statement in writing over his signature, which is as fol-

lows:

"I was sleeping in the barn, and I wanted to get away from home. I had run away from home a number of times, but they brought me back. I thought I would kill them, so I went up to the house just before sunrise on the morning of July 16, and went softly into the house to see if my parents were asleep. I peeked into their bedroom, and saw that they were fast asleep. I then went out to the road in front of the house, to see if anybody was coming, and, finding the coast clear, I went to the corn crib and got the club, which was a part of a flail, and then went into the house softly, and put the club in my bedroom house softly, and put the club in my bedroom

"I then took up my father's rifle, which was always hung up in my room loaded, and I stepped out of my bedroom to father's, and, his door being open. I put the gun to his face and fired. I immediately went back for my club, knowing that I would not have time to load the gun. I got the club, and when I got back to the door mother was upon the floor and stooping over. I thought she was looking at father, who key on the front side of the bed. I struck her on the head, and she straightened up and fell backward on the bed and over father. I then got up on the bed and struck her a great many times on the head, until I thought she was dead.

"Then I heard father make a noise in his throat, and I struck him two blows on the head that smashed the skull. I then took the baby and hitched up the horse and started for grandpa's. Nobody helped me in any way, nor told me to kill them. I did it all alone."

The boy is an intelligent little fellow, weighing only seventy-three pounds, and is very fragile in appearance.

Tax stamps have been established in Switzerland to enable the poorer classes to pay their taxes in small instalments instead of handing out a lump sum. The taxpayer can buy weekly a few twenty-five or thirty centime stamps, and so gradually clear of his debt to the Government.

A VERY bad impression was made by the esarcwitch at the German autumn manuvres. He is aid to be a delicate, stupicioking lad, with execrable manners.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JAY GOULD has been offered \$50,000 to write

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, reads no book

EMPRESS FREDERICK, of Germany, will spend the winter in Italy. SENATOR CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, is regaining his health at Carlsbad.

PRIVATE SECRETARY HALFORD has decided to form a Bible class in Washington SETH Low, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, has been elected President of Columbia College.

GOVERNOR BIGGS, of Delaware, realized large profits on his peach crop this year It is announced that King Leopold, of Bel gium, contemplates a trip to the Congo, in Africa.

Mr. GLADSTONE has been chopping down many trees at Hawarden of late, with all his

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN says New York city cannot secure the world's fair without

TURY GWOK YING, the new Chinese Minister to this country, is a good-looking man, about fifty years of age. EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, spends most of his leasure time studying political geography or talking about war.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON is one of the incorporators of an extensive coal-mining company now formed to work in West Vir-

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT WAS earning a small salary as a school teacher down in Tennesse when she wrote her first

AMANDA M. Douglas, the writer, has written two novels a year for the past sixteen years. Her pen has supported a family of our persons. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR is a man of

strong literary and artistic tastes, and if he had not been a millionaire's son he would probably have been an artist. CLAUS SPRECKELS, the sugar manufacturer, has removed most of his personal property from San Francisco, and will make his home henceforth at Philadelphia, Penn.

RUSSELL SAGE is an enthusiastic chess player. After solving the problems of the bulls and bears and puts and calls on Wall street, he goes home to solve problems on the chess board.

Senators Berry, Butler and Hampton, and Representatives Henderson, Brown and Boothman, were the one-legged members of the last Congress. The only one-armed men were General Hooker, of Mississippi, and Congressman Oates, of Alabama.

MAYOR GRANT, of New York city, is a middle-sized, prosperous-looking, pleasant-mannered man, with a full beard and a ten-dency to grow fat. He is six-and-thirty, and lately expressed a desire to lay his hand on the gentleman who started the Exhibition

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the big iron master, has appointed a committee of prominent Pittsburg citizens to select a suitable site in Pittsburg citizens to serve it and erect thereon that city that he may buy it and erect thereon that city that he may buy it and erect thereon that city that he may buy it and erect thereon. a free library, which is to cost \$750,000. The building, it is said, will collipse anything of the kind in America.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Pittsburg, Penn., maltsters have asked for shorter hours. Two assemblies of the K. of L. have been formed in Ireland.

St. Louis musicians average about \$770 a year, or \$14.85 a week

THERE are nearly 80,000 carpet workers of both sexes in Philadelphia. SIXTEEN HUNDRED men are working at the

Chester, Penn., shipyards. THERE will soon be a national organization of the tile layers of the United States

THE pantaloon makers of Boston, Mass., have started a union with seventy members. An advance of fifty cents a day has been iven to the plasterers at Connellsville,

THE working scribed to \$300,000 worth of the World's Fair THE Chinese tailors in Hong Kong are

fighting against the introduction of se THE eight-hour system is satisfactorily working in the British colony of Victoria,

THE recent dock strike in London has, according to John Burns, the leader, been the means of raising wages in at least 200 trades

THE second annual convention of the Jour-

neymen Barbers' International Union of America will be held in Detroit, Mich., December 3d. At the request of the tailoresses of Boston the labor organizations of that city will adopt a label which is to be placed on union-

made clothing. In the newly drafted Constitution for the State of W voming it is provided that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all mines and on all State and municipal works.

THE new locomotive works of the Pennsylrania railroad at Altoona, Penn., are to have a capacity of 500 engines a year, and are so constructed that their manufacture can be increased up to 1500.

FIFTY miners were lately killed by an explosion in the ironstone pit of the Maurice Wood Colliery, Scotland. Subscriptions are being raised all over the country for their widows and families.

Co-operative stores are gaining ground in England and workingmen seem everywhere anxious to buy stock in them. Co-operative hat stores are flourishing in all the large eities and have proved a great success.

In order to replace the field laborers who have emigrated to Mexico and South America a company has been formed in Havana, Cuba., to make contracts with a numb workmen in Spain to bring them to Cuba with their families

WORKINGMEN in Paris are agitating for the eight-hour movement. A letter to that effect has been sent to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in New York The movement is the out visit of American workingmen in Paris.

A NEW YORK unionist, who is in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, writes to New York saying that it is not hard to get work there. He says, however, that it would be foolish for any mechanic to go there expecting to get an easy job or to become rich. Carpenters get from \$2 to \$3.50; bricklayers, from \$3 to \$3, and bakers from \$1.75 to \$3.25. TREER have been just two interesting ex-

amples of moral action by labor organiza-tions. The New York Hod-hoisting Engi-neers Union expelled a member who offered his boss \$3 of his weekly wages "just to have a steady job" and the Salesmen's Early Clos-ing Association, of Newark, N. J., expelled a member for dishonesty toward his employer. The United Typothetes, at its third annual convention held in St. Louis, opposed the eight-hour movement, which the Confederated Assembly of Traces Unions has declared will go into effect in May, 1890. Each local Typothete was advised to take such action as in its opinion may be necessary to meet the issue if it should be seriously presented.

FULLY 3000 deserters from the French army, who, inable to go back to their own country for fear of punishment, have been living in Switzerland, some of them for many years, have left Geneva for France, their immunity now being assured under the new amnesty law which has just gone into effect.

According to an official statement, the population of Chill, partly estimated, is 3,115,815. This includes \$7,007 foreigners and about 50,000 Indians. Santiago, has 189,-332 inhabitants; Valparaiso, 104,952.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 27.

Lesson Text: "Sin, Forgiveness and Peace," Ps. xxxii., 1-11-Golden Text: Rom. v., 1-Commentary.

Our lesson to-day is one of the seven peni-Our lesson to-day is one of the seven penitential psalms, the others being the 6th, 51st, 38th, 162d, 130th and 143d; this and the 51st are supposed to have been written by David after that dark chapter in his life, and if we should judge by the contents of each we might suppose the latter to have been written first. In the title this is called "A Psalm of David;" and in 11 Sam. xxiii., 1, 2, he is called the sweet psalmist of Israel, and it is written that "the Spirit of the Lord spake by him, and His word was in his tongue." is written that "the Spirit of the Lord spake by him, and His word was in his tongue;" therefore we ought to come to these words of the Spirit through David, firmly believ-ing (Rom. xv., 4), and relying on the same Spirit to give us the comfort and instruction here for us. The word "maschil," also in the title, and used here for the first time, dentifies "to act wisels," and surely David signifies. signifies "to act wisely," and surely David acted wisely when he confessed and received

1, 2. "Transgression forgiven, * * * sin covered, * * * iniquity not imputed." transgression lorgiven, since the covered, so iniquity not imputed."
Transgression signifies the going beyond bounds or doing that which we should not do: sin is coming short of the mark, or leaving undone that which we ought to have done; iniquity signifies anything distorted or perverse, and seems to refer to the natural heart, which is all propagations the fall and mark. verse, and seems to refer to the natural heart, which is all wrong since the fall and manifests its perverseness in sin and transgression; so that here we have the whole matter of wrong and wrong doing disposed of and forever settled in God's appointed way. See if we can understand that way. The Holy Spirit, referring to these very words tells us in Rom. iv., 5-8, that this doing away with sin, and consequent imputation of righteous-ness, is apart from any works on our part, ness, is apart from any works on our part, but is entirely of grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus, and is freely granted to every believer. The words "In whose spirit there is no guile," indicate that to enjoy these blevsings there must be on our part the absence of all deceit (for that is the word) and a sincere confession of, and turning away from, the sin or transgression. Coming thus, with true penitence and humility, and trusting only in the merits and work of the Lord Jesus Christ, who was made sin for us, and who bare our sins in His own body on the cross (II Cor. v., 21; I Pet. ii., 24). on the cross (II Cor. v., 21; I Pet. ii., 24), we may be as sure as we are that God lives we may be as sure as we are that tool fives that He, for Christ's sake, has blotted out all that was against us, and will remember it no more (Isa xilii, 25; Eph. iv., 32); that being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. (Golden text.)

3, 4. "When I kept silence." Now, that is sometimes a good thing to do, and David more than once practiced it wisely (Ps. xxxviii., 13; xxxix., 1, 2), but when, as in this case, there was sin to be confessed, it was no time to keep silent, and he here tells us of his sufferings on account of his sinful silence as a warning to us. "He that covereth his

as a warning to us. "He that covereth his sinsshall not prosper; but whose confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy."

5. "I acknowledged, " * " Thou forgavest." Some one has said that sin unconfessed, like a gathering wound, swells and torments, but the lance gives relief; sincere confession is the lance which brings the peace of foreiveness.

For this shall every one that is godly 6. "For this shall every one that is gody pray unto Thee." Every sinner rejoicing in the forgiveness of sins is an encouragement to others to come and obtain the like blessing; every Christian who has had the joy of salvation (which they had for a time lost by transgression) restored to him is an encouragement to other blacksliders to return.

7. "Thou art my hiding place." Notice

agement to other blacksliders to return.
7. "Thou art my hiding place." Notice
the word "thou," three times in this verse;
it is God Himself who is our hiding place,
preserver and deliverer. David had been
hiding from God, like Adam and Eve in the
garden of Eden (Gen. iii., 8, 10), but now, his
sin forgiven, he hides in God from the adversary who no doubt rowerd against him; this sary, who no doubt roared against him; this is a sure and safe hiding place, but all others will be swept away (Isa., xxviii., 17

8. "I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go." Evidently the Lord is now speaking in reply to David, for no one can instruct and teach like Him, and no one is capable but Him. . He has not promised that we shall have no troutole, that we shall never pass through fire or water; on the contrary He has told us that "In the world we shall have tribulation," and that "all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suf-fer persecution" (John xvi., 33; II Tim. iii., 12); but He has promised to be with us in the trouble, and thus lead us, while He preserves us from being in any way injured by it. The word here translated "instruct" signifies to nake successful or prosperous, as in Josh. i., 8; I Kings ii., 3, where it is so translated but the more common Old Testament word for instruction signifies chastisement; it therefore becomes us, if we sincerely desire to be led by Him, to believe that He does lead us, and in what seems ofttimes to be the most adverse circumstances, we should hear Him say: "I am the Lord thy God who teacheth thee to profit, who leadeth thee by the way that thou shouldest go" (Isa.

"I will guide thee with Mine eye." Notice the marginal reading, which seems equal to saying: "I will tell you how to go and then watch you to see that you keep in the right way," or as it is plainly stated in Isa. xxx.. 21: "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying: This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand and when ye turn to the left." With such great and precious promises how quiet we should be.

9. "Be ye not as the horse or as the mule."

It is manifest in every-day life that the biggest roule is not always the one in the traces. gest mule is not always the one in the traces, and that a horse often knows more than his Balaam's ass saw more than its driver. Balaam's ass saw more than its master, and opened its mouth to some purpose; but the rule prevails that horses and mules have not the wisdom of men and must be restrained and guided by bit and bridle. Now, when men and women, and particularly Christians, need to be restrained by the bit and bridle of circumstances. Christians, need to be restrained by the bit and bridle of circumstances, "hich are God's providences, instead of meekly and trust-ingly following their Shepherd, it is anything but creditable to them, and does no honor to that beautiful name by which they are called. 10. "Many sorrows shall be to the wicked, but he that trusted in the Lord, mercy shall compass him about." Sorrows touch the righteous as well as the wicked, but the sor-rows of the righteous are blessings in disrighteous as well as the wicked, but the sorrows of the righteous are blessings in disguise, for the loving hand of the Lord is in every one of them, and no matter what they look like they are all goodness and mercy, so that the believer may truly say in all his sorrows: "Sorrowful, yet always rejoicing." (II Cor. vi., 10.) The sorrows of the wicked, on the other hand, are only the foretaste of greater sorrows in the future, when "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." (Ps. ix., 17.)

11. "Be glad in the Lord, and rejoice ye righteous." Not circumstances nor feelings, not things around us or within us, not what we do nor what is done for us, but the Lord Himself, and the Lord alone, is to be our salvation, our joy, our strength, and that at all times.

times.

"Shout for joy, all ye that are upright in heart." We may be glad and rejoice in a very quiet way, but here is authority to make our joy known; the inhabitant of Zion is exhorted to cry out and shout because the Holy One of Israel is in the midst (Isa. xi., 6); and when the Lord reigns supreme and alone in any heart it will be hard to suppress a real "Hallelujah!" As it is only these who come without guile who can receive forgiveness, so it is only the upright or sincere who can truly rejoice in the Lord.—Lesson Helper.

THE proudest boast among Cuban women is the dainty smallness of their feet. They require pothing larger in the way of footgear than the No. 1 size for American women. This peculiar endowment is perfectly natural; no pinioning or pressure of any kind is

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The amount of water passing over Niagara Falls varies with the height of the river. Professor Gunning estimates the average amount of 18,000,000 cubic feet per minute.

A French manufacturing firm has brought out a new fabric made of the fibre of ramie, and called ramie linen, that is said to combine the qualities of linen and silk, with double the strength

Hypnotism seems likely to be the coming fad in London, though certainly it will be one of a more scientific and justly interesting character than most of the subjects of recent popular interest. A congress of European hypnotists was recently held in Paris, and was eminently successful.

Dr. Edson sums up the etiology of ty-phoid fever in the following words: First, typhoid fever never infects the atmosphere; second, it never arises de novo; and third, the causes of the disease, in order of their frequency, are as follows: First, infected water; second, infected milk; third, infected ice; fourth, digital infections; fifth, infected meat.

The Babylonian expedition sent out last year by the University of Pennsylvania in charge of Dr. John P. Peters discovered the only authentic document known of Naram-Sin, a King of Niffer, who reigned 3750 B. C. It is a stamp made of burned clay, which was used to stamp on the bricks for his buildings the name and titles of this ancient monarch.

An antiseptic whiting has been recently introduced and is recommended by the makers for hospitals, ships, stables, kennels, etc., in order to keep them free from insects. The compound, which appears to contain some camphor, is also useful for cleaning silver plate and articles of domestic use. The aroma is said to be not unpleasant, while the compound is non-poisonous and will not in-

The lightness of snowflakes is the result of their surface being so great when compared with their volume, and is accounted for in same degree by the large quantity of air amid their frozen parti-Snowflakes contain about nine times as many volumes of air, entangled, so to speak, among their crystals, as they contain water. Very fine and lightlydeposited snow occupies about twentyfour times as much space as water, and is from ten to twelve times lighter than an equal bulk of that fluid.

It is now claimed that in the construction of boiler furnaces an advantage is gained by forming the grate out of a perforated plate, instead of the series of pars. The perforations are placed in lines, and in vertical section are broader at their lower end than at the upper surface of the plate; the latter may be made of cast or wrought iron, steel, etc., all in one piece, or of a number of sections placed side by side, and the tapered noles may either be circular, square, or of any other convenient form.

The slow flapping of a butterfly's wing produces no sound, but when the movements are rapid a noise is produced, which increases in shrillness with the behind pictures and bookcases and in number of vibrations. Thus the housefly, which produces the sound F, vibrates its wings 20,100 times a minute, or 385 times a second; and the bees, which makes a sound of A, as many as 26,400 times, or 400 times in a second. On the contrary, a tired bee hums on E, and therefore, according to theory, vibrates its wings only 350 times in a second.

A writer in a Buenos Ayres journal reports having examined the fibre made from the reeds and rushes of the lowlands of the Parana, and finds the textiles manufactured therefrom to be undistinguishable from those made of wool or silk. Blankets, heavy goods for men's wear, feltings and "black silk" dress goods are among the articles produced from the fibre, and are pronounced unrivaled for texture, finish, color and durability. Paper pulp is also made by means of a newly invented process from these

reeds and rushes. During the Stone age bodies were always buried unburned, in a recumbent or sitting position. By the side of the dead body was usually laid a weapon, a tool or some ornaments. We often find in graves of this period earthenware vessels, now filled only with earth. The care bestowed upon the last resting place of the skin. Cut the meat into neat pieces and departed certainly betokens a belief in the future life; but the things placed by the side of the dead seem to show that that life was believed to be merely a continuation of the life on earth, with the same needs and the same pleasures.

Animals Recognize Pictures.

Thirty years ago, says a correspondent at Oxford, England, I was staying at Langley, near Chippenham, with a lady who was working a large screen, on which she depicted in "raised" work (as it was then called) a life-sized cat on a cushion. The host, a sportsman now dead, was much struck with the similarity to life of the cat, so he fetched his dog (alas! like

too many of the species), a cat-hater. The animal made a dead set at the (wool) cat, and, but for the master clutching him by the collar, the cushion would have been torn into atoms. I related this tale lately in Oxford, and my hearer told me that a friend in the Bevington road had just painted a bird on a fire-screen and her cat flew at it. My own dog, Scaramouch (a pet of the Duke of Albany's in his under-graduate days), disliked being washed, and when I showed him a large picture of a child scrubbing a foxterrier in a tub, he turned his head away ruefully and would not look at his brother in adversity.

The Smallest Corn Field.

The smallest corn field in the State of New York, if not in the whole country, is in a tenement house window on South Fifth avenue. It is in a soap box, and three or four good thrifty stalks are growing in it. People passing on the the escape of steam have been provided we may defy the liquids getting away. ing its growth and wondering when the crop will be harvested, and whether the folks will have a husking bec. - New

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HOW TO CONQUER DUST.

That dust is unavoidable is a truism as thoroughly settled in the belief of most housekeepers as that it is disagreeable; and that it is disagreeable is to be scientifically known from the very different sensations one experiences in a room before and after it has been swept and cleansed, in the lightness and buoyancy and pleasant scent of the air there.

Every room in modern houses has more or less coal dust, more or less wood dust, dust from the surfaces of wall-paper and ceilings, dust from the wear and tear of carpets and rugs, a certain amount of fine, almost imperceptible earth dust, and a vast amount of half-decomposed vegetable dust from the roadways, from flower-boxes, from gardens, from clothing, from everywhere.

At all times unwholesome, when dampness gets hold of this dust it ferments, decays and becomes positively poisonous; and this must needs happen on any rainy day, on foggy mornings, on dewy nights and at that season of the year when the dampness seems to penetrate the house and it is not yet time to light the fires that might dry it out or hinder it.

The rooms of a dwelling-house, then, cannot be kept too thoroughly well swept and dusted off, in order that the least possible deposit of dust may be left in them. The usual sweeping of a room with closed doors and windows, so that the rest of the house shall not be disturbed, is not so effective as it is desired to be. The broom cannot reach much of the dust; a powerful draught of air must help it out by loosening and carrying away a great deal of it that is beyond the broom, such as that about the walls, the shelves, the mirrors, that dust which is the finest and the lightest, which rises while the heavier mineral dust sinks, and so proclaims itself the dust of organic decay, and infinitely more injurious to the lungs and other vital organs than any other dust.

Many wives think that the less the dust s stirred in sweeping the better the work is done, and tea-leaves and wet grass and moistened meal are thrown about the floor in order to gather the dust and prevent it from rising. But people giving the matter philosophical attention have come to the conclusion that precisely the opposite course is the fit and proper one; that a good stirring up and then a good plowing out is what the dust needs, and that with blowing unobstructedly through the room as thoroughly as a wind can be made to blow, so that it is doubtful if at some time a huge patent bellows shall not be invented, to be applied every time the broom goes to work, and scatter all the slumbering dust to the four winds of out-

But till this is done, or something like it, it becomes the interest of the indwellers of a house to see that, after the sweeping is over, the dusting shall be sufficiently thorough to remove so much of the dust as is left, and not merely to send it flying and let it settle again. The feather duster may have its use before sweeping in wiping down the walls and dislodging the all but invisible particles inaccessible corners, and setting that dust so free that the draught may sweep it out of the room farther than the broom can. But when the broom is laid aside, then clean cloth dusters should come into requisition, and they, frequently and remotely shaken, are the only things that by any possibility remove dust so as to make the removal satisfactory until the time when more dust shall have accumu-

RECIPES.

Indian Sandwiches-These may be made from a mixture of veal or chicken, mixed with chopped ham or tongue. After the two are rubbed together, to each half pint may be added a tablespoonful of stock, a teaspoonful of essence of an chovy or a little lemon juice. Cut thin slices of bread from the loaf, then with a round biscuit cutter cut out the sandwiches, butter each lightly, and toast until a golden brown. Spread over them while hot a thin layer of the mixture, and press together.

Pickled Chicken-Clean and boil until tender a nice young chicken, when done remove the meat, rejecting the bones and put them in a glass jar. Take sufficient broth to half fill the jar and add an equal quantity of good cider vinegar, twelve whole cloves, same of allspice, a blade of mace, a bay leaf and a slice of onion. Bring to boiling point and pour while hot over the chicken, stand aside, uncovered, to cool. When cold, cover. It will be ready to use in twenty-four hours.

Peach Chips-Peaches are nice to use in winter in place of raisins, for puddings. Peel and slice the peaches thin. Make a syrup of half a pound of sugar and a pound of the fruit, and water enough to dissolve the sugar. Boil the syrup until it becomes very thick; put in the peaches and scald well; then remove them with the skimmer and dry in the sun. After they are dry, pack closely in jars, sprinkling powdered sugar between layers. The syrup left, I bottle for use in pudding sauces, blanc manges, etc.

Fruit Pies-In making fruit pies, mix the fruit, sugar ard flour in a bowl before putting them over the crust, if usually annoyed by the pie bursting and losing its goodness. For rhubarb and cherry pies the proportions of ingredients is one pint of fruit, five tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour. For peaches, blackberries and blueberries, four tablespoonfuls of sugar will be sufficient, unless the fruit is very tart. In covering and effectually closing fruit pies, take the two edges between the first finger and and thumb, and thus pinch together the whole circumference; then fold over the edges about a quarter of an inch and again make the circle, this time with a fork or print. Then if apertures for the escape of steam have been provided

The annual report of the Scotch lunacy ommissioners shows that lunacy is increasing in Scotland.