

Rye is the bread-grain of eastern and central Europe, and Russia alone produces many more bushels of this than the United States produces of wheat and rye together.

Egypt employs 2500 convicts upon its public works at a very small cost to the country. When the plans of Dr. Crookshank, Director-General of Prisons, are completed, the time of 4000 other prisoners will be profitably employed.

Everyone who takes the slightest interest in natural history will be sorry to learn that the kangaroo is in danger of being extinguished. Its skin is so valuable that large numbers of young kangaroos are killed, and high authorities are of opinion that, unless the process is stopped, Australians will soon have seen the last specimen of this interesting animal.

Bankruptcy in England ranks next to a high crime. If a member of Parliament lose his property and be adjudicated a bankrupt, he at once loses his seat in that august body. A mayor, alderman, councillor, guardian, overseer, member of school board, highway board, burial board, or select vestry, also forfeits his office if he prove so delinquent in his business affairs as to be unable to pay his debts.

"Yankee talent is forging its way everywhere," boasts the Chicago Sun. "At the Paris Exposition it occupies a lofty place; yes, very lofty, especially in the shape of elevators on the Eiffel Tower. The Parisians were unable to make an elevator to mount the entire distance of this wonderful structure and were compelled to give the contract to an American firm with the stipulation that nothing but French material should be used in its construction."

The Dixon (Cal.) Tribune does not believe the United States Fish Commissioners have benefited California. It says they introduced the catfish, which have multiplied so fast and are so voracious that they have driven many other kinds of the best food fish out of the waters of the State. They introduced carp, a species of fish that are a network of bones and tasteless and unpalatable as sawdust, and these fish have multiplied until now the Sacramento and its tributaries and the adjacent marshes are literally alive with them.

Some interesting statements regarding the extension of the area of cultivated lands in the United States are presented in a report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture. It appears that the area under the four principal arable crops—corn, wheat, oats and cotton—increased from 128,000,000 acres in 1879 to 159,000,000 acres in 1888. This represents an expansion in nine years of the area under those crops of 31,000,000 acres, or an extent of land more than equaling the entire area of the three northern New England States.

According to the Washington Star General M. C. Meigs has suggested to the Commissioner of Pensions that "the flags borne in battle by the soldiers of the United States and those captured by them in war be hung around the walls of the Pension Office building. He says also that the intent of all the acts of Congress regarding the captured flags is that they shall be displayed in some proper public place. Commissioner Tanner agrees with this suggestion, but is of the opinion that the roof of the Pension building, which leaks badly, should be mended before the battle flags are hung about the walls."

The Rev. Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Johnstown for ten years. He declares that danger has been apprehended from the bursting of the reservoir for twenty-five years. About twenty years ago an alarm was given in the middle of the night, and the inhabitants were all ready to fly to the mountains at a moment's notice. The danger passed, however, and the town escaped. But it was a common thing for the streets to become filled with water from the river, and this fact helped maintain a fatal feeling of security, until the flood from above was actually heard roaring down the great gorge.

At the recent Mormon conference George Q. Cannon read the statistics of the church. There are 12 apostles, 70 patriarchs, 3719 high priests, 11,805 elders, 2069 priests, 2292 teachers, 11,610 deacons, 81,899 families, 115,915 officers and members and 49,302 children under eight years of age; a total Mormon population of 153,911. The number of marriages for six months ending April 6, 1889, was 530; births, 3754; new members, 488; excommunications, 113. Many young men are leaving the Territory to take up land elsewhere. The saints, Cannon said, had been called together to build up Zion, and this scattering must be stopped.

An old actor, painting his face to look youthful, is "making up" for lost time.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

MOMENTOUS TASK OF COUNTING THE PEOPLE.

It Will Require a Force of Over 40,000 Men and Cost \$8,000,000—Curious Facts in Relation to This Big Job.

In a big room in the attic of the Interior Department at Washington is one of the most interesting collections in the possession of the Government, and yet there are not a hundred people in the city who know of its existence. In this room are thousands of leather bound books of all sizes, lettered on the backs, as the case may be, "First Census," "Second Census," etc. These books are the original returns made by the enumerators in taking every census from the year 1790, when the first census was taken, down to 1880, the year of the last census.

Prior to the year 1850 only the names of the heads of families were taken, but when the census of that year was collected the name of every individual in the United States was enumerated. This room consequently contains the name of every man, woman and child who has been born or who has lived in this country since the first day of June, 1850. I do not think many people know of this, and at some time it may be of the greatest use to lawyers and others who are engaged in the search for missing heirs, and who want to ascertain whether a certain person was living at a particular time.

Preparations are now well under way for the eleventh census, and the tremendous amount of executive ability that is required of the Superintendent to start the machine cannot be appreciated by an outsider unless he has some practical knowledge of the task.

The fact that there are to-day 15,000,000 more people in this country than there were in 1880 is in itself an assurance that the work of the eleventh census will be much greater than was that of 1880.

Another fact will also attest to the magnitude of the eleventh census, and that is that it will be a centennial one, and therefore one of the greatest importance. It will also be the census of the greatest nation on earth, as neither in Russia nor in China, the most populous countries in the world, is a census of any importance ever taken.

The first duties of the Superintendent are to district the entire country, preparatory to making a count, with a view of accurate enumeration of the population.

Congress allows the Superintendent 175 supervisors, and besides these a good-sized army of assistants, numbering some 42,000 people all told, to assist him in the work. With the exception of the First Assistant Postmaster-General no officer of the Government has such a large force under his immediate direction as the Superintendent of the Census.

This districting of the country is left entirely to the discretion of the Superintendent, who may give an entire State—as, for instance, New York—to one supervisor, or he may divide one State among four, five or six supervisors, according to the population, the territory to be covered and the general features of the country. Suitable men for the position of supervisor have to be obtained, men who are thoroughly acquainted with the country for which they are to be held responsible.

The duties of the supervisor are similar to those of the Superintendent, although on a smaller scale, and are almost as multitudinous and varied. They have to redistrict their division and recommend to the Superintendent for appointment suitable men, called enumerators, of which there will be about 40,000. In 1880 there were 32,000, and with an estimated increase of 15,000,000 in the population, it is very probable that fully 40,000 men will be required to take the census of 1890.

These enumerators having been duly appointed by the supervisor receive a formidable book of instructions, consisting of thirty pages, and proceed to take the census. This book of instructions is prepared by the office in Washington, and covers almost every case which is likely to arise when the enumerator is engaged in his arduous labors. Their duties commence on June 1, 1890, and in cities have to end in fifteen days, and in the country within thirty days.

Those who think the duties of an enumerator are easy, and who accept the place with that idea, will be doomed to disappointment. To give some idea of the various schedules which these enumerators have to carry around with them from house to house it is only necessary to mention some of them:

Schedule of population, schedule of agriculture, schedule of manufacturers, schedule of mortality and vital statistics, to say nothing of supplementary and special schedules relating to the deaf, blind, insane, criminals and indigent, manufactures, banks and every other conceivable branch of business.

An additional schedule to those formulated ten years ago is a schedule relating to veteran soldiers and sailors, their widows and children. Also as to the number of mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons to be found in the country. And in case Superintendent Porter decides not to collect the statistics of recorded indebtedness of the country by special agents this information will also be collected by the enumerators. Should this not be done by the latter employes it will necessitate a personal visit by special agent to every county seat in the country. As there are nearly 3000 counties, this in itself will be an immense task.

It is absolutely impossible to tell what the census will cost. An appropriation has been made of \$6,400,000, but in all probability it will take fully \$8,000,000 to complete the work. This is exclusive of printing, for which a special appropriation of \$1,500,000 is made, including the printing of the volumes. The pay of enumerators consumes the largest part of the appropriation. In 1880 it amounted to over \$3,300,000, and this year it will probably reach over \$4,000,000, especially as the population of the country will in 1890 be somewhere in the neighborhood of 65,000,000.—New York Press.

Newspaper Men at Johnstown.

A special despatch from Johnstown to the Washington Post gives an interesting description of the hardships of the newspaper men who were sent to write up the flood. It says:

"The correspondents were in a terrible condition. Some of them had started from their offices without a change of clothing, and had managed to buy a flannel shirt or two and some footwear, including the absolutely necessary rubber boots, on the way. Others had no extra coin, and were wearing the low cut shoes which they had in New York. One or two of them were so worn out that they turned dizzy and sick at the stomach when they attempted to write. But the work had to be done. Just south of the telegraph office stands a two-story frame building in a state of dilapidation. It is flanked on each side by a shed, and its lower story, with an earth floor, is used for the storage of fire bricks. The second story floor is full of great gaps, and the entire building is as draughty as a sieve and as dusty as a country road in a drought. The correspondents took possession of the first floor, using the sheds as day outposts. Some old barrels were found inside. They were turned up on end, some boards were picked up out doors and laid on them, and seats were improvised out of the fire bricks. Candles were borrowed from the telegraph men, who were hammering away at their instruments and turning pale at the prospect, and the work of sending despatches began.

"No man had assuaged his hunger. Not a man knew where he was to rest. All that the operators could take, and a great deal more, was filed, and the correspondents began to think of themselves. Two tents, a colored cook and provisions had been sent up from Pittsburgh for the operators. The tents were pitched on the side of the hill just over the telegraph "office," and the colored cook utilized the natural gas of a brick kiln just behind them. The correspondents procured little or nothing to eat that night. Some of them plodded wearily across the Pennsylvania bridge and into the city, out of the Baltimore and Ohio tracks and into the car in which they had arrived. There they slept, in all their clothing, in miserably cramped up positions on the seats. In the morning they had nothing to wash in but the polluted waters of the Conemaugh. Others, who had no claim on the car, moved to pity a night watchman who took them to a large barn in Cambria City. There they slept in the hayloft, with the tuneful piping of hundreds of mice, the snorting of horses and cattle, and the nocturnal dancing of dissipated rats and the solemn rattle of cow chains.

"In the morning all hands were out bright and early sparring for food. The situation was desperate. There was no such thing in the place as a restaurant or a hotel; there was no such thing as a store. The few remaining houses were overcrowded with survivors who had lost all. They could get food by applying to the relief committee. The correspondents had no such privilege. They had plenty of money, but there was nothing for sale. They could not beg nor borrow, and they wouldn't steal. Finally they prevailed upon a pretty Pennsylvania mountain woman, with fair skin, gray eyes, and a delicious way of saying 'You 'un's,' to give them something to eat. She fried them some tough pork, gave them some bread, and made them some coffee without milk and sugar. The first man that stayed his hunger was so glad that he gave her \$1, and that became her upset price. It cost \$1 to go in and look around after that."

A "sandwich man," in New York parlance, is a man who walks along the streets between two advertising signs, strapped over his shoulders.

A Lucky Newspaper Man.

Stories of the generosity of that most genial of Philadelphia philanthropists, Mr. George W. Childs, the publisher of the Ledger of that city, are so numerous that they are now, I must admit, rather lacking in novelty. The latest, however, which is a tale of how good fortune came through him to a Quaker City newspaper man, is so charmingly characteristic of the Ledger's owner that I am constrained to add it to the already long list. The young journalist upon whom the fates have smiled, Mr. Melville Phillips, one of the brightest of the bright writers on the Press, had been industriously at work for some time putting into shape the personal reminiscences of Mr. Childs, which appear in the current issue of Lippincott's Magazine, and was thus called into close contact with the philanthropist on numerous occasions.

Some time ago, it seems, Mr. Phillips bought at that beautiful Philadelphia suburb, Wayne, which was built by Mr. Childs, a model dwelling, paying \$2000 in cash therefor, and allowing the \$5000 balance to go on a mortgage. When he had finished his work on the article referred to he showed it to Mr. Childs, who thoroughly approved it, and asked him to take it to the editor of Lippincott's, who promptly accepted it, and presented him with a check for \$1000 in return. Highly elated, Mr. Phillips carried the news to the Ledger office, and Mr. Childs, after rejoicing with him over his good fortune, remarked: "I have something else for you here!" Whereupon he opened a drawer of his desk and presented Mr. Phillips with a cancellation of the mortgage on his Wayne property.—Town Topics.

An Apparatus for Burning Water.

What may prove to be the most important invention of modern times, and one that will revolutionize the manufacturing industries and, in fact, all commerce, has been invented at Phillips, Wis., by Rev. M. Alley. Mr. Alley has studied thoroughly and exhaustively for the past ten years the subject of combustion, in the attempt to invent an apparatus to cause the consumption of smoke in large furnaces. Not succeeding in that beyond a certain limit, he at last applied himself to the invention of a device to bring about the burning of water, which he has at last accomplished. The apparatus consists of a tank of water, which would be the boiler of a furnace, a pipe leading from the tank to the fireplace, into the burner. The burner is very simple, being only a piece of gas-pipe, varying in size according to the intensity of the fire used and filled with scraps of iron or coils of wire. This burner lies over the fire, and steam passing through it is heated to such a high temperature that when it issues from the orifices in the pipe it is immediately transformed into its component gases and burned, producing a heat many times greater than that of coal. The most important part of the invention is a valve which allows the water to enter the burner in quantities sufficient to its needs. The fuel used is diminished three-fourths, and the heat produced increased many fold. One of these has been in use on a common cook stove in Phillips for several months, but not many outside of that locality have heard of it. A few days ago its operations were witnessed by Milwaukee capitalists, who were greatly excited about it, one remarking that it seems almost like witchcraft.—Chicago Herald.

Queen Victoria's Genealogy.

Sometimes we are puzzled to remember how Queen Victoria came to inherit the throne of England. We remember that she was the daughter of the Duke of Kent, the niece of her immediate predecessor on the throne. Here is a paragraph for your scrap-book, giving the names of the lines of rulers through whom the simple-hearted daughter of the wise Duke and Duchess of Kent came to the English throne:

"Queen Victoria is the niece of William IV., who was the brother of George IV., who was the son of George III., who was the grandson of George II., who was the son of George I., who was the sister-in-law of William III., who was the brother of Charles II., who was the son of Charles I., who was the son of James I., who was the cousin of Elizabeth, who was the sister of Mary, who was the sister of Edward VI., who was the son of Henry VIII., who was the son of Henry VII., who was the cousin of Richard III., who was the uncle of Edward V., who was the son of Edward IV., who was the cousin of Henry VI., who was the son of Henry V., who was the brother of Richard II., who was the son of Edward I., who was the son of Henry III., who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard I., who was the son of Henry II., who was the cousin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry I., who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror, 800 years ago."

Idaho shows evidence of rapid development. In 1880 it cast 7000 votes for delegate, and in 1888 more than 16,000. In the same time it increased its annual expenditures for public schools from \$9000 to \$140,000. Of its 55,000,000 acres of land 25,000,000 are grazing and 15,000,000 agricultural lands.

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Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a free trial package of Lano's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an uneasy complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a free sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large-size package 50 cents.

There are ninety-seven cotton mills in India, which consumed 283 million pounds of cotton last year.

For 24 years Dobbin's Electric Soap has been imitated by unscrupulous soap makers. Why? Because it is best of all and has an immense sale. Be sure and get Dobbin's and take no other. Your grocer has it, or will get it.

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Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 Shoe, shown in cut below, is made of the best calf, on lasts modeled for the foot; smooth inside as hand-sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet. Every pair warranted.

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If your dealer will not get you the kind or style you want, send your order direct to his factory, with the price enclosed, and they will send you by return mail, postage free, consequently no matter where you live, you can always get W. L. DOUGLAS'S SHOES. Be sure and state size, giving full instructions how to get a perfect fit.

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