

Hohenlohe's Caprice

The German Cardinal Has Again Roused the Ire of Pope Leo.

WHAT CAUSED THE TROUBLE

Hohenlohe is a Brother of the Chancellor of the German Empire and May Be a Very Important Factor in Electing the Next Pope.

ROME, June 3.—The sensation of the hour in Rome is the new rupture between Leo XIII and Cardinal Hohenlohe. The cardinal, who is the brother of the German chancellor, has long enjoyed the reputation of being the most eccentric member of the sacred college. He has always affected a particularly independent attitude toward the Vatican. In 1876 Bismarck had intended to appoint his eminence to the post of German ambassador to the holy see. Pope Pius, however, whose relations with the cardinal were strained, absolutely refused to have any official dealings with him. Leo XIII is not much more favorably inclined toward the cardinal than was his predecessor. In 1885 his eminence caused a scandal in the Catholic world by publicly and defiantly going to call on Doellinger, the head of the "Old Catholics." A few years later he set out for Germany without thinking it necessary to attend to the formalities, exacted by papal etiquette, of first asking the pope to grant him leave of absence. Leo XIII was much incensed by this offense to discipline, and for over five years he doors of the pope's apartments at the Vatican were closed against the cardinal.

The Cardinal's Latest.

Leo XIII has been exasperated anew. Some days ago the cardinal was indiscreet enough to attend an official banquet tendered to honor Crispien by the Italian minister of foreign affairs, Baron Blasi. At this banquet he proposed the health of the premier in most flattering terms.

On hearing what had happened, the pope had a violent fit of anger. Next morning he sent for the cardinal and bitterly reproached him for his conduct, which the holy father declared to be unworthy of a prince of the church.

The cardinal did his best to exonerate himself, but Leo XIII would not listen to his defense, and his eminence was ordered to leave Rome at once and make a month's retreat at a villa which he owns in Cadenabbia, near Lake Como. There he is now meditating.

The indignation of the pope is quite intelligible, for, despite the improvement in the relations of the holy see and Italy, the Vatican affects to ignore the Quirinal officials. Nobody holding office at the Italian court is ever received by his holiness. Under these circumstances it was only natural that Cardinal Hohenlohe's blunder should make a hubbub. Nothing of the kind had occurred since 1870.

Hohenlohe's Importance.

Exceptional importance is, of course, lent to the affair by the prominence of the erratic cardinal's position. Should Prince Hohenlohe remain chancellor—and even if he should not—it is probable that his red-robed brother will play a conspicuous part in the election of the next pope.

At the coming conclave he will be the spokesman of the German government and consequently of the whole triple alliance. In fact, it is tolerably sure that he will try to act as the grand elector at that gathering. With Cardinal Galimberti and Cardinal Coppola, who is in high favor in Berlin, he may form a trio which will possibly have great influence and almost certainly control the votes of the German, Austrian and other members of the sacred college.

The date of the next conclave is still uncertain, but it is likely that it will be held this month. Should it be delayed beyond it will hardly be held until December. Leo XIII changes his mind so suddenly at times that it is rash to predict anything about his plans. The odds, however, are that no new cardinal will be created till the end of the year. And it seems probable that, even if he should be notified about his hat before—that he will get it soon or late is certain—Mgr. Satolli will remain at Washington till March.

Satolli to Get the Hat.

Leo XIII is much gratified at the success of Mgr. Satolli's efforts to promote concord in the church in the United States. It is said that he sent the delegate a letter quite recently expressing his satisfaction.

There is reason to believe that Mgr. Satolli was the dignitary whom Leo XIII nominated cardinal in petto a few years ago. The authority for this is one of the highest prelates at the Vatican.

A most important discovery has just been made in the Vatican archives. A number of documents of vital interest to the history of the Catholic church have been revealed. These documents embrace a period extending from the pontificate of Innocent III (A. D. 1198) to that of Benedict XIV (A. D. 1758). They contain lists of all the bishops appointed throughout the Catholic world during the time in question, over five centuries, together with many other details of much moment. It is proposed to publish them ere long. Savants will watch for them.

The present prefect of the archives is Cardinal Galimberti. Leo XIII is much gratified at the discovery.

Crops Benefited In Nebraska.

OMAHA, June 3.—Reports from all parts of the state tell of good rains, which, in addition to the showers of last week, place the ground in the best condition it has been for several years. A dispatch from Nelson, Neb., states that the rain is the first which has experienced in 18 months. This leaves no section of the state without moisture.

Missionary Property Burned.

SHANGHAI, June 3.—Intelligence has been received here that between May 20 and May 31 the French Catholic and English and American missionary property at Ching-Poo, capital of the province of Szechuen, western China, was destroyed by rioters. The missionaries are reported to be safe in the officials' yamens.

Oklahoma Bank Closed.

OKLAHOMA, O. T., June 3.—The Oklahoma National bank went into voluntary insolvency and transferred all its business to the First National bank. The bank failed in 1893, passing into the hands of a receiver and finally reopening, but could not regain its lost prestige.

Destructive Storm In Texas.

GALVESTON, June 3.—By a severe hailstorm at Point Rock, Church county, many sheep were killed and injured. The storm was short of duration and covered only a small area.

DEBS SPEAKS OUT.

He Issues a Pronouncement Before Beginning His Imprisonment.

TERRE HAUTE, June 3.—Before going to jail to serve out the sentence imposed by Judge Woods Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway union, issued a circular to members of the order, from which the following is taken:

"A cruel wrong against our great and beloved order, perpetrated by William A. Woods, United States circuit judge, has been approved by the United States supreme court. Our order is still the undaunted friend of the toiling masses, and our battle cry now as ever is the emancipation of labor from degrading, starving and enslaving conditions. We have not lost faith in the ultimate triumph of truth over perjury, of justice over wrong, however exalted may be the stations of those who perpetrate the outrages. I need not remind you, comrades of the American Railway union, that our order, in the pursuit of the right, was confronted with a stern opposition such as never before was visited upon a labor organization. The battle fought in the interest of starving men, women and children stands forth in the history of labor struggles as the great 'full moon strike.' It was a battle on the part of the American Railway union fought for a cause as holy as ever aroused the courage of brave men.

"What has been your reward for your splendid courage and manly sacrifice? Our enemies say they are summed up in one word, 'defeat.' They point to the battlefield and say, 'Here is where the host of the American Railway union went down before confederated enemies of labor.' Brothers of the American Railway union, even in defeat our rewards are grand beyond expression. True it is that the sons of brutish force and darkness who have drenched the earth with blood choke over the victory. They point to the black-listed heroes of the American Railway union, idle and poor, and count upon their surrender. Their hope is that our order will disband, that prison will do the work. In this supreme juncture I call upon the members of the American Railway union to stand by their order. In God's own good time we will make the despots' prisons, where the innocent men suffer, monumental."

To Start For Buzzards Bay.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—According to present arrangements, Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Olney, with their households, will leave Washington for their summer homes on the Massachusetts coast next Wednesday morning. Mr. Olney's summer residence at Falmouth is only 15 miles from Gray Gables. Owing to the press of public business, neither the president nor the attorney general will accompany their families, but will join them about two weeks later.

A Tariff Date Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Chief Justice Fuller handed down the opinion of the court in the case of the United States versus Burr and Hardwick, involving the date when the present tariff law went into effect. The decision was that this did not occur until Aug. 28, 1894, when the bill became a law, notwithstanding the law itself fixed the date as Aug. 1. The case was regarded by the government as of great importance and was advanced.

Madrid's Captain General Shot.

MADRID, June 3.—A sensation has been caused here by the shooting of the captain general of Madrid. A lieutenant in the army has for some time past been paying his address to the captain general's daughter, and today he requested her hand in marriage. The captain general refused the lieutenant's request, and some hot words were exchanged, resulting in the lieutenant drawing a revolver and shooting the captain general.

The Cordage Trust Receivers.

BOSTON, June 3.—In the United States circuit court today Judge Colt appointed John I. Waterbury of Morristown, N. J., and William E. Strong of Strong & Cadwalader as receivers of the United States Cordage company on petition of E. Rollins Morse of this city as representative of the creditors. It has been known for some time that the company was in financial difficulties.

A Steamer Launched at Bath.

BATH, Me., June 3.—The steamer Salacia, for the Maine Coast Navigation company, was launched here today from the New England yard and was christened by Miss Eleanor, daughter of General Hyde of the Bath Iron works, with a bottle of American champagne. The boat is a propeller, and will run from Portland to Booth Bay.

Few Operatives Returned.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 3.—The gates of the Pawtucket mill, at Central Falls, were thrown open this morning for such workmen as desired to return. Before the shutting down of the mill 125 weavers were employed out of a total force of 300 operatives. Today 15 weavers went to work, with a few operatives in other departments.

Miss Grogie's Body Found.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 3.—The body of Jennie Grogie, the young girl who met death by drowning yesterday, was washed ashore today fully a mile from the spot where the accident occurred. An inquest will be held, when it will be decided whether her escort, young Thompson, is responsible for the unfortunate girl's death.

Turkey's Favorite Role—Promising.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 3.—The Turkish government has promised the representatives of the powers that full satisfaction will be given for the outrageous behavior of the Turkish gendarmerie at Mus, who forcibly entered the residence occupied by the foreign envoys and committed several outrages.

Passed a Wreck at Sea.

BOSTON, June 3.—The British steamer Salamancia, Captain Hutchinson, arrived today from Puerto Rico, and reports having passed a wreck yesterday east of the South Shore light. The wreck appeared to be half of a vessel and was about 75 feet long. It lies directly in the path of navigation.

English Crop Prospects.

LONDON, June 3.—The Times today prints a gloomy review of the English crop prospects. It says that much of the spring grain is no further advanced than generally in the middle of April. The fruit crop it appears, has also suffered from the drought in Kent.

A Small Bank In Trouble.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Comptroller Eckels today received a telegram stating that the First National bank of Pella, Ia., had closed its doors. Frank Examiner Howard was placed in charge. The bank has a capital of \$50,000. The cause of the suspension is not known.

THE MURDER OF HARRIS

Wasself Entangled In an Ugly Looking Web of Circumstances.

HAD BEEN IN THE VICINITY.

The Accused Man Attempts to Prove an Alibi, but There Are Many Flaws In His Story—Identified by a Coachman and a Grocer.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The latest suspect captured by the police in connection with the murder of Ferdinand Harris, the colored butler of M. C. D. Borden, is Charles Wasself, who has been living for the past two months with Alexander Guinzberg at 435 West Twenty-seventh street.

He was arrested by Policeman Heyman of the West Twentieth Street station, after two days' search by the police. All the evidence the police have against Wasself is given by Guinzberg, who told the story of his suspicions at police headquarters last Thursday. Guinzberg is a life insurance agent, and has known Wasself for a number of years. Both are Russians.

In 1892 Wasself was convicted of passing a forged check for \$40 on Guinzberg, and he was sent to the Elmira reformatory, where he remained till about eight weeks ago, when he was discharged.

He came to New York, and Guinzberg, taking pity on him, gave him board and lodgings in his house until he could find work.

On Monday last, the day of the murder of Harris, Wasself left the house and did not return until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he came in drenched with rain. His manner excited Guinzberg's suspicions. The next day after he had gone out Edward Tannoy of 227 Hudson street came to Guinzberg and told him how Wasself had tried to pass a bogus check for \$50 upon him. It was signed with Guinzberg's name.

Suspicion Aroused.

When Wasself did not return, it was decided to report the matter to the police, and it was then that Guinzberg, who had read the stories of the Harris murder in the newspapers, first began to suspect Wasself might be one of the men who visited Mr. Borden's house on the day of the murder.

He corresponded almost exactly to the description given of the shorter of the two men. He told the police his suspicions, and after Wasself's arrest he was identified by two men at the Twentieth Street police station.

One of these was Albert Volkert, a grocer of 2905 Third avenue, who, it seems, was passing the Borden home last Monday afternoon just after the shooting and saw the man come out of the basement and go up the street. He picked out Wasself at once among 14 men who were placed in line by Acting Captain Lynch.

The other man who identified Wasself was Charles Smith, the coachman of Shepard Knapp, who, although he hesitated at first, finally declared that the prisoner strikingly resembled one of the men he saw leaving the Borden house.

Joseph Tupa, the colored man who also saw the men in West Fifty-sixth street just after the shooting, was there, but he could not identify Wasself.

It is said that Katie Murphy, the kitchen maid, who is now with the Borden family at Oceanic, N. J., will be brought to the city for the purpose of identifying Wasself.

Guinzberg says his suspicions were first aroused when Wasself came home on Monday afternoon by his evident attempt to conceal something in his right trousers pocket, which bulged out, and every time he moved he would make a clinking sound. He kept his hand over his pocket all the time, just as the man did who was seen running away from the Borden house.

Wasself's Faulty Alibi.

When Wasself left the house Tuesday he wore one of Guinzberg's coats, a blue serge, instead of his own, which was a shabby black chevot. After that he was not seen until his arrest yesterday.

Volkert's story is that he followed the two men from Fifty-sixth street on Monday afternoon last to a saloon at Fifty-first street and Park avenue. While there he says he overheard the smaller man say something in a low tone to his companion about "killing a nigger" up the street. He knew nothing at that time about the shooting of Harris.

Wasself has told the police that on the day of the murder he went to Williamsburg to look for work and did not return until noon. He stopped in a book store in Second avenue and then went to Guinzberg's house. He admits that he went away early the next morning fearing arrest for passing the forged check upon Tannoy.

The police say that there are fatal flaws in Wasself's attempt to prove an alibi, for he cannot remember the name or address of the bookseller whose store he said he visited.

Wasself also says that he first heard of the shooting of Harris about 3 o'clock in the afternoon from a man he met in the street. No one outside of the police and a few reporters knew anything about the murder until after 5 o'clock that evening. Shortly before 11 o'clock M. C. D. Borden, in whose house Ferdinand Harris was murdered, had a conference with Chief Conlin.

The Selby Sentence.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 3.—Admiral Stephenson has decided that it will be necessary for prosecution in admiralty to be brought against the sealer Selby, arrested by the cutter Corwin, in order to formally vindicate the schooner, because of Great Britain's refusal to renew the agreement for the sealing of arms during the closed season.

Mill Hands Return to Work.

PROVIDENCE, June 3.—About one-half of the help at the Riverside mills returned to work today. Seventeen weavers went back to work at the Manton mills. The banal number went to work in all departments at the Saxton mills. A few returned at the Delain mill. About 60 policemen were on duty near the factories.

Champion Dirnberger's Plans.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Mike Dirnberger has arrived in Buffalo, and later he left for Syracuse, where the team's circuit campaign will be laid out. If he does not enter at Albany Wednesday, his first appearance in the circuit will be at Rochester June 11.

Well Known Vocal Teacher Dead.

DETROIT, June 3.—Miss Jennie Constantine Centimeter, one of the oldest and best known vocal teachers in this country, is dead, aged 73.

INFINITY OF SPACE.

MATTERS BEYOND THE POWERS OF THE HUMAN MIND.

Still There Has Been Much Light Thrown Upon the Subject Since the Astronomers of the Seventeenth Century Declared That There Were Only One Thousand Stars.

There can be no subject more calculated to impress a man's mind with his own insignificance, compared with the overwhelming power and glory of his Creator, than the study and contemplation of the firmament in all its boundless infinity. It is not to be wondered at that from the earliest ages the subject has never failed to exercise a fascination over men, and that those who, by their genius and learning, have most nearly succeeded in solving its mysteries have always been revered and esteemed to be among the wisest men of their day. More has been done within the last 50 years than in all the rest of the world's history toward the piercing of the veil which shuts off from our eyes the beauties and mysteries of far-off realms, and doubtless, by means of the spectroscopic and increased size in the lenses of our telescopes, we shall be enabled before long to unravel still more secrets of the universe, and further add to our stock of information regarding the construction and conditions of other worlds besides our own.

The question as to whether space is finite or infinite can never be satisfactorily argued out or indeed even thought of, for the human mind is incapable of grasping the existence of a limit to space, even in its most abstract form, but the question of the infinity of worlds and their distribution in the infinity of space lies more closely within the scope of human intellect, for we have many material facts and calculations to go upon in discovering the probable answer to this most fascinating question.

Only as far back as the seventeenth century astronomers placed the number of stars in the universe as a little over 1,000, but this was absurd, as the real number visible to the naked eye is about 7,000, and perhaps treble that number can be seen by persons with exceptionally good eyesight. When the heavens, however, are examined through a telescope, the number of visible stars are enormously increased.

In fact, it has been calculated that the great Lick telescope, the most powerful yet made, reveals as many as 100,000,000! Yet what is that vast number compared with infinity? It cannot even be likened to a grain of sand on the seashore, and yet if we think the matter out carefully we shall see that the number of visible stars cannot really be infinite, for if they were the heavens would be a complete blaze of light. This, of course, we know, is far from being the case, and indeed there cannot be any doubt that, in certain parts of the heavens at least, the number of visible stars is already known, for even with the very strongest telescopes there are blank spaces which are absolutely devoid of stars below a certain magnitude or even the vestige trace of nebulous light.

These spaces are known to astronomers by the name of "coal sacks." They contain no stars fainter than the twelfth magnitude, and, in fact, appear to mark those parts of the universe which are comparatively thin. On the other hand, in other parts of the heavens we have not by any means reached the limit of telescopic resolvability. It is curious, though, that these intensely dark "holes" in the bright empyrean are mostly to be found in those parts of the heavens where most stars abound, notably in the Milky Way. These remarkable blank spots have been a favorite theme of discussion and argument among all astronomers, for, whatever the real shape or distribution of that universe may be, they point to the almost certain inference that in a particular direction at least there is an actual limit to the number of stars, and if there is a limit in one direction we have every right to suppose that such is the case in others, and that we have only to wait for telescopes strong enough to resolve those parts which are still unresolvable to discover that a point can be reached when all the stars of the universe are taken to our gaze, and that, no matter how keen the power of our mechanical vision, we can find no more.

If, now, we admit that the number of visible stars is limited, the next question to be asked is, What is the order or shape of their distribution? Various astronomers have had various theories about this matter. Herschel was inclined to think that the visible universe was in the shape of a disk, though his views in this direction were considerably modified during the later part of his life. Struve considered that the universe was in the shape of a disk of limited thickness, but infinite length—a theory which is hard to support, as, unless the ultimate extinction of light in space is believed in, that part of the heavens which lay toward the plane of the disk would necessarily shine with the brightness of the sun. The late Mr. Proctor, though finding it impossible to define any particular shape for the visible universe, as a whole, was of the opinion that the brightest part of it—namely, the Milky Way—was in the form of a spiral. This latter theory, however, has many objections to contend with. Other astronomers have had different theories on this question, but all, or nearly all, appear to admit an ultimate limit to the size of the visible universe, or, in other words, believe that the galaxy of worlds which surround us form, in fact, but an islet in the vast infinity of space.

It would appear at first sight that any attempt to solve the question of the existence of external galaxies and their distance was absolutely futile, yet such is not the case. The result of calculation is that the nearest external universe is so far distant that light from it traveling at the speed of 186,000 miles a second would take nearly 90,000,000 years to reach us!—Chambers' Journal.

Horns.

Professor Cyrus Adler, assistant curator of oriental antiquities in the United States National museum, describes an endless variety of horns made of divers material used for religious purposes. The Berbers have an instrument made of two rams' horns, joined at the ends with a metal mouthpiece. An ox's horn or a cow's horn was sounded in India in honor of the Hindoo god Siva. In Africa the tusk of the elephant is used. The Etruscans had a bronze horn, a specimen of which is in the British museum. The kurra sounded by the Brahmans was sacred and not to be blown by any one of low caste. The Jewish chofar, made of a ram's horn, is the survival of the most ancient worship. Professor Adler writes, "It is not only the solitary musical instrument actually preserved in the Moslem ritual, but the oldest form of wind instrument known to be retained in use in the world."—New York Times.

HEREDITARY.

Your strictures are unmerited; Our follies are inherited.

Directly from our grandpas they all came, Our defects have been transmitted, And we should be acquitted Of all responsibility and blame.

We are not depraved beginners, But hereditary sinners, For our fathers never acted as they should, 'Tis the folly of our grandpas That continually hampers— 'Wast a pity that our grandpas weren't good!

Yes, we'd all be reverend senators, If our depraved progenitors Had all been prudent, studious and wise; But they were quiet terrestrial, Or we would be celestial— Yes, we'd all be proper tenants for the skies!

If we're not all blameless sages, And become to the ages, And fit for principalities and powers; If we do not guide and man it, And engineer the planet,

'Tis the folly of our forefathers—not ours— Addressed Lancaster in Home and Country.

DE LESSEPS AND HIS INLAND SEA.

The Great Promoter's Scheme to Restore Fertility to Northern Africa.

The late Count de Lesseps was at one time engaged in a daring and attractive engineering scheme with which the public is not generally familiar. Its object was to create a new sea and thereby restore to fertility and civilization a large part of northern Africa.

Mr. Max de Forrest, now of Nutley, N. J., a former officer in the French army, met his famous countryman at this time. "I met Count de Lesseps," he said, "in 1851, at Gabes, in southern Tunis, where I had been ordered with a squadron of cavalry. Shortly after my arrival he came with a surveying party to make soundings for the proposed interior sea. I had orders to place at his disposal both men and horses, and the discharge of this duty brought me into almost daily communication with him until his departure.

"The interior sea at that time aroused all his enthusiasm. He brought to bear the same persuasive powers that he used when promoting the Suez and the Panama canals and enterprises. To skeptics he always replied, 'It can be done, and it will be done, if the government will give me the money to do it with.'

"His proposed area embraced the entire plain lying to the southward of the boundary line drawn from Gabes via Gafsa to Tamerza. The practicability of the scheme was supported by many facts. It was proved that an inland sea had covered in ancient times the area which it was intended to flood. The level of the land was generally below that of the gulf of Gabes. Innumerable underground streams of fresh and salt water are found in the southern part of Algeria and Tunis.

"The water was to be supplied to the inland sea from the gulf of Gabes. The tides would have a minimum depth sufficient to allow of the passage in all directions of light boats. But the most valuable result of the scheme, it was held, would be to restore the ancient fertility of the country and to oppose a barrier to the sirocco, the deadly burning wind which piles up the desert sand about the cases and finally buries them.

"M. de Lesseps dwelt on these benefits with boundless enthusiasm and imagination. Buried cities would be unearthed and the Coliseum of El Jem, now a crumbling ruin, but once approaching that of Rome in size, would be accessible to admiring tourists.

"M. de Lesseps left the work in the hands of the general staff of the French army, by whom it is now supposed to be carried on. Whether any progress is being made I do not know."—New York World.

Why a Lobster Turns Red.

Persons living at a remote distance from the natural home of the lobster think that red is the original color of that species of crustacean. The natural hue, however, is green, the beautiful bright brick color being the result of boiling, to which such creatures are subjected. Two explanations for this change in color are given, either of which appears to be tenable: Their shells contain a large per cent of iron, and the boiling process oxidizes that mineral, the change being almost exactly the same as that brought about in burning a brick. Such a change in the color of a lobster's shell can be brought about by the sun's action, but never while the lobster is living. As a rule, however, the sun's bleaching influence consumes the oxide almost as fast as it is formed, leaving the shell pure white.

The second explanation is that the original green color is due to the blue and red pigments, the blue being soluble and the red insoluble in boiling water. When the lobster is boiled, the blue pigment is dissolved, leaving the red to color the creature's shell.—St. Louis Republic.

An "Ex."

It is somewhat hard to believe this story of a Boston child of 8 years, but it is related on good authority. The child, who is a little girl named Dorothy, had been behaving very badly, as even Boston children have been known to do, and her mother said to her chidingly: "Dorothy, really I cannot be your mamma any more!"

The child made no reply, but gave her mother a quick and very arch look. By and by, after a half hour of silent and well behaved play, she came with her hat in her hand to her mother and said soberly:

"My dear ex-mamma, do you think I've been good enough so I could go out now?"—Youth's Companion.

She Was No Politician.

"Did you see all those dreadful charges the papers make against you?" said the politician's wife.

"I did," was the reply. "What am I going to do about it?"

"Why," she answered, almost sobbing, "I—I'd make that horrid editor prove every word of them, so I would."

"Prove 'em! Great guns! That's exactly what I'm anxious to keep him from doing if I can!"—Washington Star.

Trouble About Dead Flocks.

Massachusetts is inclined to claim Daniel Webster even if he was born in New Hampshire. Just here arises the trouble that by the same rule Massachusetts will have to give up Benjamin Franklin to Pennsylvania.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

According to the accounts found in the library of Nebuchadnezzar, wheat cost about 10 cents of our money a bushel and wine 11 cents a "cupful," about two quarts.

An examination of the earthen vessels found at Troy and elsewhere shows that they must have been turned on a potter's wheel, just as are those nowadays.

Hell Gate was Called by the Indians

Munahontuk ("Place of Bad Water").

SHOPPING IN EUROPE.

Women the Managers of Most of the Notion and Specialty Stores.

Outside of the large European shops of national fame a stranger hardly knows where to ask for his or her wants. The small shops include the puzzle. In a small German town, when a requisite notion was asked for at a general dry goods store, the inquirer was directed to a small notion, or what the English term a "thread and needle," shop for it. When found, it was wrapped in a newspaper, and a large pin served in the place of twine. This sounds primitive, but no one would think of complaining of the parcel's appearance, except "those particular Americans," one of whom did protest most energetically against it.

The glove shops are very small, but also well fitted up with one or two counters, comfortable seats, a decorated window and mirrors. Why is it that so many shops show mirrors directly opposite a customer, when she does not require the aid of one in her purchases, unless the idea is to keep her in a good humor? In London one of the best glove shops sells heavy down stairs and gloves and fans above. They also show glove boxes, stretchers and powder shakers in the same ones with gloves. Men sell the gloves here and only try them on when requested to. Only warranted gloves are exchanged if they rip or tear when first putting them on, and only the best qualities are warranted.

In Paris much of the same custom prevails, though the chief shops are larger, one on the Boulevard des Italiens having two windows. No better gloves can be found than are sold at the Bon Marche and Louvre, where the glove trade is immense, but the small shops have also an excellent trade. Many of the costume houses sell gloves to match each dress, which takes trade that may be called high class and higher prices. While the salespeople do not offer to try on gloves, they will do it when requested to, and all first class gloves are exchangeable under the conditions prevailing here.

Berlin abounds in glove shops, also Vienna, Hamburg, Dresden, and Munich has at least two neat ones, selling a prominent make manufactured in the outskirts of that city. Women are the clerks here and are very prominent in the mercantile circles of Europe, especially in France, where they seem born with a business tact and faculty unknown to other nations. In Berlin the display of dark red pique gloves in a pretty window was marked "New York style." Europe did not take kindly at first to large buttons, but now they are pronounced very chic. The fashion of keeping gloves of all sizes loose in a large package that was noticed in several German shops does not favorably impress an American accustomed to the neatly wrapped and boxed gloves shown in this country.

What we call notions—needles, thread, dress stays, pins, bindings, etc.—are considered small wares and haberdashery in Europe, the latter term being common in London. Threadneedle street in London probably received its name from the small wares or "thread and needle" shops that were there in bygone days. Such shops are universally carried on by women, and often the owner does dressmaking or plain sewing.—Dry Goods Economist.

Soldering Aluminium.

One of the drawbacks to the general use of aluminium has been the difficulty of soldering it. Many persons have entirely failed in their attempts to unite aluminium and other metals or to join two pieces of aluminium. A film of oxide formed upon the surface of the metal seems to be the cause of the non-adherence, and this all ordinary methods have heretofore failed to remove. Recent experiments have brought out new methods, and a compound of 50 parts of tin, 25 of aluminium and 25 of silver makes a solder that has thus far worked admirably. It is necessary to keep a clean metal surface, and this can be done by heating the aluminium to be united until the solder can be kept in a soft state for an instant after contact with the plates or sections. This causes a coating of the solder to adhere to the surface of the metal, and no further trouble is experienced. It has been suggested that the outside of aluminium articles that are to be put together should have a coating of this solder applied to their edges. If this were done, the difficulty would be removed, as the coating, already firmly fixed, would need no further preparation.—New York Ledger.

Coins of Enormous Size.

When the area and square inches of surface are