# THE NATION'S FINANCES.

CONDITION SHOWN BY THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The Gold Reserve Again Near the \$100,000,000 Mark - Net Increase in the Public Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury, During July of \$4,263,973.31.

The United States Treasury Department's monthly debt statement, just issued, shows an increase in the public debt in July of \$4,-263.973. The other notable features of last month's fiscal operations shown by the statement are an increase of nearly \$4,000,000 in the gold reserve, which aggregated \$99,202,233, or nearly up to the \$100,-000,000 mark; and a decrease of \$4,500,-000 in the surplus. The interest-bearing debt increased \$340, the surplus fell from \$122,-462,290 on July 1 to \$117,887,567, and the non-interest bearing debt was reduced \$311 .-089. The total debt less the surplus in the Treasury, is \$843,233,449. Of this amount, \$585,037,440 is interest-bearing debt, mainly four per cent, bonds

Treasury gold assets aggregate \$186,813,-963, against which there are gold certificates outstanding amounting to \$87,704,739, with only \$93,710 of gold certificates in the Treascash. Silver assets aggregate \$494,942,-945, against which there are \$481,317,852 in silver certificates and silver Treasury outstanding. With certificates in the \$2,843,114 Treasury, reserve of this leaves a silver reserve of about \$16,500,000. The Treasury silver assets are made up of 363,109,461 silver dollars, \$119,277,735 in bar silver, and \$12,-566,748 in subsidiary coin. The Treasury holds \$4,512,210 silver Treasury notes in its cash, together with \$22,286,611 in greenbacks and \$3,620,149 in National bank notes.

Government receipts last month, the first month of the current fiscal year, show a considerable falling off compared with July 1892, but mainly in customs receipts, which last month aggregated \$14,683,-969, against \$17,205,158 in July a year ago. Internal revenue receipts were \$14,689,127, or about \$200,000 less than in July, 1892. Expenditures month were large, aggregating \$39,675,888, or \$2,250,000 more than in July a year ago. The pension charge last month was \$14,757, or \$500,000 more than in July, 1892. Civil and miscellaneous expenditures were about \$9,500,000; War Department expenses about \$5,000,000; Navy, about \$2,500,000, and the interest charge about \$7,250,000, each being a slight increase over July, 1892.

#### NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ENGLAND has annexed the Solomon Isl-

SILVER is being exported. More gold is being imported. An increasing output of petroleum is re-

ported from Peru. THE Belgian Government will try some rain-making experiments.

THE troops will soon be removed from the East Tennessee coal mines.

THERE is \$55,000 of unclaimed money in Connecticut savings banks.

PRESIDENT DIAZ is considering a reduction of Mexico's standing army.

THERE are over 300,000 children in New York City insured in case of death,

THE prediction is made at London that Parliament will be dissolved early in 1894. THE Borden trial cost the taxpayers of Bristol County, Massachusetts, about \$14,000. THE amount of money held by various London banks is not far short of \$1,150,000,-

THE tariff war started between Russia and Germany will do the former country the most injury.

THE cotton crop throughout West Tennessee is better than it has been for twenty

vears. Ax Egyptian exhibition is to be held at Cairo next winter under the auspices of the

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, by its Legislature has authorized the summary shooting of cattle

THERE is a general complaint of a scarcity

of small notes. Bankers are unloading instead silver coins.

THE building of the trolley road on the Gettysburg (Penn.) battlefield has been dis

continued for lack of money.

The railroads centering in Boston suffered a depreciation of more than \$10,500,000 in stock valuation during the month of July.

THE celebrated German geographers at the Gotha Institution predict an insufficient rainfall in the autumn and a severely cold winter.

WORLD'S FAIR exhibitors are complaining of poor ventilation in and lack of facilities for visitors to reach the galleries in the various buildings.

THE Emperor of Germany does not approve of monocles and has forbidden his officers to follow the English fashion of sticking an eye glass in their eye,

KING BEHANZIN of Dahomey, A'rica, has not surrendered to the French and General Dodge is to lead another expedition against him in September.

The yacht Britannia, owned by the Prince of Wales, has been selected to defend the gold cup challenged for by the American yacht Navahoe in September.

On the occasion of the German Emperor's visit to Alsace-Lorraine in September a new flag, that is designed to be used in place of the one hitherto belonging to Als raine, will be hoisted. The new flag will bear an imperial crown on a silver field, which will be encircled by a white band, rest-

## VERY FEW VISITORS.

The World's Fair Opened on Sunday With Indifferent Success.

The World's Fair was open to the public on Sunday, again, in obedience to Judge Stein's injunction-that is, the gates were open-but they might as well have been closed, for the public did not seem to care to take advantage of the fact. Not since the Fair was opened has the attendance been so light. The grounds, Midway Plaisance and

all, were practically deserted.

The total attendance up to 3 o'clock, including employes and concessionaires, was scarcely ten thousand, and the officials at the Bureau of Admissions did not think the total for the entire day and evening would

run more than twelve thousand.

The grounds had much the same appearance as they had when the gates were closed. Nearly all the State buildings were closed, and so were many of the struc-tures containing exhibits, and in the buildangs that were open a large portion of the exhibits were covered up so they could not

be seen. All the restaurants, cigar stands and drinking water fountains were closed. There was no attempt on the part of the World's Fair management to make things attractive to visitors beyond the beauty and grandour of the White City itself. There were no religious exercises, and many of the shows along the Midway Plaisance had placards tacked up announcing to the few straggling visitors that there would be no performance. The patronage was hardly large enough to pay running expenses.

JOSEPH OSIOT, who assisted the Pittsburg remen in extinguishing a fire in that city, ropped dead at the sight of the body of a irl who had been burned to death in the

#### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Edison, the inventor, is a vegetarian. THE Shah of Persia has five sons and thirteen daughters.

THE Duke and Duchess of York received over 9000 wedding presents.

"MARK TWAIN" is said to have received \$100,000 in royalties for his "Innocents PRESIDENT CLEVELAND receives from ten to twenty letters a day containing recipes for

reducing his obesity WILLIAM F. HARRITY, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has not

taken a holiday for ten years. THE late Justice Blatchford had a great fancy for almanaes and calendars, of which he collected a very large number during the time he was a member of the Supreme Court

JOHN STEPHENSON, the pioneer car builder, died a few days ago at New Rochelle, N. Y., and had no particular ailment. Mr. Stephenson was born in County Armagh, Ireland, on

July 4, 1809. THE mother-in-law of the future King of England is one of the most cheery of women. It is hardly conceivable that any acquaintance ever saw Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, out of spirits.

GENERAL ALEJANDRO VBARRO is one of the favorite candidates for the Presidency of Venezuela, and as he is married to a Boston woman and lived in that city a dozen years,

his boom is thriving at the "Hub." It is sometimes remarked by those who meet the Duke of York in society that he speaks with a foreign accent. Others again imagine that the Prince of Wales has a strong touch of German in his speech.

GENERAL GEORGE W. MORGAN, who was the oldest surviving General of the Mexican war, died recently at Fortress Monroe, Va., where he had gone from his home in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, for his health. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1820. It was his father who gave to Jefferson the first information of the Aaron Burr conspiracy.

THERE is a possibility that our recent visitor, the Infanta Eulalia, may become Queen Regent, of Spain. The Queen Regent, Christiana, is in very dangerous health, and is about to submit to a very dangerous surgi-cal operation. If she should not survive it the Infanta Isabella would become regent, and in the event of her death or abdication Eulalia would assume the reigns of power. Eulalia has even a possibility of attaining the throne itself, as the little king is a rickety youngster who is not likely to reach man

#### THE BALCONY FELL.

A Distressing Accident at the Chelsea Yacht Club.

A distressing accident that resulted in the death of at least three people and injuries to probably fifteen or twenty others occurred at the boat-house of the Chelsea Yacht Club, on Broadway, Chelsea, Mass., near the Charlestown Bridge over the Mystic River.

It was illumination night at the club house, and in consequence there was a large crowd in attendance, including many ladies. A band was playing on the pier in front of the club house, and many people had filled the balcony, directly over the musicians

Suddenly the balcony gave way and its occupants were thrown upon the pier, and many of them into the water. The confusion that followed was indescribable, men and women shricking in their attempts to save themselves and their friends.

An alarm of fire was sounded, and the firemen who responded did grand work in rescuing those who were found floating in the water, and in securing the bodies of the drowned, as well as in helping to care forthe

### SILVER PURCHASES.

The Treasury Bought Only About Half of the July Quota.

For the first time since the passage of the Sherman Silver law the United States Treasury in July failed to buy the full quota of 4.500,000 ounces of silver. The total purchase for the month was 2,334,000 ounces, leaving a shortage of 2,116,000 ounces. The amount purchased on the last day was 216,-000 ounces at the counter figure of \$0.7030

The silver men indicated at this time a purpose to precipitate a silver discussion on the first working day of the extra session of Congress by a resolution of inquiry as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury has not exceeded his authority in refusi purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver in July

as provided by the Sherman law.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices during the week ended July 29 was \$432,369; for the corresponding period of last year, \$446,085. The shipment of fractional silver coin from the 1st to the 30th amounted to \$725,473.

### BEST WHEAT MARKET.

Feed Hogs On It and It Brings \$1 a Bushel.

A large number of farmers in the vicinity of Fostoria, Ohio, are feeding their wheat to hogs rather than sell it at the low prices now ruling. Hogs are quoted at from \$3 to \$7 a hundred, according to grade, and it is estimated that a bushel of wheat properly ground and prepared, and fed with a little other feed to give variety will put from fifteen to twenty pounds of flesh on a healthy hog. In this way the farmer can easily realize a dollar a bushel for his wheat and save the trouble of hauling it to market. In one case just west of Fostoria a farmer turned 150 head of hogs into his wheat field, not even taking the trouble to harvest it, and it is said the porkers are do-ing finely on their new provender.

## THE ARMY WORM.

Hundreds of Acres of Grain Fields in Minnesota Destroyed.

The dreaded army worm has been at work on the grain fields of Polk, Kilbon and Marshall Counties in Minnesota, and its ravages have been enormous. Hundreds of acres have been wholly ruined by the pest and in others the yield will not exceed five bushels per acre. Wheat, which looked good for at least fifteen bushels to the acre, is in many nstances in such bad shape that it is no worth harvesting.

The worst reports come from Stephen, Minnesota, where, it is believed, at least 100,000 bushels have been destroyed in one body. The situation has become so serious that a meeting of the County Commissioners been called to consider means of relief.

### FIRE IN THE STRIP.

Cherokee Boomers and Cattlemen

Flee for Their Lives. The United States cavalry is supposed to have fired the Cherokes Strip, causing a vast

prairie fire, which caused great loss. There was a thrilling scene. Cattlemen

started their cattle on a deed run, as they flew before the rapid flames. Bootsers put their horses to the gallop to get away.

This will be a crushing blow to the boomers who intended to take claims in the Strip,

as it will destroy the forage.

Farmers in the edge of the Strip began back firing as much as much as possible to prevent the fire from destroying their stacks of wheat and homes.

#### THE NATIONAL GAME.

HEMMING has become Louisville's star

CLARKE, of Baltimore, is a rattling good Chicago has tried no less than eleven

W. Brown has developed into Louisville's best batter. BROUTHERS, of Brooklyn, has yet to steal a

base this year. KEELER, of Brooklyn, is very near the head in batting

WARD, of New York, struck out but once in seventy-two games,

GLASSCOCK unquestionably strengthened the Pittsburg team. LATHAM captains the Cincinnatis in the ace of Comiskey.

MULLANE, of Baltimore, pitches right-handed, but bats left-handed. GERMAN, of New York, is one of the best fielding pitchers in the profession.

TAYLOB and Reitz, of the Baltimores, can both catch behind the bat in an emergency. THERE are many who believe that bunting is the least interesting feature in ball playing. TREADWAY, of Baltimore, is undoubtedly the finest throwing outfielder in the League. Ward, of the New Yorks, never played better ball or hit harder in his life than this

McGann has been doing phenomenal work since he has been covering third base for

O'Connon, Dartmouth's pitcher, has signed contract to play with the Philadelphia

More excursion trains are run to Cincinnati to see ball games than in any other city in the League. ONE of the silliest things a batsman can do

is to change his position at the plate after three balls have been called. Emslie has been by general consent chosen king of League umpires. His work has overshadowed even Lynch's.

CATCHER GRIMM has had his salary increased by the Louisville Club and will do most of the catching hereafter.

MANAGER BANCROFT, of Cincinnati, has a otion, and declares it boldly, that "good fielding makes good pitching.

The signal to Hoy, the deaf mute out-fielder of Washington, is the right hand held up for strikes, and the left hand for balls. Wisk's work with the Washingtons is the surprise of the season. He is playing third base in Mulvey's absence, and seems per-

feetly at home there. THE New York Club has signed Pitcher Petty, of the Savannah Club. It purchased his release with the money obtained from Brooklyn for Keeler.

SHORTSTOP O'ROURKE, of the Louisvilles, can only talk in husky tones, on account of a blow he received in the throat some time ago from a foul ball. New York's great ambition now is to beat

Brooklyn out in the race. In fact, that and a place in the first division is all that is left for New York at this late day. Nor for years has there been so much new brood infused at one time in the National League, to take the place of old-timers whose

days on the diamond are numbered. MANAGER WARD, of the New York team, has decided to arrange the club's batteries as follows, until further notice: Baldwin and Doyle, Rusie and Milligan, German and

Wilson, Davies and Kelly, It is singular how quickly a man learns to play ball after he leaves New York. Keefe Glasscock, Keeler, Boyle, Sharrott and Taylor are putting up a marvelous game this season, but while with the New Yorks they were indifferent.

THE increase in batting under the five feet additional distance is aptly shown by the announcement that Thompson, of the Phila-delphias, was the first National League player to make 100 base hits. This feat he inplished during the second week in July. The 100 base hit mark heretofore has en reached about the last of August or the first of September. RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs. Won. Lost. ct. Clubs. Won. Lo Boston... 56 28 .667 Cineinnati.39 42 Philadel. . . 52 31 . 627 St. Louis. . 30 43 Pittsburg. . 49 34 . . 590 Baltimore . 37 45 Cleveland .45 32 .584 Chicago ... 34 48 Brooklyn .41 41 .500 Wash'ng'n .31 52 New York 40 43 .482 Louisville .25 47

## THE LABOR WORLD.

New York eight factories employ 20,000

NATIONAL shoe workers met recently at Lynn, Mass. Bosron hotel porters get eighty-three cents a day.

Toroxto (Canada) unemployed teamsters held a parade. BUILDING trades workers in Michigan average \$1.50 per day.

Ix Germany during 1892 there were 830 men killed in the mines. ITALIAN laborers at Portland, Me., get from \$1.40 to \$1.75 a day.

A Newark (N. J.) mudiage and ink house has adopted profit sharing.

CINCINNATI tin roofers say the slaters are crowding them out of work. READING (Penn.) bricklayers have been granted \$3.25 and ten hours.

A young woman printer is State organizer of the Federation in Indiana. An Indianapolis brakesman got \$1000 from the union for a lost arm. St. Paul (Minn.) tailors will be assessed

Ar Lowell, Mass., men who did not join a strike were granted seven per cent, in

fifty cents per capita to aid strikers in other

Pirrishung organizations have called a conference to discuss a proposition to build

ENGLISH coal miners to the number of 350,-000 are striking against a twenty-five per cent, cut in their wages.

STRIKING bricklayers at Lowell, Mass., have organized a stock company with \$5000, and are ready to take contracts.

The Mount Pleasant Working Girls' Association in Rhode Island has a membership of 250. It also owns a \$3000 club house.

At the help bureaus it is asserted that there are over 50,000 unemployed men in New York who are willing to work at almost anything. THE Attorney-General of Montana has de-sided in favor of the City Council of Butte City, which ordered city employes to boycott

The Dundee (Scotland) Weekly Courier, with 250,000 circulation, has a delegation of twelve workingmen makine a tour of this country and visiting the World's Fair.

A TRIP through the farming district of Northwestern Connecticut discloses the fact that farm help is very scarce. The farmers, who mourn the absence of laborers to help them till the farms, do not attempt to account for the scarcity, but that is the condition of things all through the farming districts of Northwestern Connecticut,

Ox account of the financial stringency the members of the seven religious denomina-tions at Ashland, Kan., have agreed to sit in one church, listen to one minister and drop their mites into one box. This will add six clergymen to the great army of the unem-ployed. Other drought-stricken communi-ties will adopt the same plan.

It is reported that a ton of hay recently sold in London for double the price of a ton of oats. Hay and wheat are now nearer to-gether in price than ever known before.

## SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 13.

Lesson Text: "Paul at Jerusalem," Acts xxl., 27-39 - Golden Text: Phil. 1., 29 -Commentary.

27. "And when the seven days were almost ended the Jews which were of Asia, when they saw him in the temple, stirred up all the people and laid bands on him." After parting with the elders of Ephesus Paul and his companions continued their voyage and in due time landed at Tyre in Syria; then on to Cæsarea, where they tarried some days with Philip and his daughters, after which they continued on to Jerusalem and were gladly received by the brethren. Then that Paul might not seem to the zealous lawkeepers to disregard any of the laws and so pre vent their anger he does a questionable thing, which does not accomplish any good Both at Tyre and at Cæsarea Paul was warned by the Holy Spirit not to go to Jerusalem (verses 4, 11), but he would not be persuaded (verse 14).
28. "Crying out, Men of Israel, help! This

is the man that teacheth all men everywhere against the people, and the law, and this place." Not a word of truth in either of these charges or in the one following. So that Paul could truly say, "They laid to my charge things that I knew not.

29. "For they had seen before with him in the city Trophimus and Ephesian whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the temple." Their last charge, therefore, was grounded on mere supposition. In their fancied zeal for God they were disobeying the very commands of Gods, for it is written, "Let none of you imagine evil against his brother in your heart" (Zech. vii., 10; viii., 17). They knew nothing of the love which thinketh no evil, is not easily provoked, rejoiceth in the truth, hopeth all things (I Cor.

30, "And all the city was moved, and the people ran together, and they took Paul and drew him out of the temple, and forthwith the doors were shut." How much of the devil there may be under the cloak religion and apparent zeal for God! What righteous indignation (?) and the whole city moved but it is all the work of the wicked one. Bo calm, Paul, for the unseen Almighty One careth, and legions of angels are ready to do His bidding. See II Kings vi., 16, 17; Ps. xxxiv., 7; Math. xxvi., 53.

31. "And as they went about to kill him tidings came unto the chief captain of the band that all Jerusalem was in an uproar. Death is the devil's last and worst that he can do to a child of God, but even then he is only a black servant to usher us into the presence of our Lord, who has taught us not presence of our Lord, who has taught us not to fear them which kill the body (Math. x., 28). He has taught us not to be offended if we are put out of the company of religious people, and even if they kill us (John xvi.,

32. "And when they saw the chief captain and the soldiers they left beating of Paul." This was probably one of the three beatings which he speaks of in II Cor. xi., 25. His back had many a sear ere this, but he took pleasure in all distresses for Christ's sake if only the power of Christ might rest upon him (II Cor. xii., 9, 16). We do well always to consider Him that endured such con-tradiction of sinners against Himself lest we be wearied and faint in our minds, for not many of us have, like Paul, resisted unto

blood (Heb. xiii., 3. 4).
33. "Then the chief captain came near and took him and commanded him to be bound with two chains and demanded who he was and what he had done." Of these bonds also he had been forewarned (verse 11 and chapter xx., 23), but these were neither his first nor his last chains for Jesus's sake (chapter xxviii., 20 : II Tim. i., 16). These chains were but for a time and for the glory chains were but for a time and for the glosy of God, but we read of everlasting chains for lost spirits (Jude 6: II Pet. ii., 4). Not present suffering, but the eternal is to be feared (Math. x., 28; xxv., 39, 41; Rev. xiv.,

34. "And some cried one thing, some another, among the multitude, and when he could not know the certainty for the tumult he commanded him to be carried into the castle." This is very suggestive of the tu-mult of to-day among religious people. There is such a crying of one thing and another by higher and lower and no critics, by the dif ferent denominations and by the posts and press that it would almost seem impossible to know the certainty of anything, but those who eling to the book may know and will know if they only take God at His word (Isa. viii., 20 B. V.).

35, "And when he came upon the stairs so it was that he was borne of the soldiers for the violence of the people." Violence and strife in the city, sure enough (Ps. Iv., 9). But the day will come when Jerusalem shall be called a city of truth; when her walls shall be salvation and her gates praise; when the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietn ance forever (Zech. viii., 3; Isa. lx., 18-

xxxii., 17).
36. "For the multitude of the people followed after, crying, Away with him?" So they cried out concerning his Master (Luke they cried out concerning his Master (Luke xxii., 18; John xix., 19), and He taught us that we must expect His treatment if faithful unto Him (John xv., 20). How few of us in these days seem to be counted worthy of this honor! Is it because we are so little like Him, so unfaithful to testimony, so mixed up with the world, or is it because we

fear suffering for His sake? "And as Paul was to be led into the castle he said unto the chief captain, May I speak unto thee? Who said, Canst thou speak Greek?" During this uproar and his unseen Friend and Master. His would be saying 'I am Thine, O Lord, for Thy service. What wilt Thou have me to do? (chapter xxvii., 23; ix., 6)? Captain and

soldiers and angry mob were nothing to him as compared with his own Captain. 38. "Art not thou that Egyptian which be-fore these days madest an uproar and leddest out into the wilderness 4000 men that were murderers?" Here is a compliment for a faithful follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. A man who preached peace and went about rescuing people from the hands of the father of all liars and murderers (John viii., 44) to be accused of being the leader of 4000 murderers—that is a feather for your cap, Paul, more fellowship with your Master. Blessed privilege to be mis-understood and falsely accused if only for

"But Paul said, I am a man which am 39. "But Paul said, I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city, and I beseech thee suffer me to speak unto the people." Though suffering in body from the beating and the rough handling, his heart longed to tell if possible once more the story of Jesus. The false accusation was not worth noticing, but it was worth while to get another opportunity to speak of Jesus. Fellow believer we are citizens of no mean city. Compare Phil. iii., 20, with Rev. xxi., 2. Is your heart so stirred by this beavenly citizenship that you long above all things to speak of Him?—Lesson

CHARLES T. YERKES, once a convict, now a millionaire capitalist, is pointed to as a fine example of the manner in which a man may live down disgrace and attain respectability. Mr. Yerkes is, of course, to be congratulated, and if he likes the respectability he has attained, and desires to keep it, he will take care to continue being a millionaire.

A DOCTOR who advertised himself as a graduate of two German colleges offers to attend patients at 50 cents a visit. He should do a fee-nominal business.-Philadelphia Ledger.



Uncle Sam has 200 female clergy-

One New York lady of fashion owns a solid silver foot bath. The girl of the period's alpenstock

must needs be mounted in silver. Mrs. Mackay is popularly referred

to in England as "The Silver Queen." The fortune of Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, of New York, is estimated at \$30,-000,000.

An expensive ruffle on a cheap shirt waist is one of the prevailing inconsistencies. A small silver heart with plush bind-

ing is the latest thing in pocket pin cushions. It may safely be declared that common sense women wear a common

Bow knot rings of gold are the latest, and are intended to be worn on the little finger.

She is a trifle in arrears of the procession who has not a sunshade for every costume.

Society girls are wearing the ring with the precious stone for the month they were born.

Gossip bags carried by the ladies are now made of the richest and most expensive materials.

Colored kid slippers are worn with afternoon gowns this season as they never were before. No girl of the period's summer ward-

robe is complete without at least one pink gingham dress. Marquise fans, recalling a kind in fashion long years ago, have come

among this season's revivals. Lace of every kind plays a part this season in the trimming of gowns that is almost as extravagant as it is beau-

The fashion of wearing flowers at

the corsage with afternoon and evening toilet has been revived at the watering The women on the Saratoga piazas are carrying a single flower with a long stem, oftenest an American

Beauty rose. To exhibit the now fashionable "Napoleon curl" over the forehead, the girl of the period must needs tilt back her sailor hat.

Novel French skirts are shaped with

many gores, then gathered front and back, but left with a plain smooth gore at the sides. Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt has inherited Peter Cooper's old Datch Bible, which,

with its data of family history, makes

very curious reading. Black chiffon edged with white lace is partially successful as a fashionable material for the fichus women are trying to wear this season.

a pretty wrist or hand, albeit one looks for both with that fashion. Several years ago, when Miss Carrie Astor, of New York City, became Mrs. Orme Wilson, \$10,000 worth of roses were distributed at sick beds the next

morning. The Delsarte methods turn out esthetic young ladies, who hang their arms and hands and heads and who are monochromatic instead of polychrome even to their finger rings.

White muslin is worn by young girls for ball dresses, with moire or satin Empire sleeves and a sash deep in front, narrow toward the back, and finished off with a small bow and long ends. There is a sudden revival of all the

rich and pale shades of brown, from auburn, chestnut, Vandyke, etc., through the many handsome half tones, to beige, fawn and pale amber Miss Jeannette Gilder is said to be the author of the remark that New York men divide all women into two

classes-fools and rogues; and that

they prefer the rogues, although they marry the fools. The day is fast approaching when every one in the feminine world above seventeen years of age will again have a "best black silk," which this fall will be of satin, bengaline or satin-

figured gros grain. "Novelty" hop-sackings and dainty mountain suitings are set forth by leading Broadway importers this week. These two fabrics are excellent in quality and especially well adapted for traveling, beach and mountain costumes. They are fifty inches wide and cost sixty-five cents a yard. The Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn,

teaches twenty-five different branches

to women, among which are dress-

making, millinery, cooking, laundry

work, sewing, typewriting, bookkeeping, normal training in art education, designing, art needlework, photog raphy, wood carving, architectural drawing and library training. Miss Harriet Eliza Green, who died recently at Oakland, Cal., was one of the leading authorities on library cataloguing. For many years she had been employed in the Boston Public Library and the Boston Atheneum.

gave instructions to students in her department. The size and color of hat has a marked effect on the apparent stature of a woman. A black hat takes inches off a tall woman, while a bonnet lighter in color than the dress will make a short woman appear taller than she is. A bunch of flowers under the orim of a hat is a commendable style for those who wish to add to their appearance of height.

She was also connected with the Co-

#### SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Paper has been made of almost everything, not excepting iron.

An average of five feet of water falls from the clouds to the earth every year.

An electric chafing dish is used in a Philadelphia restaurant in view of the customers.

A process of eliminating smoke from the combustion of coal has been discovered by an ingenious German. A scientist has discovered that soapy water, making an envelope like that of

a soap bubble, has greater power than oil to subdue rough water. The use of aluminum has been proposed for boats, balloon cars, trotting sulkies, flying machines and all purposes where lightness is durable. At present its cost, seventy cents a pound,

is against it. The healthful effects of sunshine have been scientifically demonstrated by a number of French, German and English naturals, who have discovered that sunlight has a direct germicidal action, and is fatal to the bacilli of tubercles, diphtheria, typhoid fever

and other diseases. The glacier of Devdorak, on Mount Kazbek, one of the highest peaks of the Central Caucasus, is causing great alarm in Vladikavkaz and all along the course of the Terek River. Its movement downwards has recently been greatly accelerated, and there is great danger that in a very short time it will temporarily dam the Terek and divert a vast body of water on the

plain where Vladikavkaz stands. Helmholtz has shown that the fundi of the eyes are themselves luminous. and he was able to see, in total darkness, the movement of his arm by the light of his own eyes. This is one of the most remarkable experiments recorded in the history of science, and probably only a few men could satisfactorily repeat it, for it is very likely, that the luminosity of the eyes is associated with uncommon activity of the brain and great imaginative power. It is fluorescence of brain action, as it

It is believed that there are five times as many insects as there are species of all other living things put together. The oak alone supports 450 species of insects, and 200 kinds make their home in the pine. Forty years ago Humboldt estimated that the number of species preserved in collections was between 150,000 and 170,000, but scientific men now say that there must be more than 750,000, without taking into account the parasite creatures. Of the 35,000 species in Europe, however, not more than 3500 are noxious or destructive. There are more than 100,000 kinds of beetles.

Few have any conception of the progress which photography has made in the direction of taking instaneous impressions. An object traveling at the rate of 10,000 miles an hour can be photographed by means of the electric spark, while, if a revolving mir-Not every girl who does not believe ror is introduced, objects traveling at in sleeves below the elbow has either the enormous speed of 180,000 miles an hour can be taken. To photograph the latter class of objects, the mirror, which is worked by electricity, must revolve 1024 times every second, which gives a speed a hundred and fifty times greater than that of a bullet. Thus the amateur who takes a snap shot with his instantaneous camera is, unknown to himself, work-

## ing a miracle.

A Curious Indian Relic. Not long ago there was dug up in Ashland a curious stone with some dim and crude inscription upon it. It being shown to an old Oregon pioneer he pronounced it a temanewas stone, worn as a breastplate by the ancient

Indian priests. It has holes in the upper corners by which it may be hung upon the priest's neck. It carries upon it a picture of the sacred wigwam, and at one end of the wigwam stand the totem pole, on the top of which a little flag was hung that warned the evil spirits off while the priest performed his divine func-

tions in the sacred house or wigwam. This temanewas may coincide with the breastplate of the Ephod, worn by the ancient Hebrew priests, so that the picture of the wigwam on this stone may represent the primary ancestor of all the temples ever 'dedicated in the world, and all flags and liberty poles of all ages and countries may possibly be the leneal descendants of the original totem represented on the stone. Probably this Ashland stone is the only one of the kind now in existence. -Ashland (Oregon) Tidings.

## Solidified Petroleum Fuel.

Considerable attention has been attracted in engineering circles abroad during the past year by the use of petroleum in solid form. The details of the Chenhal process for solidifying petroleum are now made public. brief, this process consists in heating 600 parts of the oil with 300 parts of melted and dissolved soda, ten parts of concentrated calcium chloride solution and ninoty parts of resin. After the mess has become solid it is cut up into briquettes, which can be used in the same way as coal or any other similar fuel .- New York Commercial Adver-

### Invention for Purifying the House.

An Englishman has patented a method of drying and purifying houses lumbus College Library, where she with damp walls. He employs a chemical hygroscopic substance such as cal-cium chloride, which is exposed in buckets or basins, or in perforated metal casings fitting within shallow earthenware or metal vessels. The room or building is carefully closed during the drying operation. It is claimed that the calcium chloride withdraws and destroys all bacteria and germs with the moisture. - New York Commercial Advertiser.