

UNCLE SAM'S TREASURY.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE BIG BUILDING AT WASHINGTON.

Large Sums in Small Packages.—The Great Maceator and How It Does Its Work.—In the Vault.

Under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department are two places, says the Washington Star, that are visited by thousands of people each month, and these are, first, the place where the Government's promissory notes are made and the other where some other firm's notes are destroyed.

There used to be a large sum of money done up in a very small package in the Treasury Department, a million dollars or more, it may have been, which the guides used to show to visitors to the vaults as a specimen of how much wealth could be put into a small space.

The stream of visitors to the Treasury is constant. It begins at ten in the morning, when the doors are opened to the public, and it does not close until after two, when they are closed again.

The Treasury is a large building, and it is estimated that 30,000 people went down through the vaults and other places of interest last month alone in the year.

There is a regular route over which the guides, who are furnished at the office of the Treasurer, take their charges—along the corridor, past the rooms where the ladies are counting money, both new and old, and then the questions begin.

Everybody wants to know what the wire cages are put up around the counters for; if it is to prevent them from getting away with some of the Government's cash, or whether it is to ward off a possible raid on the rooms by mobs of burglars.

The main point of interest is the maceator, which is the name for the great machine that grinds old money into shavings, valves pulp—the financial ogre, as it might be called.

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The money that is put into the hungry thing to be destroyed is that sent back to the Treasury for redemption by national banks, after it has done its best service, old money issued by the Government that has become limp and ragged, and other forms of the buying power that has seen better days.

The great kettle is about three feet deep and six feet in diameter. The upper half only is to be seen, as the lower part is buried in a square base of bricks that has been built up so that in order to reach the machine itself one has to go up a few steps.

On the side near the door is a hole cut into the metal and covered by a plate of steel about a foot square, perforated by little round holes through which the attendant or the visitor can peer and see the mass of mutilated money flying around at lightning pace in a flood of seething water which has assumed the color of a soiled handkerchief.

The high price of rice and consequent starvation, said he, "affect the greater part of Japan. In some localities the natives have for a long time been living on straw. The people in the cities are so busy with improvements and new enterprises that they don't hear the cries of the sufferers. It is certain that this continued destitution will result in bloodshed."

The Parisian Butcher's Uniform.—From the dimmest era, now lost in obscurity, says Wide Awake, the Paris butcher boy has worn a uniform betokening the trade of which he is invariably a cheerful ornament.

The kettle will hold a large sum of money, the day's meal for it being an average of about three or four hundred thousand dollars. The cutting is done by a series of large knives that revolve at a high rate, being occasionally reversed in order to throw the money into a different position.

The records of the Patent Office in Washington show that 3500 patents have been issued to women since the establishment of the office in 1790.

SELECT SITTINGS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, consumes 3000 frogs daily.

Movable types were made in the tenth century.

The Prince of Wales often dozes on horseback.

Block printing was invented by the Chinese about 593.

A New York dentist recently pulled eight of his own teeth.

The Atlantic cable authorities count a word exceeding ten letters as two words.

Scarlet fever has been spread through a library book, used by a hospital nurse.

A London photographer has paid Explorer Stanley \$5000 to sit for his photograph.

In India, road-dust and lined oil are used to paint wood-work exposed to the weather.

It has been proved by algebra that two and two make five, but it is a mathematical fallacy.

An aged lady died suddenly in a hotel in Alabama, and in her bustle \$2010 was found concealed.

Phillip Hensen, of Mississippi, is six feet six inches high, but his beard reaches to the ground.

A New York hotel clerk avers that for nearly thirty years every third summer has been intensely hot.

The manufacture of soap is said to have begun in London in 1374. It was made in Bristol before that time.

The Theatre of Bacchus, at Athens, Greece, built by Pallas in 420 B. C., is said to have been the first erected.

The Korean alphabet is phonetic, and so simple that any one can learn to read in a day. Nearly all the women of Korea can read.

The Khedive of Egypt has but one wife, while Ismail, his father, has as many as three hundred at a time in his different palaces.

The petroleum industry of western Galicia, Austria, is older by ten years than in Pennsylvania and the oil-producing region of far greater extent.

The word "Thane" was a Saxon title of nobility, which was abolished in England at the time of the conquest upon the introduction of the feudal system.

A bundle of spider webs, not larger than a buckshot, and weighing less than a dram, would, if straightened out and untraveled, reach a distance of 350 miles.

A wealthy Scotchman, Alexander McBean, has purchased a tract of 50,000 acres of land in Wyoming, on which he proposes to establish a city named after himself.

A monster crab was landed in a net at San Diego, Cal., the other day that measured sixteen inches across the body, while the spread of the nippers was thirty-six inches.

A Frenchman who received the bastinado in Japan and the knot in Russia says it is about an even thing; which hurts the most, but in both cases he was laid up two months.

The historian tablet which the Chinese Government has taken measures to preserve has been known for more than 280 years, and according to its own inscription was created 1000 years ago.

Queen Victoria's favorite cook is a Mussulman residing in the style and taste of Sheikh Abdullah Mustapha. He recently went to India for his health, and the Queen was delighted at his return.

Chamois in the Swiss Alps need protection from indiscriminate sportsmen lest their race should disappear. The Federal Council has been petitioned to restrict chamois hunting, especially between the Jungfrau and the Wildhorn.

In Russia, when coffins are covered with cloth, the color of the covering is to a certain extent, distinctive, pink being used when the deceased is a child or a young person, crimson for women, and brown for widows; but black is in no case employed.

Starving Japanese Living on Straw.—John B. Hall, an English barrister who has been in Japan nearly a year, stopped at the Richelieu for a few hours while on his way from San Francisco to New York. He predicts serious trouble as the outcome of the famine in certain parts of Japan and cites one incident as an illustration.

"The high price of rice and consequent starvation," said he, "affect the greater part of Japan. In some localities the natives have for a long time been living on straw. The people in the cities are so busy with improvements and new enterprises that they don't hear the cries of the sufferers. It is certain that this continued destitution will result in bloodshed."

"At Tottori-Ken one day about the middle of April, twenty Shikaku marched with drawn swords to the house of Kinura Sabei, a rich rice merchant, and demanded that he assist the poor. They charged the merchant with monopolizing the rice crop to the detriment of the people and declared that they would behold him unless he stopped exporting the food until after the wants of the sufferers had been relieved.

"During the menacing demonstration the police arrived and arrested the disturbers." Chicago Tribune.

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THE FARM AND GARDEN.

PATTENING GEESSE IN FRANCE.

In France the fattening of geese for market is the business of men who do nothing else. They contract with the dealers to get their stock in marketable condition at a certain time for a price agreed upon. France is considered the largest poultry market in the world, the keeping of poultry being done in a manner that makes it pay. It is not uncommon to see the French peasant driving into market a flock of several hundred geese, selling them as he would so many sheep or hogs.

The caterpillars of the cabbage moth do great mischief by eating the hearts of cabbages and cauliflowers, rendering them totally unfit for use. Hand-picking and dusting the plants with newly slacked lime are the best means by which these destructive insects can be kept in check. Another insect injurious to the leaves, and especially so to cabbage and broccolis, is a minute fly. It is very abundant from midsummer to the end of autumn, and from going through all its changes in less than a month, its numbers increase with alarming rapidity.

More popcorn were grown the demand for it would increase without much diminution of the price. It will bear to be some lower, because in proportion to cost of growing it is much dearer than most other farm crops. Nearly always in spring there is an active demand, and prices are always higher than in the fall. Most kinds of popcorn require a long season to fully mature, and hence should be planted early. When well kept the popcorn is exceedingly hard and expands in the soil in growing by the absorption of moisture.

The great losses of clover-lay occasioned by rains last year ought to be a lesson to farmers favorably to the silo. The reaper can be put in the clover as soon as the dew is off, and the clover put in the silo almost as soon as it is cut. Hence, the silo makes the clover-grower independent of rain. Expensive cutters and powers, and the labor of cutting, are not needed for clover. Clover-ensilage, with grain and meal, is an excellent winter feed. Clover for ensilage should not be cut until it is mature. In the early days of the silo, clover was cut while too young, and the result was a very poor quality of ensilage.

Water plants in the evening. The navy bean is the one usually grown for the market.

In handling peas be gentle; subdue them, if necessary, with smoke.

In handling queens never catch them by the body, but by the wing.

The best protection against moths and robbers is to keep all colonies strong.

Pollin, or bee-bread, is the fertilizing dust discharged by the anthers of flowers.

The man who will find a perfect, simple remedy for the cut worm has made his fortune.

Two weak families, when united, will consume little, if any, more honey than if left separate.

Give the girl a flower bed, the boy a vegetable garden; or change about if their tastes choose that way.

Keep the garden frequently stirred; if you don't you will soon have to stir to get any crop—except weeds.

It is the best to plant the poles first, then the beans, when you raise lima, unless you have the improved bush variety.

If all the fruit you wish to send to market is not first-class make two grades of it. Don't mix in the same case, box or barrel.

Red clover secretes much honey, yet it is beyond the reach of common bees, but Italian bees store honey from it to a considerable extent.

President James M. Smith says of wood ashes: "I have used them in preference to any fertilizer I could get for potatoes for many years."

Plant the late potatoes just as soon as you can get the ground ready. In this way you get ahead of the bug and save much work and expense.

You need not be in a hurry about planting beans; after the corn and potatoes are all in, and even under a good growing headway, will be time enough.

Grape vines should be cut back each year within a few buds of the old growth, but even when this is neglected most excellent crops of fruit are sometimes produced.

Kidney beans are sometimes very profitable, but the market is more liable to be overstocked with them than with the white marrowfat, the pea or the navy bean.

Some of those who have been accustomed to eating buttermilk-flavored butter washed with water, but after they use it for awhile they object to the other kind.

The Bad Lands. The Bad Lands are an immense barren desert in the Dakotas, Wyoming and Northwestern Nebraska, west, south and southeast of the Black Hills. They extend from the North Fork of the Platte to the South Fork of the Cheyenne River, lying mostly between 103 and 105 degrees of longitude. The estimated area is 60,000 square miles. The land in question is composed at the surface of white and yellowish indurated clays, sands, marls and occasionally a thin bed of sandstone and lime. The soil abounds in the most marvellous fossil formations on the globe.—Star-Sayings.

Butter can be salted too much when it is dry salted, but not when it is brine salted. The latter method requires the most salt and the least labor, besides being sure to salt the butter evenly.

Don't plant beans with the supposition that they require poor soil to make a good crop. To be sure, they may produce a meager crop, where wheat or corn would not, but poor soil is not necessary to make them do well.

Every farmer should have a supply of grapes. Once well started the grape vine is long lived and very productive. Set in good ground and trained to a trellis, or on an old wall even, they are almost sure to produce fruit every season.

Adopt some good pattern of hive and stick to it. Choose those that are so exact that every part of each will fit with that part of another. This is important, as many advantages are gained by the interchange of frames and other parts.

Mrs. L. B. Baker, of Lansing, Mich., in relating a four-year's experience in the apiculture before a State convention, said she had found bee-keeping more profitable, and enjoyable than her former occupation of keeping boarders.

When brine salting there is no use in waiting for the butter to absorb the brine when it is put into the churn; if you are ready to print or pack, give the churn a few turns, draw off the brine and the butter will be as salt as if it were allowed to remain in the brine for an hour.

Bees, small fruits and poultry, make a good combination. If you know how to manage a very nice living can be obtained. Each will assist the other and during the different seasons the profits of one or the other can tide over any deficiency of the other. You should add one or the other to your poultry and see how it pays.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Plaids are the rage of the season. Baby ribbon is much in use this season.

Victoria taught her daughters to bake bread. Thin taffeta silk is used for lining nice dresses.

Silver galloon is much used on gray bonnets. Tormentor yellow is used to lighten black toilets.

Soft caps are worn on sea voyages instead of toques. Lace, tinsel and silk muslin butterdies appear every where.

Knot rings are still much admired by school and city girls. White crepe parasols have a vandyke of gold braid on each edge.

Wash suits in gingham effects are for blouses and children's suits. Satin-lace velvet ribbon is a "rage" for large rosettes called a chou.

Castor shades of gloves are worn with the fashionable striped cheviot. Straw lace is fragile and costly, but striking on black silk costumes.

"Frosted" suzars are in fancy plaid, with a sheer-lace frosting over them. The garment Miss Fair, of California, wore at her wedding cost over \$100,000.

Toques of straw braid sewed on a frame are more stylish than those of solid straw. There are fifty-eight schools for women in Tokio, Japan, attended by 3528 pupils.

No first class modiste will fit a dress over a corset-corer and warrant it to give satisfaction. Belva Lockwood is said to make at least \$5000 a year from her practice of law in Washington.

Indoors many satin slips are seen with a long process of lace, net or crepe open to the waist. The silk blazer is an exceedingly coquettish and comfortable negligee to wear over a gauze or lace bodice.

A young woman carried off the highest honors at the June examinations at Cambridge (England) University. The Alexandra orchid is the favorite flower of the Princess of Wales. Queen Victoria likes best Neapolitan violets.

A dry goods concern down in Birmingham, Ala., offers its lady patrons free street car tickets to return to their homes. America boasts of the only woman traffic manager in the person of Mrs. Charles Haines, recently appointed on the Medina Valley (N. Y.) Road.

The Episcopal Convention of Ohio has decided to remove all restrictions upon women voting at parish meetings and holding office in the church. Some of the Parisian night robes are decorated with colored trimmings, thin bands being used for collar, cuffs and a straight strip down the front.

A very handy sash has just been introduced, which combines a sash and a belt. It adjusts the blouse securely and at the same time supports the skirt. One of the incongruities of fashion is a lace or silk-gauze dress with a high collar of seal, sable or monkey fur tightly buttoned about the neck.

Streams of ribbon velvet are now used to tie up bouquets. Green is a favorite and the loops are often run up among the roses, daisies and peonies. The gauntlet cuff has reappeared on traveling and sporting gloves. It is made of wash leather which does not shrink by contact with soap and water.

The ten gown of the Oriental beauty has been adopted by the Gotham belle. The material used is a crinkle cloth woven with gold threads and worn with a silk petticoat. Miss Juliet Carson is now the professor of cooking and household economy in Rutgers Female College, New York, and her lectures are said to be very popular among the students.

Queen Victoria's lameous has now become so pronounced that she has given up her habit of standing after dinner in the gallery at Windsor, and as soon as she gets into the drawing-room a chair is brought and she sits down. White summer gowns are made up with white draperies shot with balls of chenille or pearl. The white China silks, thickly dotted with petit pois spots and trimmed with Venetian point lace, makes a dress that an Empress might wear in State.

Miss Ida E. Bower, who has just graduated from the department of music in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, is the first colored female graduate of that department. She is an accomplished violinist and has composed some excellent music.

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Dr. Jacobs' Pain Expeller is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above mentioned ailments, and is sold by all Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Jacobs, Philadelphia, Pa.

Beecham's Pills cure Sick-Headache.

Dr. JACOBS' OIL CURES PERMANENTLY SPRAINS AND STRAINS.

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