Even little Belgium spends every

Ohio produces fully one-half of the otal quantity of iron and steel roofing sold in the United States.

that the house property of Australia is more valuable, compared with population, than in Europe.

"It is somewhat of a joke," thinks the Chicago Times, "for bankrupt Spain to talk of building a navy big and powerful enough to stand any besides those of England Russia.

The total value of the crops of the United States during 1892 is estimated at \$3,000,000,000, of which the largest item is \$750,000,000 worth of hay. The animal products, including meats, dairy products, poultry and eggs, and wool, are placed at \$965,000,000 more.

A consignment of about thirty stallions, broodmares and some trotters for road and campaigning have just been sent abroad, notes the New York World. Some of the animals have been already sold, and others are taken on speculation. The idea is to introduce the American trotter to the notice of foreign horsemen.

Owing to the ruthless manner which orchid hunters and other Europeans have devastated the fauna and flora of the domains of Sarawak, Rajah Brooke has decided to prohibit the collecting of natural history specimens within his territories. Many species of valuable plants native to that region were in danger of becoming ex-

Sixty per cent. of the Hungarians more than half of the Italians, thirtyfive per cent. of the Austrians and Bohemians, twenty per cent. of British, eighteen per cent. of the Germans, forty per cent. of the Irish and ten per cent. of the Scandinavians who came to the United States between 1880 and 1890 returned to their native lands in the decade.

In spite of the substantial nature of the buildings of London fires in the great metropolis are not infrequent, observes the San Francisco Chronicle. The most destructive are those which occur in large store and ware houses but they are generally confined to the premises or block in which they originetc. The Fire Department of Lon-don, although the English seem to think it is perfect, does not begin to approach the degree of efficiency reached in many American cities. Comparative drills show that American fire laddies turn out with much more celerity than the British. Per haps when the latter cultivate spry ness to the same extent as the Yankeen fires will be less numerous and less de structive in London.

The early and deep snows in the mountains of the Northwest are causanimals, compelled to leave the hills, are the casiest kind of prey for the sportsman, the pot-hunter and the wanton slaughterer. Five hunters with four dogs killed twenty-four deer in one day, and a total of fifty-one in a six days' hunt in the Elk Creek dis trict, Oregon. The animals have been driven to the tidewater along Puget Sound, and great numbers are being killed all over the Sound region Indians over the border in British Columbia are slaughtering the deer in droves simply for their hides, leaving the carcasses untouched. A trapper found over two hundred fresh sk one camp of Indian hunters a week or

A French engineer named Bozin comes to the fore with a scheme for a comes to the fore with a scheme for a steamship on rollers or drums. These rollers are to be supplied with paddles, or creepers, and driven by engines, so that the craft will progress more like a street roller or a locomotive than an ordinary ship. This scheme is spoken of as something novel and startling In fact it appears to be identical with a scheme invented and carried forward to an experimental stage some two or three years ago. The inventor appeared somewhere in the West, and later was engaged in building a craft plan not far from New York. Of late nothing has been heard of him and his drum ship. Did M. Bozin steal the idea from the American, or is this another of the instan dependently and almost simultaneousl by different persons far removed from one another? Be that as it may, we may depend upon it that the Ame can, if alive and compos mentis, will bob up as a claimant in case M. Bozin a success of his ocean high

### BUBBLES

We blow two bubbles, one fair day,
My love and I, my love and I,
And gave them, as they salled away,
Our names, my love and I.
We said, "If these frail namesakes rise

Together in the sunny skies, ole and unbroken, till we lose among the clouds their changing hues Then we shall know that neither heart Will ever break, nor ever part From its one mate, our lifetime through

Until we die-But each keep whole, and each keep true
My precious love and I!

But ah! should either sink or break,

My love or I, my love or I,
One heart will change, and one will ache
Alas, my love and I "
We smiled to see the shining things We smiled to see the siming timings Go soaring up on viewless wings,
Fair crystal spheres of fris-light—
And reeling through the dizzy air
Flashed like a thought and vanished—where?
"Alas!" we said, "how sad and strange?
Why is it—why,
That one must die or one must change,
My happy love or 1?"

My happy love or I?"
Tis many a summer since we two,
My love and I, my love and I,
Thus sported in the bloom and dew,
My merry love and I.
Long years, with varying shade and light,
Have passed, like bubbles, out of sight;
The old tradition that we knew,
And grieved because we thought if true,
Proved false, like many a one beside—
For neither changed and neither died,
The constant hearts we had of yore
Time could but try—
Now we are one forevermore,
My darling love and I!

ow we are one forevermore,

My darling love and I!

-E. Akers, in Worthington's Magazine

## THEIR WEDDING DAY.



their secret; her check, too, told of it with a blush every time they met. And so they had plighted their troth and so they had plighted their troth morning. They were likely to make a very comely couple at the altar, with the great tombs of departed Dantins north and south of them.

Meanwhite, though everything was quite ready for the bridal procession to leave the Retreat and cross the road there was delay. It was to be a quite ready for the bridal procession to leave the Retreat and cross the road there was delay. It was to be a quite ready for the bridal procession to leave the Retreat and cross the road there was delay. It was to be a quite ready for the bridal procession to leave the Retreat and cross the road there was delay. It was to be a quite ready for the bridal procession to the testing and smiling and enjoying the perfume of the flowers which lay on the table. Still there was clearly a hinte somewhere. The smiles were somewhat forced, and the guests fell shirt said and the guests fell shirt said early now and then.

Mrs. Darling made eivil foray sintent century, if not earlier. For hinter their midst at intervals. She was evidently a strong-minded woman, as one, hor hard, incisive tone and has early the control of the mass the very 's-anctum snatch, incisive tone and has a compared to the strength of the same than the procession of the mass the very 's-anctum snatch, incisive tone and has a compared to the was the control of the mass the very 's-anctum snatch, incisive tone and has a compared to the was the control of the mass the very 's-anctum snatch, incisive tone and has a compared to the was a compared to the procession of the was the very 's-anctum snatch, incisive tone and has a compared to the was a compared to the was a compared to the was a compared to the procession of the was the control of the was the very 's-anctum statistic of the was a compared to the was a compared to the

Philip Dantin's mind was unhinged by his crime and its consequences. He lived for several weeks and then died. Before his death, however, Jack freely forgave him the cruel deed which he had wrought in a moment of jealousy that was close kin to insanity. The secret of it stayed in his own breast, though others had inklings of it. Eva Darling was a bride in good earnest three days after her bridegroom's startling entrance into the church.—Chambers's Journal.

makes in the place would have been dependent of the control of the

Industry That Gives Employment to 25,000 People-Pick ment to 25,000 People-ing and Packing the Crop.

HE wonderful growth of grape culture in New York State will come, we think, in the nature of a surprise to most readers. The grape-growing districts of the Empire State are: The Hudson River district, situated in the counties of Orange, Ulster, Rockland, Putnam and Westchester, comprising 12,500 acres; the Lake Kenka district, including Yates and Steuben Counties acres; the Lake Kenka district, in-cluding Yates and Steuben Counties, of 14,000 acres; the Seneca, Wayne and Ontario districts, aggregating 6500 acres; the Chautauqua district, along the shores of Lake Erie in Chautauqua County, New York, and in Erie County, Pennsylvania, of 10,-000 acres.

As the grand total, New York with As the grand total, New York with 43,000 acres of vineyard, is the second State in the Union in the extent and value of grape-growing, with California in the lead. The grape industry in New York gives employment to over 25,000 people, and it represents an investment of \$22,000,000.

Some idea of New York's present

Some idea of New York's present and future wealth from grape-growing can be gained from the figures col-lected three years ago by the United States Census Bureau. The vintage of States Census Bureau. The vintage of 1890 was a rare one. In that year the grape-growers of New York sold over 15,000 tons of grapes to the wineries, and they shipped 49,000 tons, or 98, 000,000 pounds of table grapes to

Eastern markets principally, while several carloads went to England. Now, that portion of the Empire State known as the ''lake region'' is Now, that portion of the Empire State known as the "lake region" is one of the best grape-growing districts in the world. We refer to the country around the five lakes—Seneca, Kenka, Canandaigua, Chautauqua and Erie. It is in this country that viticulture reaches its greatest excellence. Many vineyards are as clean and well kept as a garden, and the vines are not allowed to run riot, but they are trained to climb about three lines of wire strung from posts, each about ten feet apart. The growing shoots are trimmed back to the upper wire, which is about four feet from the ground. Thus, the vineyard presents a very uniform appearance.

The headquarters of the grape industry in New York are around Lake Kenka, a beautiful sheet of water banked on either side by rows and rows of green vines. Such is the landscape for twenty-fwo miles, and it puts one in mind of the grape districts of France and Germany. The vine-yards on Bluff Point are worth going miles to see.

of France and Germany. The vineyards on Bluff Point are worth going
miles to see.

The vineyards look their best when
the vines are ready to be stripped of
their big clusters. The grape picking
begins early in September, after the
berries put on their coats of many colors. The fruit is strewn on a background, like the figured patterns of
an Axminster carpet.

When the grape crop is ready for
picking there is a call for "help." Expert pickers and packers are then in
demand. Young men, rosy-checked
girls and gray-haired matrons come to
the vineyards from the neighboring
farms and villages. Most of the workers look eagerly forward to the grape
crop from year to year, and they depend upon "grape money" for winter
supplies.

pend upon "grape money" for winter supplies.

The gray dawn of the morning finds the workers in the vineyard while the dew is on the leaves. That is the time to see the picturesque side of grape-growing. The grape crop is picked in boxes which hold from thirty to forty pounds when they are full. 'The pickers cut off the grapes with a pair of shears, which have a coiled spring in the handle to give strength. When the boxes have been filled they are carried to the end of the rows, where there is a roadway. The boxes are gathered twice a day and carted to the packing-house. An expert picker will fill from twenty to thirty boxes a day. The workers are paid usually by the day, sometimes by the box. The wages paid to grape-pickers and packers average about one dollar per day and "board."

The number of crates and baskets required in a season to send the grape crot to market is enormous.

The number of crates and baskets required in a season to send the grape crop to market is enormous. The bulk of the Hudson River crop is shipped loosely in crates. The fruit from Western New York comes in five and ten-pound baskets. In the Lake Kenka district alone there are eight factories having an output of three million baskets.

or for to market is enormous. The bulk of the Hudson River crop is shipped toosely in crates. The fruit from Western New York comes in five and ten-pound baskets. In the Lake Kenka district alone there are eight factories having an output of three million baskets.

The number of cars sent from the New York lake region last year was as about 3800. As each car holds 2750 baskets, the reader can have some idea of the quantity of grapes that is raised in the grape country. Few baskets are found missing—the loss does not amount to one in one thousand.

The grape industry in New York was started along the shores of Kenka Lake about forty years ago. It better that the strength of the same firmly rooted about war time, say 1863. The Hudson River grape business also dates from this time. After the war money was plenty, and grapes brought fanoy prices. The result was a "boom" in the business. For several years the grape cropyielded the growers big returns. It was a time when "grape land" was held at five hundred dollars per acre. The same land to-day can be bought for less than half that figure. In those days the prices of the fruit ranged from fifteen to twenty cents per pound. Even the wine cellars paid ten cents per pound, and the wine cellars do not pay over one or two cents per pound for grapes, and they cents per pound for grapes, and they defer the day of the wine cellars do not pay over one or two cents per pound for grapes, and they

NEW YORK'S VINEYARDS, can get all the fruit they want at those

can get all the fruit they want at those prices.

The New York grape-growers have found it to their interest to organize, in order to avoid competition. The Chautauqua growers have displayed considerable energy in protecting their interests. They have organized a corporation known as the Chautauqua and North-East Grape Union, with head-quarters at Brockton. The object of the organization is a three-fold one, i., e., first, to obtain good prices for grapes; secondly, to meet the commission merchants and speculators on equal terms, and, lastly, to ship only first-class fruit. Thus, every grower who is a member is required to put his name, together with the seal of the union on his baskets, and each packer must place his number in the basket. If the packing is badly done, it can be traced to the person who did it; if the grapes are poor, they can be followed back to the grower.

The bulk of the grapes grown in New York are used for table purposes. Only one-fourth of the crop is made into wines. It is just the reverse in California, where four-fiths of the grapes are turned into wine. Now that the art of preserving grapes is understood, the growers have a long range of season in which to supply the markets. Some years ago grapes grown out-doors could not be had for love or money after December. If Mrs. Diamond-Lace wanted grapes in midwinter for her guests, she paid one dollar a pound for hot-house fruit. This winter the lady can buy all she wants at fifteen or twenty cents a ppund. — Frank Leslie's Weekly.

### SELECT SIFTINGS.

In 1882 Paris had 685,000 flats. The onion is one of the oldest of

One of the curious laws of the Korau forbids the faithful to read romances. There were 402,000 men on the field of Sadowa, of whom 33,000 were killed or disabled.

Masked men in Mansfield, Mass., entered a house and carried off its parlor organ.

Down to the year 1876 Krupp had delivered to various European Nations over 15,000 cannon.

At Borodino 250,000 French and Russians fought, and the dead and wounded numbered 78,000.

In 1364 the Royal Library of France contained twenty volumes, and was the largest possessed by any King in Europe.

An employe of a Washington hotel is able, it is said, to wash and dry over 1000 dishes an hour and put them in their proper places.

The diamond, though hard, is one of the most brittle stones. A fall on a wooden floor will sometimes crack and ruin a fine specimen.

The only instance of perfectly suc-cessful collaboration in English litera-ture is found in the dramatic works of Beaumont and Fletcher.

The manuscripts of Tasso, which are still preserved, are illegible from the immense number of crasures. the immense number of erasures, changes and emendations.

Virgilius, Bishop of Salzburg, was declared a heretic in the fourteenth century for publishing a book to prove that there were antipodes.

France, as shown by the window tax, has 2,047,000 houses of one window each, 3,658,000 of two to four, and 3,376,000 of five or more. Cedar City, Utah, boasts of over

sixty young men who are over six feet tall, and the girls of that town are very proud of their stalwart protectors. One of the most thoroughly original works in English is "Bedlam," a play in twenty-five acts. It was written by Nat Lee when contined in a madhouse.

Nat Lee when sonthed in a madhouse. Haly gives the world outside her borders 2,500,000,000 oranges; Spain, 1,400,000,000; Portugal, 80,000,000. Paraguay, 60,000,000; Florida, nearly as many as Paraguay.

The first cab applied to a locomotive in New England was put on the Tartar, belonging to the Boston & Allany. It consisted of corner posts with canvas stretched between them.

An Amsterdam lapidary has a machine which can pierce a hole as small as one one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. The holes are made in diamonds, sapphires and rubies.

# A Good Horse Story.