FIERCE FIRES.

Much Property Lost in Three Big Blazes.

Three Factories and Ten Stores Destroyed in Brooklyn.

Fire destroyed the wall paper factories of R. H. Hobbs & Co. and Walther & Co., the carpet factory of Sperry & Beales and ten stores, and burned out about twentyfive families in Brooklyn, N. Y., a few afternoons ago. The loss was estimated at about \$700,000; insurance two-thirds that amount, One person was injured by jumping from a window. So serious did the tire become that six engines were called from New York City

and assisted in fighting the conflagration.

Policeman Maude, of the Adams street station, was passing the four story brick building occupied by R. H. Hobbs & Co. as a wall paper factory, about 4:55 o'clock, when he saw flames coming out of a window on the first floor. on the first floor.

An alarm was sent out, but the flames spread so rapidly that a second and then a third call followed. Before the first engines arrived the fire had gained great headway.

It spread from Hobbs's building to the tenements on either side, and then, driven by the wind, reached back to Tiffany place, urning everything in its path and spanning the narrow thoroughfare with tongues of

The big paper manufactory of Waldeman A. Walther & Co., No. 1 Tiffany place, caught and the adjacent stair-pad and carpet factory of Beales & Co., as well as a number of tenement houses.

While the district is mostly occupied by manufacturing establishments they are sandwiched here and there between four and The efforts of the occupants of these

The efforts of the occupants of these buildings, assisted by other residents of the neighborhood, to rescue their household goods, created much confusion, and the cries of children and the frightened screams of women could be heard above the din of the The area devastated by the fire runs about three lots front from a point on Columbia street, opposite Irving place, through the block to Tiffany place, then from that point on Tiffany place to Harrison street, covering

about half a block, and thence through to Hicks street, upon which buildings on about two lots front, are destroyed.

When the paper factories had been consumed the blaze became less fierce and the numerous streams of water playing upon it had an appreciable effect.

Big Blaze in Boston. At 10:30 p. m. fire was discovered in the shop of H. S. Robinson & Co., boilermakers, in Borden street, East Boston, Mass., and by the time the fire apparatus reached the by the time the fire apparatus reached the place a lively blaze was in progress. The whole building was soon a mass of flames, which, driven by a strong westerly wind, soon spread to fl. Murray's planing mill adjoining. The fire soon communicated to the following buildings: Towle & Foster's stair-building shop, Graham & Cameron's carpenter and house-building establishment, H. Drake & Son's carpenter shop, and McHurgo & Sport's box carpenter shop, and McHugo & Snow's box factory. At midnight the fire had burned over a territory of about four acres and seven buildings. The insurance carried was small, owing to the high rates charged by the insurance companies, who considered the district a very danger-ous one. The losses amounted to over \$300,-600, and the insurance to half that amount.

Pawling (N. Y.) Has a Big Fire. Twelve business firms and six families were burned out by a fire at Pawling, N. Y. The Pawling National Bank and the Dutcher The Pawling National Bank and the Dutcher House were saved only with the greatest difficulty, and but for a time change in the wind the entire village would have been swept away. As it is the principal business portion is in ashes The fire apparatus was inadequate to cope. with the flames. Daylight found the streets full of household goods hastily taken out of

full of nousenon goods havelings.

During the fire three persons were injured, but none fatally. The aggregate loss is estimated at \$75,000, on which there is about \$50,000 insurance.

THE CINCINNATI.

Successful Launch of United States Cruiser No. 7.



THE CINCINNATI.

United States Cruiser No. 7 was successfully launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard a few afternoons since, and as the vessel slipped smoothly down the ways it received its new name, Cincinnati, from Miss Stella Mosby, daughter of the Mayor of the Ohio

was shortly after 2 o'clock when Miss Mosby, pronouncing the name "Cincinnati," broke a bottle of wine over the bow of the vessel. Then the last of the props were knocked away and cruiser No. 7 of the United States Navy shot proudly out upon the Wallabout Bay Cincinnati was gayly decorated from stem to stern with flags, and made a noble appearance as she rode upon the water with her beautiful lines and freshly painted

The cruisers Pulladelphia and Atlanta, the double turreted monitor Miantonomob, the dispatch boat Dolphin, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, all of which took part in the naval parade last month, were in the Navy Yard and their crews were interested Navy Yard and their crews were interested spectators of the launching of the Cincinnati. The Cincinnati is a steel-protected cruiser. Her length on load water line is 300 feet, her extreme breadth forty-two feet, and she has a displacement of 3183 tons, and a mean draught of eighteen feet. She will be one of the fastest vessels in the navy, as her average speed will be nineteen knots. The Cincinnati will have twin screws and vertical triple-expansion engines of 10,000 horse-power, with a steam engines of 10,000 horse-power, with a steam ssure of 100 pounds.

Her total coal capacity will be 675 tons, which will enable her to steam 1500 miles at

full power without recoaling.

The engines were designed by Commodore George W. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy, and Engineer William N. Dungan has had charge of their construction.

their construction.

The cruiser's armament will consist of one six-inch breech-loading rifle, ten five-inch rapid-fire guns, eight six-pounder and four one-pounder rapid-firing guns and two Gatling guns. Besides, she will have six torpedo tubes above water.

Her construction was authorized by an act passed September 7, 1388, but her keel was not laid until 1890. The cost of the Cincinnati's hull and macornery was limited to \$1,100,000.

In Austria the distress among the poor becomes more clamorous. A mob which collected in one of the poor quarters threatened to pillage the shops. They threw a police agent into a canal, wisercupou a body of mounted police charged upon them and cleared the streets. Boatmen saved the A large number of arrests were

COLLAPSE OF A STRIKE.

New Orleans Emerges From a Re markable Labor Experience.

The big strike at New Orleans, La., bas collapsed. It was a most ambitious labor movement and nearly succeeded. The interference of Governor Foster killed it. The strike was altogether on the question of unionism, and was an attempt to prevent the employment in any trade or industry of any but union men. The Amalgamated Council organized all the trades in New Orleans, sixty-one in number, into unions last spring, and then set about raising wages and reducing the hours of labor and compelling employers to take only union men. The street car hands struck and won a signal victory, and strike after strike followed during the summer and fall, the men being victorious in all of them. Then the teamsters loaders and warehousemen struck to compe the merchants to employ only union men. The Amalgamated Council took up their fight and ordered a general strike of all trades out of sympathy.

In order to bring the merchants to terms it was intended practically to paralyze New Orleans, to affect every industry, and to bring the matter home to every man, woman, and child in the town, so that they would unite in insisting that the merchants concede their demands. concede their demands. As a strike it was a success. There could have been no more complete one. Only four men in 15,000 ordered out refused to obey the orders of the

For a week New Orleans was without lights, cars or carriages. The factories were closed, business killed, steamboats tied up, railroads, newspapers and theatres crippled. Neither the Mayor nor the police seemed capable of doing anything. The city was capable of doing anything. The city was drifting rapidly to anarchy when Governor Foster assumed charge and restored order. His proclamation had the desired effect.

me 25,000 men were idle for a week, \$500,000 in wages. The employers probably lost fifty per cent. more. This is their busiest season of the year. The receipts of produce average about \$1,000,000 a day. of which about half has been diverted by the strike, and including the shipments the direct loss to New Orleans for a week's nearly complete suspension of husiness will nearly complete suspension of business will be between \$5,030,000 and \$6,000,000.

PROFESSOR A. D. HOPKINS, of the West Virginia Experiment Station, has arrived from Europe with a bug which, he thinks, will destroy the pine-tree beetle that has so greatly damaged the West Virginia forests.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country

Prod	uce	Quot	ed	in ?	New	You	k.
46	,	BEANS	AND	PEA	LS.		
Pea, Red	um, 1892, kidne kidne , Cal	1892, el choice y, 1892 y, poor per	hoice t, ch to bush	oice.	2 05 2 05 2 75 2 05	00000	2 53¼ 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 85 — 2 10
		BO	TIE	R.			
West	Pen ern, ern,	&Per n., firs firsts., second thirds.	ts		23 26 23	A B B B B B	29 28 28 25 25

State dairy-half tube, and Welsh tubs, extras..... Welsh tubs, 1sts..... Welsh tubs, 2ds..... Western—Im. creamery, 1sts W. Im. creamery, 2ds... 18 @
W. Im. creamery, 3ds... — @
Western Factory, fresh, firsts
W. Factory, seconds... 15 % @
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds 14 // @ 20

CHEESE. State factory-Full cream, Full cream, good to prime Part skims, choice..... Part skims, good to prime common.... Part skime. Full skims..... EGGS.

State and Penn-Fresh..... ate and Penn-Fresh..... 241/40/20 estern-Fresh, fancy..... 241/40/20 FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH. Apples—Red sorts, bbl..... 2 50 @ 3 50 Green sorts, per bbl..... 2 00 @ 2 75 Sweet varieties, per bbl..... @ —

Pears, Bartlett, per bush...

Seckel, per bbl...

Common cooking, per bbl 2 50

Grapes, up river, Del., 51b. 15

Up river, Niagara, 5 lb. 11

Up river, Concord, 5 lb. 11

Peaches, Jersey extra backet 3 00 Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket.

HOPS. LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn. 10 @ Pigeons, per pair

DRESSED POULTRY-PRESH KILLED, Turkeys-Young, per lb.... 12 @ Old mixed weights..... 12 @ Toms, fair to prime.... Chickens-Phila., per ib.... L. I. broilers...... Fowls-St. and Penn., per ib Western, per lb..... Ducks-Western, per lb

Light, per doz 3 0) @ 3 25 VEGETABLES.

Egg plant, Jersey, per obl. - @ - Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl. 175 @ 200 South Jersey, per bbl... 200 @ 325 Celery, near by,doz. bunches 75 @ 125

GRAIN, ETC. Flour-City Mill Extra 4 25 77 60 65 51 303 Wheat—No. 2 Red.

Rye—State.

Barley—Two-rowed State.

Corn—Ungraded Mixed...

Oats—No. 3 White...

Mixed Western.

Hay—Good to Choice.... 85 65 Straw-Long Rye...... Lard-City Steam.....

LIVE STOCK.

CONDITION OF CHOPS.

The Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The Average Yield of Cotton, Potatoes, Tobacco and Hay.

The crop returns of November to the D partment of Agriculture, with those of Oc tober, indicate the yield of the year of the principal food products, and point approximately to the perfected estimates at the close of the year. The yield of lint is generally short in proportion to weight of seed crally short in proportion to weight of seed cotton, and the stable is short, thourth generally clean and of good color. The November returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate a very light crop, with short staple, gathered generally in good condition. Local estimates range from two-fifths to four-fifths of a full crop. Many make it the worst crop since 1850. In a few favorable locations a fair crop is promised. On the Atlantic coast the loss is attributed On the Atlantic coast the loss is attributed to alternating heavy rains and drought. cold and wet spring was followed by long continued dry weather, producing large week and deficient fruitage. Picking in this region is well advanced and the crop partly marketed. A killing frost reduced the tog crop. There is great unevenment of growth and range of production is very wide. One correspondent in Alabama says some fields will require twenty acres to make a bale, while some in Mississippi are estimated at

a bale per acre.

In the Mississippi Valley there is also a good growth of stalk and small development of bolls. The injurious factors are a cold and wet spring, defective stands, drought and boll worms. The early rains forced cotton into slender joints with poor The weather is favorable for gather

ing, but unfavorable for maturing.

The crop returns of November to the De partment of Agriculture, with those of Oc-tober, indicate the yield of the year of the principal food products, and point approximately to the perfected estimates at the close of the year. The yield of corn averages by November returns 22.4 bashels per acre, and promises an aggregate production of a little more than sixteen hundred million bushels, while the other great bread grain, wheat, by the returns of last month pointed to a product based on acreage investigation nearly perfected, not exceeding five hundred million bushels, with a possibility or shrinkage in the spring and a certainty of light weight.

In the Northern States of the Atlant'c coast the crop ripened well. In the cotton States it was injured somewhat by excessive moisture causing rot and mould, and in some districts it was shortened by drought. In Ohio the crop is well cured, but chaffy from drying too rapidly. Yield is very un-even, ranging from ten to sixty busies per acre. The Indiana product is in good con-dition on early planted areas and better than was expected on late planting and in view of the long continued drought. The local yields are extremely variable. There is much complaint of lightness of ears and looseness in the cob in Illinois, and the same variability in yield and quality elsowhere. It is well dried out and undamaged by drought. Some was injured by being cut and shocked too early. There is much chaffy corn and the average weight will be light.

Iowa corn has ripened well, heavy frosts being delayed till the last week in October, but late planted is shrivelled from the rapid drying of immature ears. Part of the crop is sound and good and a portion very light. The low lying areas were damaged irretriev-ably by the excessive moisture of early sum-

Wet weather in spring and drought in summer reduced quantity and quality in Missouri. The average in Kansas is reduced by the low yield of seed corn, which is, of course, included in the aggregate. Low or bottom lands here yielded better than uplands, as the season was too dry. Scorching winds in June injured the crop materially Nebraska corn if early planted ripened thor oughly. Some of the latest planting put in with the lister was plowed up and sown in wheat. Variability of yield makes it diffiult to fix a fair average. there was some injury from frosts,

Average—The average yields for corn in the seven States are as follows: Onio, 25 bushels; Indiana, 25; Illinois, 25.5; Iowa, 28; Missouri, 28; Kansas, 23.5; Neoraska, 28.7. The average yield of buck wheat is 141 busnels per acre. In New York, 14.7; Pennsylvania, 14.5; Wisconsin, 13.5; Iowa, 10.7. The estimated yield of potatoes is 62 bushels per acre. It is 83 in Maine, 63 in New York, 60 in Pennsylvania, 63 in Mich. The estimated yield of potatoes is 62 bushels per acre. It is 82 in Maine, 63 in New York, 60 in Pennsylvania, 62 in Michigan, 70 in Minnesota, 51 in Iowa and 47 in Kansas. The crop is almost everywhere Kansas. The crop is almost everywhere light. The tubers are small as a rule, and rotting considerably in New York and broughout the West.

The yield of tobacco is less than last year.

the average being reported at 632 pounds per acre of all kinds, against 784 last year. The average yield of hay is 1.17 tons per acre, nearly the same as in 1891.

LAUNCH OF THE OLYMPIA.

Cruiser No. 6 Now in the Water and Named for Washington's Capital,

Cruiser No. 6 was launched a few days ago at San Francisco, Cal. The yard was gay with bunting soon after noon. Governor Markham and his staff, accompanied by a party of official visitors and Miss Anna Belle Dickie, made their way up the gang-way to the sloping deck of the war vessel. At a signal Miss Dickie broke a bottle of wine over the bow of the battleship, and Cruiser No. 6 became the Olympia, and the largest war ship ever constructed by the Union Iron Works glided down the ways. Union Iron Works glided down the ways.

The Olympia is a protectel cruiser of the first class, and was authorized by the same act of Congress that appropriated the money for the construction of the Cincinnati. The limit of her cost was put to \$1,800,000, exclusive of the cost of the armament or of any premiums that she may earn because of increased speed over the guarantee. Miss Anna Belle Dickie, who christened her, is the daughter of Mr. George W. Dickie, one of the owners and the manager of the Union Iron Works.

A \$500,000 FIRE.

The Business Portion of Camden, Me., Has Been Wiped Out.

The business portion of Camden, Me., has been visited by a half-million-dollar fire. The fire was discovered in the top story of Cleveland's Block, on Main street, about 2

a. m. Aid was at once summoned from Rocsport and Rocsiand, but arrived too late to be of much use. Dynamite had to be used to stay the course of the fire.

The fire swept both sides of the hadin street, and a territory of nearly four acres bunned by Mechanic, Washington and Dean streets. Thirty-five buildings, all but me being wooden, were entirely consumed and eighty business firms lost everything.

IN A LITTLE WATER.

Busband and Wile Drowned in a

Creek a Foot Deep. Joseph Townsend and wife, aged sixtyone and fifty-five, while driving across the Moulthrope Bridge over the Califoon Bridge, near Callicoon, N. Y., were suddenly precipitated into twelve inches of water. A horse fell upon them, pinioning them face downward in the water, where they

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LE SON FOR NOVEMBER 20.

Lesson Text "Paul's First Missionary Sermon," Ac:s xiii., 26-43-Golden Text: Actsx iii., 26-Commentary.

26. Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary journey having arrived at Antioca in Pisidia are found in the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and being invited to speak Paul begins at the exodus of Israel from Egypt, and briefly reviews the nation's his-Egypt, and briefly reviews the nation's history up to David, and then passes at once to the seed promised to David, even Jesus, the Saviour of Israel, mentioning John the Bapt st and his precching as the herald of Jesus. Our lesson opens by his saying that this salvation is especially for Israel.

27. He then testifies that the rulers at Jerusalem, not believing the prophets, aithough read in the synagogue every Sabbath day, had done just, as the prophets had

though read in the synagogue every Sab-bath day, had done just as the prophets had foretold, and condemned their deliverer to death. See Ps. xxii., 12-18; lsa. lili., 3, 7,

and compare Accs iv., 27, 28.

28. He confirms the threefold testimony of Filate that there was no fault in Jesus (John xviii., 38; xix., 4, 6). He knew no sin. He did no sip. He was holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners (if Cor, v., 21; I Per. ii., 22; Heb. vii., 26). Even Judas testified that He was an innocent man (Math. xxvii., 4).

29. All things are known to Go i from the beginning (Acts xv., 18), and the Holy Spirit had written beforehand in the Old Testament every detail of the sufferings, death and re surrection of Christ, all of which was literally fuifilied even to the casting lots upon His vesture and His being buried in the tomb of a rich man. 30. "But God raised Him from the dead."

God has sworn to David concerning his seed that He would establish the throne of His kingdom for ever (II Sam. viz., 12, 13). Isaiah also had said that the Wonderful Counseior should have His kingdom established upon the throne of David forever (Isa. ix., 6, 7). But this implied an immorcal man, a man because he would be David's seed, immortal because he would re gn forever.

31. The witnesses to His resurrection were very many, not less than 500, and He was een ten times at least during a period of forty days, and was always speaking of this kingdom, the kingdom to be restored to Israel at His coming again in glory (I Cor. xv.,

6; Acts i, 3, 6; iii., 21).

32. "We declare unto you glad tidings."
The Gospel is always gla: tidings, whether it be the Gospel of the grace of God or the Gospel of the glory of God (Acts xx., 24; I Tim. i., 11, R. V.), and when received it in. variably makes glad those who receive it. It variably makes giad those who receive it. It is a high honor to be privileged to declare these glad tidings, and yet this honor is freely conferred upon every believer (Acts viii. 1, 4; Rev. xxii., 17).

33. The New Testament opens with the statement that it is about Jesus Christ, the son of David the son of Abraham, implying

that all that was promised to both David and Abraham will be made good to and in Jesus Christ. All the promises of God in Him are yes, and in Him amen (II Cer. i., 20). The urrection of Christ is the pleage of the

tulfillment of every promise.

34. Having quoted Ps. 11., 7, as referring to the resurrection of Carist, he now quotes Isa. iv., 3, as referring to the same great event. If those who make wills could live to see them executed there would not be so much breaking of wills, but the one who makes must first die in order to make the will of force (Heb, ix., 16, 17). Jesus died Lut Jesus is alive forevermore, having all power, and will surely see to the full carrying out of every provision in " will (Rev.

35. Yet another quotation dees Paul make in this sermon, and all to prove that Jesus was the one spoken of in the prophets and in the Psaims. This time the reference is to Ps. xvi., 10. How much more like Bible readings rather toan like the ordinary sermons of to-ay are the discourses of Peter and Paul and Stephen. Compare with this chapters ii. and vii.
36. David could not have written of him-

self in Pa, xvi., for his body saw corruption, and although some say that Jesus is now on David's throne in heaven, they fail to teil us where it is written that David ever had a throne in heaven, and seem to forget that it

is written "David is not ascended into the heavens" (Acts il., 34).

37. "But He, whom God raised again, saw no corruption." His life was not taken from Him, but He laid it down of His own accord and by His own power rie took it again (John x., 18). This is our Re eemer again (John X., 18). This is our Re eemer, the Great Head of the church, the King of Israel and King of Nations; and to us who are in Him will He give immortal, incorrup-tible bodies like His own (I Cor. xv., 58;

38. In order to enjoy this redemption and share His glory we must first obtain the for-giveness of sins. This is true of Jew or Genthe, individual or Nation. Sin is the great barrier between man and God (Isa, lix., 2), barrier between man and God (Isa. lix.. 2), but Jesus has stepped in between, and the Lord hath laid on alim the iniquity of us all

(ise, hii., 6).
29. Fully has He made atonement, and freely does He offer to every believer all the benefits of that great redemption. The law cannot save, but Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that be leveth (Rom. viii., 3, 4; x., 4; iii., 24). Jos tified is more than torgiveness; it is such a destroying of the record that was against us that there is nothing left of it (Col. i., 14). 40, 41. These verses are from isa. xxix.,

20, 16; wish i., 5. In connection with statements to this effect that Golis of purer eyes than to be sold evil and cannot look on in-iquity, and that He sees the hearts of those who draw near with their mouth and honor Him with their lips, while they have more respect for men than for Him. A salvation so fully provided and so freely offered must be honestly received with true penitence and humility, or it would be better for us never to have heard than to have heard it and made light of it or despise 1 it.

made light of it or despise 1 it.

42. The Gospel of the grace of God always makes people want to hear more of it. It is never old or unattractive. It is God's own good news for the soul of man and finds a response in the heart. It makes people for-get the inclemency of the weather and the weariness of the body and brings them to-

gether to hear more.
43. "Continue in the grace of God." This is a summary of the a lvice of the apostles to the new converts, and it is the best possible advice for every believer. It sets aside all thoughts of our own goodness, and keeps us humble and grateful at the feet of Jesus. See Rom. iii., 24; v. 2; Eoh. ii., 8; I Tim. i, 14, I Cor xv., 10.—Lesson Helper.

Ir is not often that even the most accomplished swindler can count so many as three thousand victims. But of all the easiest forms of duping the human animal the matrimonial swindle is said to be the easiest. So perhaps we need not be surprised to learn that whole regiments of noodles answered the advertisement in a French newspaper which announced that a young orphan lady, with a splendid income, wished to marry a serious and refined gentleman. It was not until multitudes of these hoaxed persons, each of whom had paid a \$6 fee to the intermediary, clamored for justice that the police intervened.



Corduroy is again in favor. All the jackets are quite long.

Sable is always of extreme elegance. The bell skirt is having its knell rung.

The Puritan is a quaint little bonnes. Passementerie trimming are more than ver in vogue.

There are 1000 men to every 706 women in Greece.

Queen Victoria's new dining room at Osborne cost \$100,000.

There are seven women in the pharmacy department of the Kansas Univer-Free drawing schools for girls were

first organized in France by Rosa Bon-

The costliest dresses in the world are said to be worn by the women of Su-

Miss Braddon, the English novelist, has one hobby-the collection of old

china. Bret Harte's young daughter, Jessamy, is taking after her father in the literary

calling. Mrs. C. P. Huntington, of San Francisco, Cal., has the costliest ruby in this

country. At forty-eight, the Princess of Wales is said to look like a woman of half those years.

Of the public school teachers in the United States more than sixty-five per cent. are women; A beautiful bare foot is almost un-

known. We have to thank the fashionable boot for this.

The women of to-day average two inches more in height than they did twenty-five years ago. Some rich new silks are woven with

steel or other metals glittering throughout, and wonderfully effective. Mrs, E. Burd Grubb has been elected ensign of her husband's old regiment,

the Twenty-third New Jersey. Miss Maude Stone, of Cincinnati, is to be married. This is the young lady after whom Maud S. was named.

The Czar of Russia has granted \$500. 000 for the establishment of a medical school fer women near St. Petersburg.

An American physician, Mrs. Darr, is named as having "built up a large and profitable practice" in Dresden, Germany. The Western Michigan Diocese has

decided that hereafter, at all vestry

meetings, women may vote for vestry-Miss Elizabeth Deering Hanscom was among the first women to enter Yale's

open door. She is going to study for the Ph. D. degree. anner, will go abroad this month to

spend a year in Greece. The legacies left by the late Mrs. Emily T. Eckert, of Philadeiphia, to charitable and religious organizations of that city amount to \$614,000.

Rose-colored veils are suggested as becoming for winter wear, adding one more to the long list of colors permissible nowadays in face coverings.

Women will do well to substitute some other neckwear than feather boas to wear in high winds. A strong breeze makes them "moult" disastrously.

Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, is eightytwo years of age, lives in her own villa at Genoa, Italy, and still often does some literary work with all her early enthusi-

the success of her first poetic venture, is going to write a whole volume rhymes. The most highly valued gift at the

Queen of Denmark's golden wedding was a crown of golden wheat ears and clover, bought with the pennies of 10,-000 school children.

Mahala Buckwalter, Ella N. Dealing, Clara M. Hicks, Sarah E. Pike and Genevieve Bates were recently ordained deaconessess of the Methodist Church at Calvary Church, New York City.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Brown Davis is a young Southern woman who has won distinction at Washington as au reckoned among the first in this coun-

The Brooklya (N. Y.) Hospital for Women and Children has a board of sixty women managers and a hospital staff of twenty-two women physicians. It is the only hospital in Brooklyn where womes are permitted to practise. It has in connection a training school for nurses.

In honor of Queen Isabella appear hats, wraps, slippers, and jewels arranged in antique patterns, and among the most elegant of autuinn bonnets of black velvet are those called the queen, trimmed with the sofest and most delicate of yellow Isabella roses and jet ai-

Miss Ruth Gentry, who won the felowship in higher mathematics of the Associated Cotleges, is pursuing her chosen study at the University of Berlin, which no German women has ever succeeded in entering. Miss Gentry is a pretty Western girl, pale and quiet, and of the most unassuming presence.

The French Minister of Public Instruction has decided to preserve the home of Joan of Arc in Domremi as a museum in which to illustrate her history. It will contain models of the various statues raised to her memory, copies of the paintings showing various scenes in her life, and the pictures of her which are in the Pantheon.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Fifty-one metals are now known to

The dragon-fly can devour its own

body and the head still live. The bleaching of one piece of linen

requires forty-four distinct operations. Fish are thought to be very cold, yet heir normal temperature is seventy-seven degrees.

The astronomers say there are at least 18,000,000 suns, each as large and many larger than ours, in the Milky Way. There are seventeen different railroad

gauges in this country, varying from two eet to five feet seven inches in width. Hypodermic injections of percedate is said to be the new cholera remedy which checked the disease in Hamburg, Ger-

many. The moth has a fur jacket and the butterfly none because the nocturnal habits of the moth require it; the diur-

nal movements of the butterfly do not. From a Japanese fruit a German chemist has obtained a green coloring matter, trickosanthine, which is interesting as being the first vegetable green differing

decidedly from chlorophyll. It can be proven by a simple calculation that the number of people which have existed on the globe during the past 6000 years approximates the grand total of 66,000,000,000,000,000.

It is proposed to construct a railway to the top of Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the British Islands, where a meteorological observatory has been maintained for years, connected with the

lower world by a telegraph wire. Calculations deducted by a newly invented "electric measuring and flashlight photographic apparatus" prove that cannon balls move through the air at the rate of 1626 feet per second, the average being about three seconds to the mile.

Recent astronomical calculations have caused the "star-gazers" to announce that the surface of the moon is about as great as that of Africa and Australia combined, or about equal to the area of North and South America, without the

Mars is in opposition about once in two years, but, owing to the eccentricity of his orbit, his distance from the earth varies greatly at different oppositions. The most favorable ones-like those of the past summer and 1877 -occur at intervals of about fifteen years.

A man in Columbus, Ohio, has patented an electrical device intended to automatically lower and raise railroad gates at grade crossings at the approach and after the passing of trains. The apparatus is expected to entirely supplant the flagmen and gate tenders.

Heat-lightning is simply the reflection of the lightning of distant storms, too far away for the noise of the thunder to reach us. These storms often draw nearer and develop into the ordinary type of thunder-showers, or they may pass away in another direction.

A steam dynamo is the latest combination noted. In this the steam enginean upright one-is attached to the Miss Anna Haydn Webster, the advo- dynamo, instead of, as at first, the dycate of Greek art in modern dress and name being attached to the engine. The floor space required is no larger if the dynamo had a pulley for belt driv-

The Muses.

The Muses were demi-gods, or, rather, demi-goddesses, the patrons of literature, music, poetry, dancing and the fine arts generally. They dwelt upon the three sacred mountains, Helikon, Parnassus and Pindus, in Greece, and there were nine of them.

Clio was the muse of history. She is generally represented carrying a roll of manuscript. Melpomene was the muse of tragedy and is made to wear a mask and sometimes carry a sword or club. Thalia was the muse of comedy and burlesque. She wore a mask and carried a shepherd's crook. Then came Calliope, Miss Harriett Monroe, the author of the muse of heroic poems, sometimes the World's Fair ode, emboldened by called the chief of the Muses. She carried a writing tablet and a stylus. Urania presided over the study of astronomy. In the representations she sits beside a globe, holds a compass with one hand, while with the other she points upward to the stars. Euterpe presided over music. She was figure 1 as playing the flute. The muse of song and oratory was Polyhymnia, or Polymnia, generally pictured in an attitude of contemplation and wearing a laurel wreath. Love and marriage songs had Erato for their inspilation. Erato wore a wreath and played on a large lyre with many strings. Terpsichore was the last of the muses. She presided over dancing, and is represented as wreath crowned accomplished mathematician. She is and carrying a lyre. Mnemosyne, meaning "memory," was the "mother of the muses."

The muses occupied a prominent place in the later mythology of Greece and Rome, and are the subject of very frequent allusion in literature. - New York Voice.

"Compressed Tea." A novelty for travelers who enjoy the

cup that cheers is "compressed tea." Tais is put up by certain Russian firms resident in China. It is made of the fine dust of tea-leaves, but is none the less expensive for all that, for it is compressed by the powerful force of steam machinery into compact tablets which take up about one-sixth the space which the same amount of loose tea-leaves would occupy. These tablets are in turn enclosed in tinfoil, then in fancy paper wrappers, and finally packed in metal lined cases. Put up in this way, the tea is considerably easier to carry, and the fine dust of the tea which is usually sold at a low price is made use of to good profit. These tablets of tea have been extensively used for some time in Russia, for every Russian enjoys his cup of tea and knows but little about coffee, though the Turk, who is at his very doors, makes the very best coffee in the world. Thus far these tablets of tea have not been imported to any extent into our country .- New York Tribune.