

# HUGH W. C. T. U. PETITION

The Feature of the Convention of White Ribboners in Washington.

IT IS OVER FIVE MILES LONG.

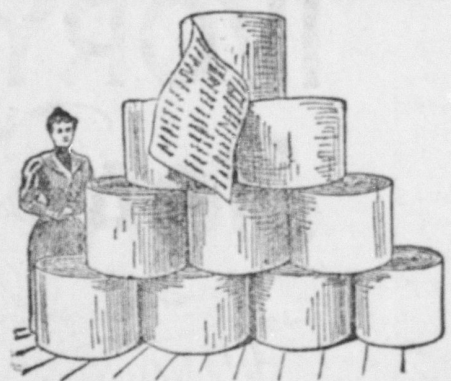
A Polyglot Roll of Five Million Names That Has Taken Years to Compile for Presentation to President Cleveland—To Be Started on a Voyage Around the World—Mounted on White Mautin.

The grand Convention of White Ribboners in Washington was greeted by an audience of four thousand persons. The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, where the convention was held, was beautifully decorated. Temperance banners representing the different Nations of the world were hung around the balconies, while at the rear of the pulpit two large flags were suspended, one of the British and the other of the American, brought together at the bottom of a silken banner on which was inscribed the motto, "For God, for Home and Native Land." The principal object of the gathering was to call to the attention of Congress and the President the imminent polyglot petition which has arrived in Washington after a journey around the world, and which bears the signatures of more than 5,000,000 persons of all nationalities. The petition asks for total prohibition of the liquor traffic and opium trade. Miss Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset were detained in Boston by an attack of the grip. Miss Anna Gordon read Miss Willard's address. At the close of the reading of Miss Willard's address Miss Belle Kearney delivered an address to men. She was followed by Dr. Lunn, of London, and Mrs. Baker, the National Treasurer of the Union. The proceedings closed with an address by Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.

## HISTORY OF THE PETITION.

Contains Millions of Names from All Quarters of the World.

Hitherto the largest petition ever framed, and the only one approaching this in the number of its signatures, has been that of the British Chartists, in 1841, asking for the repeal of the corn laws; this had nearly 1,000,000 names, and it carried its point. Miss



POLYGLOT TEMPERANCE PETITIONS. Showing the Exact Proportion of the Monster Roll to a Woman of Average Height.

Willard and her co-workers started out to get 2,000,000 names in actual signatures to their petition, and the work has now been practically accomplished. Indeed, from one point of view, it has been more than fully accomplished. For, while the actual signatures thus far mounted on canvas number 1,121,299, the official indorsements of various societies raise the total to over 6,000,000 persons who have set the stamp of their approval upon the following remarkable document:

For God and home and native land—Polyglot petition of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Address to the Governments of the world.

Honored Rulers, Representatives and Brothers:

We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land, and the world's peace and happiness.

We know that clear brains and pure hearts make honest lives and happy homes, and that by these the Nations prosper, and the time is brought nearer when the world shall be at peace.

We know that indulgence in alcohol and opium, and in other vices which disgrace social life, makes misery for all the world, and most of all for us and for our children.

We know that stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees which make the Governments partners in the traffic, by accepting as revenue a portion of the profits, and we know with shame that they are often forced by treaty upon populations, either ignorant or unwilling.

We know that the law might do much, now left undone, to raise the moral tone of society and render vice difficult.

We have no power to prevent these great iniquities beneath which the whole world groans, but you have power to redeem the honor of the Nations from an indefensible complicity.

We therefore come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the State from the drink traffic, and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization throughout all the territory over which your Government extends.

The miles on miles of written names and addresses appended to this utterance have been mounted on white mautin by Mrs. Rebecca C. Shuman, of the Evanston (Ill.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The enormity of the task which Mrs. Shuman has undertaken may be imagined from the fact that the aggregate of time she has already spent at it amounts to about two years of steady work.

**A King's Daughter Dies in Pennsylvania.**  
Mrs. Harriet A. Eskins, whose father returned as King of Guinea, died a few days since at Lebanon, Penn., aged 111 years. She leaves two daughters, Francis J. Eskins, of Williamsport, and Mrs. H. A. Baker, of Lebanon, besides forty-four grandchildren, thirty-seven great grandchildren, sixteen great great grandchildren and fourteen great great great grandchildren.

**Cold Killed 2500 Sheep.**  
News has reached Helena, Montana, of the total extermination of a band of 2500 sheep belonging to Helena men and the death of Eugene Watts, one of the herders, in a blizzard near Okla.

**Met a Terrible Fate.**  
Shepherds on Mount Maestro, in the north of Mondragone, have met a terrible fate: There is a large cavern in the mountain which they were in the habit of using as a refuge for themselves and their flocks in time of bad weather. Eleven shepherds from the town of Soru had gathered together in the cave when a large quantity of earth, which had been loosened by the recent heavy rains, and in which huge stones and pieces of rock were imbedded, fell upon them. Eight of the men were terribly injured and either died on the spot or succumbed to their injuries before help arrived. The three survivors lost their reason.

## KOREA IS INDEPENDENT.

Notice to That Effect Served on the Chinese Minister in Washington.

The Korean Legation has served notice on the Chinese Minister at Washington that Korea is independent, a fact that he had ignored in sending the Korean Charge d'Affaires a copy of the Chinese almanac for the current year. Ordinarily the presentation of a calendar might not be considered a matter of great importance, but the Chinese year is arbitrarily managed by the Emperor Kwang Su, who has arranged for this year to have thirteen months, including an additional month of May. This calendar is annually distributed to the subjects of the Emperor and to the rulers of vassal States, who are commanded to govern their dates by the Emperor's system. Heretofore the Koreans have used the Chinese year, most of their transactions being with China, and this has been considered by China a satisfactory proof of vassalage. When Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at Washington, sent the Koreans an official calendar several days ago it was promptly returned to him with a notice that they had no use for it, as heretofore they intended to count time as other civilized Nations.

It is understood that the Korean Legation had hitherto accepted this annual gift from the Chinese Minister who has thus been able to declare that the Korean representative in America was subject to his authority. After this, however, he will have nothing to base his claim upon.

## FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Five Men Instantly Killed and Six Others Terribly Injured in Pennsylvania.

By an explosion of mine gas in the West Bear Ridge Colliery of the Reading Coal and Iron Company at Mahanoy Plane, Penn., six miners were killed and five were burned, four of them probably fatally. The dead are: Thomas Durkin, of Girardville; Joseph Gilbe, of Crescent Hill; Peter Greenback, of St. Clair; Peter Kline, of Ashland; Anthony Myers, of Ashland; Benjamin Reaber, of Mahanoy Plane.

All but Myers were probably instantly killed, and it was some time before their bodies were recovered from the workings. Myers was taken out alive and died while being carried to the hospital. The injured are:

Edward Davis, of Girardville; William Minnich and William Goff, of Ashland; John Laney and William Davis, of Mahanoy Plane. It was feared that the first four of these injured men were fatally burned, but William Davis was only slightly hurt.

The cause of the explosion was supposed to be that a naked lamp ignited a large body of gas that had been let loose from a blast that was made in the gangway. The explosion set fire to the timbers of what is called the "monkey airway," cutting off the escape of the five men killed in the mine.

## FIGGAT FILCHED FOR YEARS.

His Huge Defalcation Caused the Bank of Lexington, Va., to Collapse.

The defalcation of Cashier C. M. Figgat, which has practically put out of existence the Bank of Lexington, Va., and the only financial agent of the entire community and county people, has fallen with a telling effect. Over twenty thousand people are victims of this financial collapse.

The liabilities of the bank are \$198,402.42. The assets are \$133,202.32. This leaves a shortage of \$65,200.10, not including the capital stock valued at \$50,000. It is said that Figgat had used up the \$50,000 and \$50,000 of depositors' funds, leaving a cash balance of \$6573.12 to meet the cash deposits of \$72,000. It is given out that the period of defalcation covers twenty-three years.

The Virginia Military Institute had nearly \$20,000 deposited in the bank. A large amount of the County Treasurer's funds was also in the bank.

## ARSON FOR FIREMEN'S PRACTICE.

An Entire Company Discharged for Complicity in Incendiarism.

The entire Fire Department of Ypsilanti, Mich., is in commotion over the confession of ex-Fireman Charles M. Walker, who has sworn that he, Captain Graham and Archie Harrison, now somewhere in Ohio, set fire to many buildings during 1892 and 1893. He says that Captain Graham was the chief conspirator and that he supplied the kerosene oil to start the fires.

Their motive was to rid the town of old buildings and to give the members of No. 2 company opportunity to be at the fire first and to get some needed practice. The firemen were then paid so much per fire. He further swears that the company was notified when such fires were to occur. All the members of No. 2 have been discharged and Graham and Walker are both under arrest.

## FARMERS' COMMON ENEMY.

State and Federal Aid Asked to Kill the Russian Thistle.

The Interstate Russian Thistle Conference, called by the Governor of Minnesota to devise ways and means for the suppression of that weed, met at the Capitol, St. Paul. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the Russian thistle has extended from the Dakotas to California on the West; to New York on the East and from the thirty-fourth parallel on the South to the fifty-fifth parallel on the North, rendering valueless for purposes of agriculture extensive areas, and that the conditions prevailing in some of the States afflicted are such that the National Government must render direct assistance to the people in connection with their State governments by appropriation of public moneys, if decisive battle is to be begun against the common enemy.

## THOUSANDS STARVING IN CHICAGO.

Fully One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Persons in Need of Immediate Assistance.

According to a report made by the Outdoor Relief Committee of the County Board there are 150,000 persons in Chicago who require immediate assistance to avoid starvation; 50,000 persons have already been supported at their homes at public expense. Many are said to be industrious persons who have been out of employment until their credit and resources are exhausted. Many more are in danger of being evicted from their homes.

## Drowned Under the Ice.

Lillian McMillen, aged fifteen, employed at the stock farm at North Haven, near Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., was drowned in an air hole in the ice at South Ferry. The girl was walking on the ice with two children, daughters of the superintendent of the pond. She slipped when near the air hole and fell into the water. The two children hastened to her assistance, and they, too, fell through. Lillian, instead of trying to get out herself, bravely grasped the rough edges of the ice and held on until the children climbed to her shoulders and thence on the ice. Then she sank to her death.

## Killed by Her Hatpin.

Carrie Polagrove, a pretty girl of seventeen, residing near New Castle, Ky., went skating with her sweetheart and a party of gay young friends on a pond near her home. Some of the youngsters began a race, and Miss Polagrove, becoming entangled in the crowd, fell, driving a hatpin into her brain. The pin broke off, leaving part of it in her skull. The girl died before she could be taken home.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

50TH DAY.—The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed.—The Agricultural Appropriation bill taken up.

51ST DAY.—The Rev. Dr. H. H. Lunn, of London, England, offered the prayer at the opening of the Senate.—A discussion was started on the resolution of Mr. Hill, declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the policy of the Government requires that its efforts be steadily directed to the establishment of a safe system of bimetallic currency, and that silver may be maintained at a parity. Mr. Sherman offered a substitute. Mr. Wolcott moved the reference of both resolutions to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Hill defended the course of bimetallic currency. The remainder of the session was devoted to the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

52D DAY.—Nearly the whole day was devoted to discussion of the financial situation. The silver men forced aside all other pending business, including appropriation bills, and by a vote of 30 to 27 made the bill for the unrestricted coinage of silver the unfinished business before the Senate.

53D DAY.—After a fight lasting from noon till 9 p. m., the silver Senators abandoned the Jones bill because it was demonstrated that it would not help the mine-owners.—The income tax amendments were passed.

54TH DAY.—Mr. Jones of Arkansas declined to press his Free Silver bill, and it and Mr. Wolcott's resolution went to the calendar.—The Indian Appropriation bill was considered.

In the House.

55TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was considered regularly. The House then took a recess under the rule until 8 p. m.—The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

56TH DAY.—General debate on the Naval Appropriation bill was closed.—The miscellaneous business transacted was the passage of bills declaring it to be the sense of Congress that Great Britain and Venezuela should settle by friendly arbitration the Guiana boundary dispute, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to sell isolated and fractional tracts of public lands of less than a quarter section at a minimum price of \$1.25 an acre.—The General Deficiency bill, the regular appropriation bill, was placed on the calendar.—The Postoffice Appropriation bill was placed in conference.—At 2 o'clock the House suspended public business and listened for an hour to the delivery of a sermon upon the life and character of the late Senator Colquhoun, Georgia.

57TH DAY.—The resignation of Representative Wilson, of Washington, Senator-elect, was accepted.—Three measures were introduced in regard to pension bills fixing the minimum pension of pensioners of the Mexican war and the Indian war from 1832 to 1842 at \$12 per month; equalizing the pay and duties of steamboat inspectors and granting Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, to that State for public use.—An hour was devoted to the Naval Appropriation bill.

58TH DAY.—Consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was continued.—A conference was agreed upon on the Agricultural Appropriation bill.—The income tax amendments passed.

59TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was passed with the provision for the building of three new warships and twelve torpedo boats.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has issued his annual proclamation in regard to the forests.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has signed the bill for a life-saving station at City Point, Boston Harbor, Mass.

The President has nominated Joseph R. Herod, of Indiana, to be First Secretary of the Legation at Japan; William Crichton, of West Virginia, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Brazil.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has named the following Consuls: Fred Elliott, of Indiana, at Belize, British Honduras; Julio Harmony, of New York, at Coruna, Spain; William W. Belmont, of Kentucky, at Aden, Arabia; Samuel W. Thorne, of Pennsylvania, at San Juan, Paraguay.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Eskine M. Ross, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a Senate resolution, said it would be desirable for the Secretary of the Treasury to have authority to issue and sell short-time bonds to meet deficiencies.

The time limit having expired the United States four per cent. bonds called for by the Belmont-Morgan syndicate agreement were ordered to be printed.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Peabody was celebrated in Massachusetts.

The second triennial convention of the National Council of Women began in Washington.

SECRETARY CLEVELAND issued a statement giving a complete history of the Belmont-Morgan gold bond contract. Mr. Morgan withdrew the bond contract to which Mr. Cleveland, as President, agreed.

SENATOR HILL defended President Cleveland from the attack made on him by the silver Senators.

GOLD is pouring into the Treasury for the new issue of bonds. The gold, or most of it, came originally from the Treasury.

Foreign Notes.

GUATEMALA and Mexico have practically reached a settlement of their dispute.

The Khedive of Egypt has married a Circassian girl who came into the palace when a child at eleven.

LI HUNG CHANG has given up the Viceroyalty of Po-Chi-Li, preparatory to assuming the duties of China's peace commissioner to Japan.

GERMAN and French farmers are making an active campaign against American grains and meats.

A DISPATCH from Wei-Hai-Wei, China, announces the capitulation of that place and the surrender of the Chinese warship in port to the Japanese. The Chinese were repulsed with heavy loss in an attack on Hai-Cheng; Japan is to have two battleships built in England.

THE resolution to call another silver conference was adopted by the German Reichstag and has the approval of the Imperial Government.

REPORTS of further outrages by Turks in Armenia reached London.

MRS. W. S. RAINFORD, the wife of the rector of St. George's Church, was made a school trustee in New York City.

A CARLOAD of Chinese in bond from Hong Kong to Havana passed through Fort Worth, Texas. They were about one hundred and they have contracted to work on plantations in Cuba.

CONDELLA HILL, residing at Rippon, Va., shot and instantly killed her father. He had unmercifully beaten one of his sons and was choking his wife when the daughter placed the muzzle of a revolver near the back of her father's head and fired.

INCOMING fishermen report immense quantities of dead fish on the reefs and shores of West Bay, Texas, killed by the recent cold. They were washed ashore by the ton.

WHILE engaged in boring a deep well on a farm south-west of High Hill, Mo., John Marshall, a prospector, struck a fine blow of petroleum at a depth of 710 feet.

The Faculty of Harvard College at a special meeting at Cambridge, Mass., decided to recommend the abolition of intercollegiate football.

DISCUSSION in the ranks of the American Protective Association in Illinois resulted in the organization of an opposition society, known as the National Assembly Patriotic League.



## FARM AND GARDEN.

CARE OF GRINDSTONES.  
In cold weather the grindstone should always be under shelter. It is more or less absorptive of water, and when water freezes, as it must in winter, it will soon chip off pieces and make the stone run unevenly. A grindstone of good quality, well with care, last many years, and it is a pleasure to use it. One exposed always to the weather is a nuisance to any one obliged to use it.—Boston Cultivator.

WHERE PALMS FLOURISH.  
Palms at home have a peaty soil, but will do well and probably live longer in a mixture of sandy loam and well-decayed manure, with a sprinkling of charcoal to keep it sweet. The soil must be well drained, and the tub or pot should fit close about the roots, says the Philadelphia Press. Palms are easy to grow in the conditions of the ordinary dwelling, and nothing appears to greater advantage at so little cost. A successful grower of palms ordered her plants from a distant florist. The plants, when they came by express, had a good ball of soil about the roots; this, wrapped first about with burlaps, then with strong paper. The pots for the plants were five inches more in diameter than the thickest part of the roots. In the pot were first put broken pieces of crock and charcoal to the depth of three inches for drainage, then a half inch of potting material, and upon this the root was rested. The earth was then packed in firmly to an inch of the pot. The amount of drainage and earth under the root was determined by the size, the rule being to have the stem of the plant meet the surface of the soil. The secret of successful palm growing is in the watering; not too much, and yet the surface of the soil never to be dry, and to keep the foliage clear of dust by frequent sponging. The owner of these plants, a resident of this city, although ostensibly growing them as attractions for the home, adds considerable to his income every year by loaning the palms for decorative purposes.—Baltimore American.

PROTECTING TREES.  
Discovered the colts barking trees in the pasture one day. Had a roll of fine mesh wire chicken fence on hand, which I cut up and put around each tree. It did the business, and it will stay there. By the way, why can't we have fine screen wire galvanized for permanent guards for fruit trees? Would it not overcome the destructive work of the apple tree borer by preventing the insect from depositing its eggs in the trunk of the tree, as well as afford protection from rabbits and mice.—American Agriculturist.

DISEASES OF THE FORE LEGS.  
The feet and legs of horses are attracting more attention among breeders than formerly, as all breeds have good and bad feet and legs. A scientific writer in Europe says: "That there are more diseases of the fore than of the hind legs of the horse is only what would be expected from his conformation, his mode of progression and the nature of his work. The fore legs and feet are the first to suffer injury, for they are the most severely taxed both at ease and at work."

RECIPE FOR PICKLING BEEF.  
There are various recipes for pickling beef, but the following is a favorite one among our Northern farmers: To each gallon of water add one and one-half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, and one-half ounce of saltpetre. In this ratio you can increase the pickle to any quantity desired. Put the pickle in a kettle and boil until all foreign matter rises to the surface and is skimmed off. Then throw into a tub or clean cask to cool, and when cold pour it over the beef, which, of course, must have been previously closely packed in the barrels. The meat must be well covered with pickle and kept down with a weight. The meat should not be packed down for at least two days after killing, and during this time it is well to sprinkle with about equal parts of salt and saltpetre, which will remove the surface blood and leave the meat fresh and clean. Store the meat in as cool a place as you have—the cooler the better in your climate.—New York Sun.

UTILIZING THE WASTE.  
A good plan whereby a farmer may utilize more waste is to have a spot set aside into which all the kitchen and table waste in the shape of meat scraps, pieces of bread, uneaten vegetables, etc., may be thrown. Heat this up in the morning with boiling water, and mix in bran, shorts, provender, or whatever is cheapest and most abundant on the farm, until the whole is a crumbly mess, says the manager of the Poultry Department of the Canadian Central Experiment Farm. A small quantity of black and red pepper should be dusted in before mixing. Let the mixture stand for a few minutes until partially cooked, and feed in a narrow, clean trough to the layers in the morning. A light feed of oats at noon, and a liberal ration of wheat, buckwheat, or other grain for the evening meal should bring plenty of eggs.

Each layer should be sent to roost with a full crop to carry her over the long night fast. It is imperative that green food in the shape of marketable vegetables, clover hay or lawn clippings—the two latter dried in summer and put away to be steamed for winter use—should be supplied. If green lones are fed they may be given in lieu of any of the regular rations, reducing the quantity of grain in proportion to the quantity of bone used.—New York World.

PROFITABLE SWINE RAISING.  
Select the breed best suited to your fancy and surroundings, then breed pure. Avoid inbreeding, for no farm animal will as quickly deteriorate from it as the hog. Select a pure bred sow from one to two years of age, of good length, heavy quarters and a short mount. The boar should also be heavily quartered, well proportioned and evenly made. Sows should be bred to farrow about the middle of April and the pigs should be kept growing until ready for market. Fall pigs, unless weighing from thirty to forty pounds when going into winter quarters, are usually unprofitable. Feed the brood sow sparingly of corn but give her plenty of bran and middlings. Some feeders argue that a sow will do better at farrowing if she be thin in flesh. This is true if she has been fed on corn, but if fed as recommended above, she will do much better by her pigs if in good flesh. A few roots and an occasional feed of clover hay are very beneficial and will be enjoyed by the sow. Care should be taken not to overfeed her for a few weeks preceding farrowing and for two weeks after, as the pigs cannot dispose of too much milk at that age. But

## SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Storm warnings were first given early in the last century.

A Washington doctor is now advertising to cure failing memories.

It is said that men working in livery stables are exempt from cholera.

Aromatic trees and shrubs of many varieties are said to destroy malaria.

Sulphur baths for horses are being arranged at a cost of \$10,000 in Baden, Austria.

It is estimated that the atmosphere of Mars is one quarter as extensive as that of the earth.

A scientist has calculated that a single pair of rabbits, if all the young were kept alive, would in four years multiply into 1,274,840 rabbits.

A man in Bremen has invented a kind of "oil bomb" for calming the waves, which can be fired a short distance. There are small holes in them, allowing the oil to run out in about an hour.

The earth's attraction—of gravity—is stronger in oceanic islands than in the interior of continents, a result, it is supposed, of the great cooling of the crust under the seas, the average density being thus made greater than on land, notwithstanding the lightness of the water.

A Connecticut physician who has examined 4000 pairs of eyes reports that sixty-five per cent of them required glasses. That, however, is more a matter of opinion than of science. Thousands of young people are now wearing glasses who might have done better without them.

Compressed air is used in Paris for all purposes, from running clocks to operating dynamos for electric lights. The central station furnishes air at a pressure of seventy-five pounds to the square inch. It is sent around the city under the streets in pipes, and is sold to customers by meter, just as gas is.

Some time ago the city of Lawrence, Mass., discovered that its death rate from typhoid fever was higher than that of any other town in New England. After an investigation of the cause the water supply of the place was filtered through sand, and the mortality from the disease has fallen from forty-three to eight in six months.

Coffee has been found by a German investigator to possess marked germicidal properties. Pure coffee of the ordinary strength in which it is utilized as a beverage killed cholera bacilli in three hours and typhus bacilli in twenty-four hours. The anti-bacterial substances seem to be developed in the coffee bean by the roasting process.

It is to the manner in which different colors are absorbed or reflected by a body that its color is due. If white light falls upon a red rose bush, the red alone is reflected from the flower, the other colors being absorbed. The green leaves, on the other hand, absorb the red entirely, and reflect nearly all the green light. A rose in green light or a leaf in red light would appear absolutely black, for in each case the light which the object can reflect is absent.

The Hair Book.

It is said a new feminine fad in the West is that of keeping what is called a "hair book." This interesting article is supposed to contain a lock of hair of each football player who has in any degree become famous on the gridiron field. The first young lady who is known to have commenced such a collection is Miss Helene Willis, of California. Some time ago Albert Hall, captain of the football team of Butler University, received a letter from Miss Willis, asking for a lock of hair from each of the members of his team, to be accompanied by their autographs, and explaining the unusual request by stating that she has a large scrapbook, in which are placed the locks of hair and autographs of the most prominent players of the past season. This fad is dangerous. Luxurious as the hair of the football player is, he must in time become bald if he is very popular and all the ladies of his acquaintance undertake to scrapbook his head.—New Orleans Picayune.

Heavy-Grade Locomotives.

Two big locomotives have been turned out of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, in fact, the largest and heaviest ever built at the shops. These engines are for the Central Pacific Railroad, and are to be used in heavy mountain work. They have four pairs of drivers and two pairs of truck-wheels. One of these engines weighs 173,000 pounds. The tender weighs, when loaded, 93,800 pounds, and carries 4000 gallons of water and twelve tons of coal. The boiler is seventy-two inches in diameter and contains over 300 flues. Its size can be imagined from the fact that a six-foot man can stand upright inside of it. The cylinders are 22x28, and all other dimensions are in proportion.—Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

A Remarkable Month.

February, 1856, is referred to by astronomers as "the month without a full moon." January and March of that year had each two full moons, while the intermediate month did not have one. Says a writer in an astronomical journal, referring to this fact: "Do you realize what a rare thing in nature it was? It has not happened before since the beginning of the Christian era, or probably since the creation of the world? It will not occur again, according to the computations of the astronomer royal of England, for—how long do you think? Not until after 2,500,000 years from 1866!"—Atlanta Constitution.