New York City has a school popula ion of 239,756. Of that number 50, 69 are classified as truants.

In Massachusetts the foreigners and their children constitute fifty-six per cent, of the entire population.

The farm mortgages of the country do not equal those upon city lots. The figures are: for the former. \$2,209,-148,431; for the latter, \$3,810,531,-

According to Dr. Paul Garnier, Chief Medical Officer of the Parisian Prefecture of Police, lunacy has in-creased thirty per cent. in Paris dur-ing the last sixteen years. The rela-tion of this increase to the increase in population during the same time does not ancer. not appear.

The patriotic feelings of the people The patriotic feelings of the people of Spokane, Wash., have lately been stirred to great depths because of the ascertained fact that precedence has been given in the public schools of that town to English history over American history. Indignant public opinion compelled the School Commissioners to reverse the unpatriotic order of things, states the New York Sun, and English history has been relegated to the background. legated to the background.

New York City has invested in school house property fully \$20,000, 000. According to the last official es-timate made, the value of school sites owned by the city was \$7,250,000. The schools of New York are almost The schools of New York are almost exceptional among those in large cities of the country for their free-dom from accident and panie. Undoubtedly the close fire connection has something to do with this, but the "fire drill" undoubtedly much more. Within five minutes the largest school in New York City may be cleared without confusion, danger or excitewithout confusion, danger or excite ment.

The New York Independent re The New York Independent remarks: Most people know, or ongat to know, that no such code as the "Blue Laws" was ever enacted. It had no existence except in the mind of Samuel A. Peters, whose "General History of Connecticut" has been called "the most unscrupulous and malicious of lying narratives." Peters manufactured these "Blue Laws," as he did many other astounding statements. Some of the early statutes of Some of the early statutes of ments. Some of the early statutes of Connecticut were severe; but it was never a legal offense there for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday; though so much has been said about the "Blue Laws" that intelligent people sometimes act as if they believe there used to be a complete code of legal interference with the minutest acts of personal liberty. It only shows how long a falsehood will persevere, if embodical in taking words. in taking words

Professor Francois, a French econo-mist, in a recent article places the wealth of this country at 313,000,000,-000 francs, which is equivalent to about \$62,600,000,000, and he states that the value of all the property in England, including money in circula-England, including money in circula-tion, is 265,000,000,000 francs, fortyeight billion less than this country' eight billion less than this country's wealth. The third place is given to France with 225,000,000,000, and the fourth to Germany with 161,000,000,000. The combined wealth of Italy, Spain, Russia and Austro-Hungary is only a little larger than that of the United States. These figures agree in the main with those of Mr. Mulhall, the English statistician. It weems that this country is financially eems that this country is financiall seems that this country is manaching stronger than any one country in Eu-rope, and according to the New York World's figures our banking capital is about half that of all Europe com-bined.

The pabulum of the humorous para-The pabulum of the humorous paragrapher is gradually undergoing a change as one by one the old favorites fall out of public favor or becomes thoroughly digested. The messenger boy, who has so long served as a rival to the snail and the bobtail horse car, has at last declared his independence. Boys representing the messenger service of four concerns have just run a grat road race on bicycles at Indianapolis over a rough and hilly course a little over fourteen miles in length. little over fourteen miles in length. Two Postal telegraph boys won the first and second prizes in the remarkable time of 43% minutes. Never again can the messenger boy be rated as a slow poke. This time, considering the age of the riders and the character of the course, was pronounced by experts who witnessed therace as almost phenomenal, and the twentieth century humorist will be obliged to look elsewhere than in the ranks of the little over fourteen miles in length. elsewhere than in the ranks of the message carriers for a synonym for all

PARIS PLANS SOMETHING RIVAL THE WHITE CITY.

A Telescope Through Which Visitors to the Exposition of 1900 Will Travel and Take In the Moon and Planets on the Way.

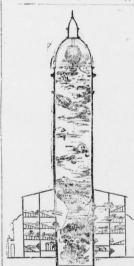
Beats the Ferris Wheel.

The Feron-Mege "Telescope," as it is termed, is one of the projected unique attractions of the Paris Exposition of 1900. In it, through mechanical appliances and scenic effects, visitors will be projected in a balloon through space, and subsequently in a boat to the depths of the ocean and the center of the earth. The building proper, as plantic by the two originators, French ar-



TELESCOPE EXTERIOR VIEW.

ts from which it takes its name, over a space of 400 square feet; be about eight stories high, and of marble. From this stone foun-



ity, but opportunity to enjoy the sations of travel under certain con-ions and within the limit of the "tel-ope." At the top of the tube the air.

plunge into the water, and as the depth of the sea are reached darkness follow the light of the artificial sun illumin

the light of the artificial sun illumin ing the earlier voyage.

From the bottom of the sen, and when the car enters a veritable hole it the ground, the air of the subternanear journey will be made to bear out the heavy dampness and oppression conse-quent on such conditions. For the las-of these series of impressions has beer reserved, perhaps not inappropriately intense heat. That is held for the mo-ment when the car reaches the sun-ment when the car reaches the sun-

FOR LAUNCHING LIFE BOATS.



THE INCLINE.

Disances for use along the coasts. Os is an apparatus for launching life bot beyond the surf line, and the other is new line device for carrying basks in which shipwrecked men are pull ashore. In the launching apparat an incline is built from the shore good distance out into the water. The life boat is held in a horizontal postic on a carriage which is let down to to



BOAT ON CARRIAGE

BOAT ON CARRIAGE.

ther is in the stern to guide the rudder. The inventor is an engineer name Poilly. The boat and sliding apparatu with the crew on board weighs abort the tentons. It has been tried successfully and has secured the commendatio of several life-saving societies.

The second contrivance is an endle rope in pulleys which is pulled or board the shipwrecked craft by a smaller that is shot out to it. The bask is suspended by the upper part of the loop and the lower part steadles the carriage as it is brought in.

THE FIELD OF ADVENTURE

An Indian Fighter's Wonderful Escape—An Elephant Tragedy—Fisherman's Fight With a Shark.

ETWEEN Beaverton, the county, Pennsylvania, situated near the site of old Fort Melintosh and the village of Poland, in Trumbull County, Ohio; is a long steep hill, called "Brady's Hill." It took its name from an interesting border adventure which occurred near its base about the year 1777.

Captain Samuel Brady, in the days of the Revolutionary War, lived on the western borders of Pennsylvania. He held a commission from the Congress of the United States, and for a part of the time commanded a company of Rangers, who traversed the country below Pittsburg, bordering the Ohio River. His hatred of the Indians was intense—his father, one borders of the Indians was intense—his father, one border an Indian came within reach of his rifle a death cry was sure to ring out.

An Elephant Tragedy.

During a recent religious festival at Alvartirunagari, on the banks of the Tambramini, a terrible tragedy was enacted by an elephant. Like most large temples it has its periodical festivals, one of which has just been celebrated. Certain elephants were brought down fron Nunguneri and Tinevelly for the festivities of the occasion. All went smoothly till unfortunatly the large elephant of Nunguneri, being in rut, ran annek.

The mahout unwittingly took up a little child (son of the Temple Darmakartha) and placed it in front of him on the neck of the elephant Alarmed at the state of the elephant the mahout endeavored quietly to pass the child out of danger by handing it to somebody behind. He was not quick enough to elude the sagacity of the elephant, which snatched up the child, put it into his mouth and began munching it. The mahout, horrified at the sight, jumped down and tried to extricate the child, which he succeeded in doing, but not before the child was well nigh dead. Indeed it only breathed for a few minutes afterward and then expired.

Enraged beyond all bonds the animal became furious, and in its man rage seized the mahout, dashed him to the ground and then expired.

Enraged beyond all bonds the animal became furious, and in its man tages exized the mahout, dashed him to the ground and then trampled out any little breath that might have still remained in his body. And here comes a strange and touching incident. Repenting seemingly of his awiul misdeed, the elephant gathered up what was the moment before his master, proceeded to his (the mahout's) house, and depositing his mournful burden, passed on. The people generally in great drend closed all their doors and windows.

great dread closed all their doors and windows.

The elewiant wildly rushed along the streets and came to the temple, the door of which, too, had been closed. It thereupon battered the door, and passing into the enclosure, furiously attacked the little elephant of Tinnevelly, which it pierced with its tusks and soon killed. Emerging thence, the animal rushed madly along to the river close by, where it began throwing mud and sand all over itself. In the meantime the police constables had got their muskets loaded, and climbing out of danger, took pot-shots at the furious animal, which they eventually succeeded in disabling and ultimately killing.—Madras Standard.

Fight With a Shark.

Charlie Applebee, a well known fisherman of Saybrook, Conn., has had an adventure with a shark. He had a net set for weakfish out on the Oyster River flats, and late in the day went out in a small boat to overhaul it. He found the net twisting and squirming around in the water, both ends hopelessly tangled and snaried together. He knew that he had a mighty big fish of some sor; but did not suspect that it was a sea cirate.

He began to pull the net over the side of the hoat and its abir fish sown.

up quietly enough until the moment he and Applebee canght sight of each other. Then the fish gave a dash downward and seaward.

Applebee was thrown on his back in the bottom of the skiff, and when he picked himself up he was going toward Long Island as fast as though he was hitched to the stern of the Defender in a ten-knot broeze. He seized the oars and began pulling shoreward, and after a hard struggle succeeded in bringing the sbark to a standstill.

"I couldn't pull him ashore, and I wasn't going to lose that net," he says. He again pulled the big fish nearly to the surface and made the net secure to one of the thwarts. Then he began to prod the shark with a boathook and inflicted several words. The monster made one desperate lunge to escape and over went the skiff, throwing Applebee into the water.

It was only waist-deep, and as he

Captain Samuel Brady, in the days of the Revolutionary War, lived on the western borders of Pennsylvania. He held a commission from the Congress of the United States, and for a part of the United States, and for a part of the United States, and for a part of the time commanded a company of Rangers, who traversed the country below Pittsburg, bordering the Ohio River. His hatred of the Indians was intense—his father, one brother, wife and three children having been slain by the savages. Whenever an Indian came within reach of his rifle a death cry was sure to ring out.

While on an adventurous trapping expedition on the waters of the Beaver or Mahoning the Indians surprised him and took him prisoner. They determined to satiate their revenge by burning him at a slow fire, after making him "run the gauntlet" of all she Indians of their village. He was therefore taken to their encampment, on the right bank of the Beaver, about two miles from its mouth. The cere mony of the gauntlet was gons through with, a fire was prepared, by which Brady was placed, stripped naked and his arms unbound. Around him the Indians of their gher in the state of the square of the country gong the provious to tying him to the stake.

In the midst of their rejocing the squaw of one of the chiefs came near him, carrying a child in her arms. Quick as though Brady snatched it from her and threw it into the midst of their rejocing the squaw of one of the chiefs came near him, carrying a child in her arms. Quick as though Brady snatched it from her and threw it into the midst of their properation of the chiefs came near him, carrying a child in her arms. Quick as though Brady snatched it from her and threw it into the midst of their rejocing the square of the country and wonded to the chiefs came near him, carrying a child in the remains the proposition of the Chine. He held and the proposition of the chiefs came near him, carrying a child in the tendent of the chiefs came near him, carrying a child in the proposition of the chiefs came near him

A Yacht Thumped by a Whale.

A Yacht Thumped by a Whale.

John S. Mason, Harry Buckley, and Mr. Packard, of Providence, have had an exciting experience with a gigantic whale off the Isles of Shoals.

Mr. Mason, while at Portland purchased the cutter yacht Pristis, and was returning with it to Marblehead. Messrs Buckley and Mason were asleep below about midnight, when the boat received a blow that stopped her headway. Going on deck, they saw a gigantic whale off the stern.

Mr. Packard, who was on the watch, was paralyzed with fear, but finally found voice to tell his story. He felt the jar, and, looking up, saw the whale come up directly beside the cutter. Turning, it struck the boat, and later the tender, which was trailing. When the crew nanchored at Marblehead the tender, which received the hardest blow was covered with oil. The escape is rogarded by the crew as miraculous, for had the leviathan struck the craft a fair blow it must have demolshed it.

Fate of a French Spy in Madagascar.

Fate of a French Spy in Madagascar.

An English correspondent, writing from the seat of war in Madagascar, says: "The commander of the Hugen sent a Sakalava with forty-five francs to bribe the people at the Hova port of Ambodivalube ('At the Bottom of the Mountain') to show him over the battery, which is on the * * beach and mounted with * * * guns. By a mistake he addressed humself to the Captain of the port, who, being only in 'lemba' at the time, was not distinguishable from any one eise. Having shown the Sakalava everything to his satisfaction, the Captain had a stone tied on to the spy's neck, sent him out to sea in a cance, and had him thrown overboard in sight of the French man-of-war's boat, which was behind the bluff waiting for him. The same day were shot seven envoys of the French, sent to steal cattle on the plain. Many spics are caught and most of them are shot."

Charged by a She Bear.

Charged by a She Bear.

Jacob Peshal, of Ramapo, N. Y., had a thrilling experience with a bear in the Ramapo Mountains. He was searching for a cow when he came across a couple of bear cubs. While Peshal was fonding the animals their mother, whom he had not observed, charged upon him. He ran down the mountain side, but stumbled and fell. The bear was going at such a rate of speed that it jumped over him. The man was greatly relieved at this point in the fight to see a party of hunters approaching. One of them fired at Bruin and killed the beast.

It is very soldom now that these animals are discovered in the Ramapos, and this one is regarded as a curiosity. The cubs were found a few feet from the scene of Peshal's encounter and were sold to a traveling circus.

Austria has a tax on all sorts of do-mestic animals but cats, and now it is proposed to tax them



TRANSPLANTED WEEDS.

Weeds should not be hoed during wet weather. The moisture ca their leaves will prevent them from drying up, while the roots against the moist and loosened earth will get a root hold and send out new fibres. A weed once or twice transplanted is almost as difficult to kill as a perennial. The only way to kill such a weed is to cover it while wet with moist soil. Then the sap in the weed will cause it to rot, and this will effectively check new growth of the root.—Boston Cultivator.

LONG-HANDLED FORK FOR BRUSH

LONG-HANDLED FORK FOR BRUSH.

When piling brush use a long-handled fork. In no other place are the advantages of a long handle over a short one more apparent. To lift and stretch in vain to make a forkful of brush swing clear of the earth is the severest labor known. Brush often contains grape and other running vines, as well as briers, which make it hard to handle. A short handle has convinced many persons that brush cannot be handled by a fork, but such is not the case. Clear up and burn everything in the form of brush before snow falls. After the snow is gone in spring work will be pressing, and the clearing has to wait until after haying, to the detriment of the mowings.—American Agricultrist.

SALTIMG STOCK.

We use rock salt in large lumps for the horses, writes T. B. Terry. Each horse has a lump before him all the time, to lick from as he may want it. We salt our cows in the barn at milking time, once a day. That is, a little salt, say a heaping teaspoonful, is put before every cow each morning to eat it she wants it. It is put right on the cement feeding floor. A little salt daily aids digestion in the cow or horse and waters the milk in a legitimate way. Salting freely once a week is not the best way, any more than it would be for us to eat all our salt for the week every Sunday morning. In fact, I believe that salt thus fed is often an injury, as well as an advantage. Stock need salt as well as food, but it should be given them in a proper way. Fed in the stable, as we do, each cow has her own, and cannot be robbed by some boss cow, to the injury of both.—Practical Farmer. SALTING STOCK

MILKING.

MILKING.

Under the head of milking may be comprised the cleanliness of the animals and the manner and time of milking ing. The introduction of separators practically revealed the necessity for cleanliness in a cow stable. At the termination of the process of separating a peculiar siline is to be found adhering to the sides of the separator. It acclor varies from gray to green, brown, and even black. When examined under the microscope, germs, portions of plants, hair, soot, linen have been discovered, and when exprosed to the air for a short time it putrefies rapidly. It consists in reality of dirt, and, as such, must injure the quality of milk and butter. In order to keep the milk as free from the dirt as possible, the cows ought to be rubbed down with a straw whisk on their right hind quarters and adders before they are milked in the morning. During the day it is necessary to currycomb and brush each animal. The best kind of brush to be used is one made rather more open than an ordinary horse brush, but of the best is girls that he brushed. In addition, the udders of all cows ought to be washed and dried before milking, and the milkers of all cows ought to be washed and dried before milking, and the milkers of the more careful persons to strip the cows after they have been milked. By this means the carelessness of some of the milkers may be corrected. Each milker should have his own stool and pail marked or numbered, and should be held responsible for the cleanliness of the amen. The milk can't the milk can thought a be poured from the part of the cows after they have been milked. By this means the carelessness of some of the milkers may be corrected. Each milker should have his own stool and pail marked or numbered, and should be held responsible for the cleanliness of the same. The milk ought to be poured from the pail into the milk can through a double held responsible for the cleanliness of the same. The milk ought to be poured from the pail into the milk can through a double held responsible for the clea

the depth and with the width per square inch of soil.

Walking plows gave slightly less draught than sulky plows with rider. walking plows gave slightly less gauare inch of soil.

Walking plows gave slightly less draught than sulky plows with rider. Salky plows drew easier down hill, but much harder up hill than walking plows. A share straight on its land gave a slight decrease of draught. A loss of draught was found on a sulky plow when its adjustment to take land was made from the pole.

A wagon with fellies 1½ inches wide drew on moist, but close, blue grass sward 41.6 per cent. harder than wheels with fellies three inches wide. On a dirt road, slightly moist, the narrow tires drew 12.7 per cent. heavier than the wide tires.

Draught on plank road is one-fittieth of the load, and not one-sevent of the draught on a dirt road in its ordinary condition after a rain.

A load over the hind wheels drew the pole, on the hind wheels drew the pole, on the hind wheels decreased draught; wagons draw easier when the traction has an upweasier when the rad of the pole.

Loose burrs reduced draught four-fifths per cent.

An old mowing machine repaired

end of the pote.
Loose burrs reduced draught fourfifths per cent.
An old mowing machine repaired
drew essier than a new one.
The draught was eight-sevenths percent, greater for a well-sharpened
sickle than for one more nicely sharp-

cent. Gratter for a wear-snarpened.

A pitman box set tight gave less draught than one set quite loosely.

When cutter bar is not near right line with pitman rod the draught is increased.

When guards are out of line the draught is increased.

When cutter bar inclines upward draught is increased.

When the sections of the sickle do not strike in the center of the guards the draught is increased.

The drought was decreased ten pounds by the driver walking.

A loss of force was observed when the wheel at the end of cutter bar failed to work well.—Scientific American.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Allow four or five inches space for ach plant.

Every surplus plant, or cane, takes ood and moisture from the soil.

Dig out and burn affected plants, oot and branch, as soon as disease popears.

and hardened, they will be sure to have crooked breast bones.

The New York Experiment Station has been making some practical tests with cows, as to the amount of water they drank. It was found that during lactation, or the milk giving period, the average per month was 1650 pounds.

The success of many a man in the poultry business, both commercially and from a fancier's standpoint in show records, is due to women, who get no credit. They have been the power behind the throne many a time when men have received the honors.

If the pasture is scant it can be made to go further by herding and allowing the stock to eat down a portion of the field at the time. Even with hogs and sheep this plan can be followed without much extra labora-Movable fences sometimes meet the purpose.

Bitter milk comes from had food.

Bulletins No. 4 and No. 7 of the Utah Experiment Station contain interesting results from tests of draught of farm wagons, plows, mowing machines and harrows, as measured by a seit-recording dynamometer.

The conclusions as stated in these bulletins are as follows:
That colters add to draught of plows by some fitteen per cent. That trucks or wheels under the end of the plow beam decrease draught by about fourteen per cent. add uniformity to the furrow and lessen the work of the plowman.

When the traces are not in line with the draught of the plow the draught is increased.

Lengthening the hitch slightly decreases die draught. A share badly sharpened increased the draught thirty-six per cent. over a new share.

A dull share drew harder than a sharp one, but not as hard as a badly sharpened, increased the draught and the standard by giving the best care and food. The outlay is a little more, but the net returns are more