DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A GERMAN about 60 years old, supposed to be John Copp, of Vincennes, Indiana, was struck and killed by a train at Carcroft, Delaware.

THE number of victims of the wreck on the Cotton Belt Railroad, at Cotton Bayou, Arkansas, is now said to be nine, and a number of the injured are said to be dying.

GLANDERS has broken out among the mules of the Mobile (Alabama) Street Railway Company, and it is feared that the operation of the road may be interrupted in consequence.

TWO tramps walking on the Big Four tracks two miles east of Dayton, Ohio, discovered a broken rail, and, by prompt action, averted the wreck of a west-bound express train. The passengers raised a purse of $100 to reward the tramps.

A MAN, about 50 years old, was struck by the last express of the Philadelphia and Reading road, a short distance below Auburn, Pa. He was supposed to be Thomas Fegan, of Port Carbon, but pension papers have been found on his person in the name of Michael Bergner for $12 a month, payable in Philadelphia.

JACOB BUZZARD and Herman Kunz, of Newark, New Jersey, were struck by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Sunday, when Buzzard was killed and Kunz was seriously injured. They were walking on the track.

A TELEGRAM from Suffolk, Virginia, says that three men, N. B. Taylor, S. L. Moore and W. E. Phillips, lumber cutters, while sitting on a bench under a shed during a thunder storm in Nansemond county, were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

T. S. MEEK, of Philadelphia, who was stopping at the Palmer House, in Chicago, was removed to the pesthouse in that city, as he was supposed to be suffering from smallpox. His room in the Palmer house was fumigated, and persons who had been directly exposed were vaccinated.

BURIED ALIVE.

A Ghastly Discovery Made While Removing a Body.

A ghastly sight met the eyes of parties ingaged in removing the remains of a soldier from Fort Lowell to the National Cemetery, at Phœnix, Ari. The evidences were plain that James Deviney, a member of "E" Troop, Fourth Cavalry, who died four years ago was buried alive.

The head of the body was found turned over to the left, and the right arm was lying stra ght down by the side. The left arm was thrown over the left thigh and the lower limbs were crossing each other. From the appearance and position of the lower jaw and portions of the face which were yet intact, it is clear that animation returned after burial, and that the man subsequently died in great agony.

TORNADOES IN THE WEST.

Sweeping Everything Before Them With Great Loss of Life and Property.

Two distinct tornadoes passed from southwest to northeast of Caldwell, Mo., carrying everything before them. One man is known to have been killed, and much damage was done to farm property.

PACKET LINE.

THE SCHOONERS

Clara M. & Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Erston and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are NEW and built out of the very best material. Orders left with G. E. Bowdoin & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt St., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. GRAIN bought or taken at LOWEST FREIGHT RATES All Grain stored in our Warehouse, in case of fire will be at the owner's risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the Lowest Cash Prices Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

C. R. LEONARD & BROTHER.

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W. PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

J. & B. L. WAGNER, - - Proprietors.

This Restaurant is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

PRICES MODERATE.

The crowds which lunch and dine daily at this restaurant attest the public approbation of its management. 3imhly

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ANTHRACITE AND CUMBERLAND COALS

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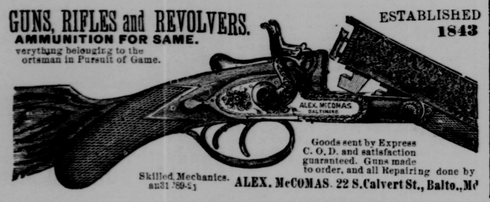
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ESTABLISHED 1843

AMMUNITION FOR SAME.

verything belonging to the ortsman in Pursuit of Game.



Goods sent by Express C. O. D. and satisfaction guaranteed. Guns made to order, and all Repairing done by Skilled Mechanics. an31 89-53 ALEX. McCOMAS. 22 S. Calvert St., Balto., Md

Special Inducements!

Flooring and Shingles.

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Doors, Sash and Blinds.

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Very * Low * Prices

BEFORE BUYING.

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.,

414 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

THE LATEST HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

OWING to some misunderstanding between the Cumberland Valley Railroad people and the B. and O. people, work has been stopped at Powell's Bend, below Williamsport, where a junction was to be established between the C. V. R. R. and the canal. A bill was passed at the last session of the Legislature providing for this connection.

THE Sons of the American Revolution Society of the District of Columbia had a meeting in the State House at Annapolis, which was largely attended from Washington city, Baltimore and Annapolis.

THERE was a heavy storm in Carroll county.

MRS. WILLIAM REID, of Baltimore, is in Frederick looking after World's Fair interests.

MONTGOMERY county's new tax law will go into effect this week.

THE First Baptist Church of Hagerstown was dedicated.

THE feature of Decoration Day obsequies in Maryland was the fraternization of ex Union and ex-Confederate veterans. At Westminster, Carroll county, Gen. W. G. Veal, of R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, Fort Worth, Texas, made a speech.

IN Annapolis a battalion of 450 sailors and marines from the ships of the North Atlantic squadron joined with local organizations in the ceremonies of the day. Exercises incident to graduation week began at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis.

CAROLINE county primaries resulted in sending a majority of Cleveland delegates to the county convention.

REV. JOHN IRVING, a well-known Methodist minister, died in Caroline county, aged seventy years.

THE funeral of Rev. John H. Phillips, in Lonaconing, Md., was attended by fully a thousand persons.

HAIL in Montgomery county did a great deal of damage.

MRS. SUSANNAH PARKER, of Oakland, Carroll county, who lately died, was one hundred and three years of age.

THE Baltimore county commissioners reserved their decision as between the two railways that want to use Mt. Carmel road.

MR. TOMPKINS, the accountant sent by Governor Brown to thoroughly examine the books of the treasury department of Maryland, reports that every thing is alright and in first-rate shape.

GOVERNOR BROWN has appointed William Oakley Haines, of Baltimore city, George S. Fonke, of Westminster, and E. S. Dashiell, of Snow Hill, members of the State board of dental examiners.

W. S. HOOPER has resigned as a member of the House of Delegates from Wicomico county to accept an appointment as oyster inspector.

CHARLES W. WORTHEN, for killing Asel Singleton, was convicted at Belair of murder in the second degree.

THE Ancient Order of Hibernians will hold a State convention in Oakland, June 15.

MR. PHILIP REICH, who was one of the committee to receive LaFayette in 1825, died in Frederick city, aged over ninety-four years.

IT is now stated that the notices sent out in Washington county by the tax collector increasing individual taxes were illegal.

BLUE fish continue to be caught in Maryland waters in large numbers.

A PORTRAIT of Commodore John Barry has been presented to the Naval Academy.

WILLIAM TOBIN was severely injured by a saw mill in Harford county.

A CORPSE of an unknown man washed ashore at the mouth of Fishing creek, in Calvert county.

AT the last meeting of the mayor and common council of Westminster the bad condition of the bridge over the railroad crossing on Green street was discussed. It is a difficult problem for solution, and gives the council much trouble.

DR. ANDREW STAFFORD, of Carlisle county, is dead. He was born in Kent county, Del., in 1832, came to Preston in 1856, graduated at Albany, N. Y., in 1851 or 1855. In 1862 he organized Company E of the First Eastern Shore Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. He was well known and esteemed in Caroline county as an excellent physician.

LARGE orders are about being placed in lake ship yards for craft to supply the increasing demand for lake tonnage.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

101ST DAY.—The silver resolution was brought up again, Senator Morgan continuing his argument. Mr. Stewart moved to have his Free Coinage bill taken up, which the Senate adopted. Senators Stewart and Teller discussed the bill. A bill extending for two years longer the act of March 2, 1889, for the correction of military records, was reported and passed.

102D DAY.—A bill was passed classifying the salaries of railway postal clerks. A number of District bills were passed, and one to pension Tendoy, chief of the Bannocks. The Silver bill was then in order, and on motion of Senator Sherman, further debate was postponed.

103D DAY.—The first two hours of the session were given as usual, to the morning business and the consideration of bills on the calendar, of which about thirty were passed. There were few of them, however, of any public importance. They included one to authorize the employment of mail collectors at free delivery offices, one to allow thirty days' leave of absence to employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and one for the completion of a wooden dry dock at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard. During this two hours' session the usual listlessness prevailed in the Senate the average number of senators present being not more than twenty-five. But that listlessness disappeared, and the Senate chamber filled up as Mr. Sherman proceeded with his speech in opposition to the free coinage of silver.

House.

115TH DAY.—After a number of amendments had been offered, the House adopted one providing for the closing of the government exhibit at the World's Fair on Sunday. One to prohibit the sale of liquor was defeated, as was also one to prohibit lotteries. The Sundry Civil bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and an amendment to prohibit a person holding two offices of public trust, and limiting the fees of the district attorneys.

116TH DAY.—A joint resolution was passed correcting the error in the McKinley bill with reference to sweetened chocolate. A resolution was passed asking the Civil Service Commissioners whether eligible women typewriters had been declined by any department. The Civil Sundry bill was taken up in committee of the whole. The amendment limiting the number of printed copies of bureau reports was rejected, but one of the same kind was passed which excepted the Department of Agriculture. The bill was then reported to the House. The Amendments striking out the appropriation for a new mint in Philadelphia was rejected. After several other amendments the bill was finally passed. Mr. Hatch tried to get his anti-Option bill up, but was defeated by a vote of 7. The House went into a committee of the whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

117TH DAY.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was reported, and referred to the committee of the Whole. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, asking for an additional appropriation of $100,0 0 for the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill. After debate the committee rose, and the House adjourned until Tuesday.

118TH DAY.—The Postoffice Appropriation bill engrossed the attention of the House the entire day. Little progress was made in its consideration, and but half a dozen paragraphs were disposed of. The free delivery clause gave rise to a good deal of discussion, and a vote on a motion to increase the appropriation for the purpose disclosed the fact that there was less than a majority of members attending to the business of the House.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.	
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat	$ 5 00 @ $ 5 50
High Grade Extra	4 00 4 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	90 93
CORN—No. 2 White	52 53
Yellow	49 50
Ear Yellow per bushel	2 55 2 60
OATS—Southern & Penn	34 37
Western White	36½ 38½
Mixed	35 36½
RYE—No. 2	81 83
No. 3	77 78
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 00 15 50
Good to prime	14 00 15 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	11 50 12 00
Wheat Block	7 50 8 00
Oat Blocks	9 00 9 50
CANNED GOODS.	
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$ @ $ 85
No. 2	70
PEAS—Standards	1 10 1 40
Seconds	90
CORN—Dry Pack	1 10
Moist	1 00
HIDES.	
CITY STEERS	$ 7½ @ $ 7¾
City Cows	4½ 5
Southern No. 2	3½ 4
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.	
POTATOES—Burbanks.	$ 45 @ $ 50
White Star	30 35
Rose	35 40
Hebrons	30 35
SWEET POTATOES	2 00 2 50
Yams, bright	1 50 2 00
PROVISIONS.	
HOG PRODUCTS shlds.	$ @ $ 7½
Clear rib sides	7
Bacon sides	8
Hams	11½ 12
Mess Pork, per bar	11 50
LARD—Crude	6½
Best refined	7¾
BUTTER.	
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 20 @ $ 21
Under fine	16 17
Fine ladies	14 15
Roll	12 14
CHEESE.	
CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 10½ @ $ 11
N. Y. flats	11 11½
Full Cream	11½ 12
EGGS.	
EGGS—State	$ 15½ @ $ 16
North Carolina	13 14
POULTRY.	
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 12 @ $ 13
Old Roosters	25 30
Ducks, per lb	10
Geese	40 60
TOBACCO.	
TOBACCO—Md. Infer'r.	$ 1 00 @ $ 1 50
Sound common	3 00 4 00
Middling	6 00 8 00
Fancy	12 00 13 00
LIVE STOCK.	
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 35 @ $ 4 70
Good to Fair	4 25 4 50
SHEEP—Clipped Sheep	3 00 5 25
Wool Sheep	4 50 6 00
Hogs	
FURS AND SKINS.	
MUSKRAT	$ 10 @ $ 11
Raccoon	40 45
Red Fox	1 00
Skunk Black	80
Opossum	22 23
Mink	80
Otter	6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60 @ $ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	98 98¾
RYE—Western	83 87
CORN—No. 2	63 63¾
OATS—No. 3	36½ 37½
BUTTER—State	16½ 19
CHEESE—State	8¾ 10¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60 @ $ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	91¼ 92
CORN—No. 3	54 54½
OATS—No. 3	38 39
EGGS—Penn. st	16 17

CURIOUS FACTS.

A ton of gold is worth $600,000.

The Japanese are fond of bathing.

A Philadelphia Chinaman glories in a pigtail five feet eleven inches in length.

Live fish have been sent in safety in the mails from India to the British Museum.

A "Poor Richard Almanac" of 1758 sold for $35 at an auction in Philadelphia a few days ago.

A hermit named Oxen Mulligan, who died in Clinton County, Ill., recently, left a fortune of $100,000.

The skin of the whale is thicker than that of any other animal. In some places it reaches a thickness of several inches.

It is found that the Bangala cannibals of the Upper Congo, Africa, make excellent soldiers when put in uniforms and drilled.

The city of London proper is only one mile square, but so valuable is its real estate that it produces a rental of $7,000,000 a year.

North River ferry boats transport 80,000,000 people and 13,000,000 tons of freight every year from the shores of New Jersey to New York City.

The enlisted men of the United States Army are to be furnished with cravats, the first they have had since the days when the military wore stocks.

Dr. Bordeau estimates that 400,000 men (save men or any other kind) could have safely found shelter in the two monster caverns that were discovered in Australia three years ago.

A curious Mashona custom is recorded by Dr. Knight-Bruce in the journals of the Mashonaland (Africa) mission just published. It appears that when twin babies are born both are drowned. Why or wherefore he does not explain.

Sometimes families who desire to bury their dead in the clothing worn in life—in evening or wedding dress for instance—substitute less costly imitations for the jewelry worn in life, partly from motives of thrift and partly from a superstitious fear that anything taken off a body when it is ready for the tomb will bring ill-luck to future wearers.

Nothing varies so much in value as pearls. With them fashion affects the market constantly. Sometimes white ones are sought, while other tints at intervals are in demand. For some years past black pearls have been the rage. A fine specimen, worth $600, will fetch $1000 perhaps if another can be got to match it perfectly.

The harp which was suggested by the lute is ascribed to Jubal, 3875 B. C., and was King David's favorite instrument. The harp was used by the Welsh and Saxons, and also by the ancient people of Ireland. One of the oldest harps in existence is in the Dublin College Museum, and originally belonged to Brian Borothme, King of Ireland.

The two most remarkable trees in Normandy are the yews of La Haye de Routot. These are nine and a half and eight and a half meters in circumference at the base of the trunk, and seventeen and a half and fourteen and a half metres high, and they are supposed to be at least 1500 years old. Another tree, supposed to be 600 years old, is the beech of Montigny.

In Rockland, Me., is a dog that is a born thief. His favorite plunder is clothing, and in daily excursions about the neighborhood during the past winter it has pilfered enough to stock a shop. The other week it went into an opera hallway, picked up a costly muff and started for home, hotly pursued by a man and two excited women. The owner got her muff and the dog got a beating.

Adhesive postage stamps were introduced in England fifty two years ago, and in this country one year later. They were the invention of James Chalmers, a printer, of Dundee, Scotland. The advance made in the business of carrying letters is indicated from the fact that so late as 1816 it cost eight cents to carry a letter of a prescribed size, and containing a single sheet of paper, a distance of forty miles.

The Beet Sugar Industry.

The sugar beet reaches its highest development in north temperate latitudes in a zone of varying widths through which passes the isothermal line of seventy degrees Fahrenheit for the months of June, July and August. This zone is shown in a map of bulletin No. 27, and also described at length in its course through the States in farmers' bulletin No. 3, both published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Three-fifths of the world's supply of sugar is now made from beets grown in the colder half of the temperate zone. The best soil is a sandy loam, but any soil which will produce a good crop of corn, wheat or potatoes will grow sugar beets. In comparison with other countries our own presents an insignificant figure in the production of sugar from the beet. Against our three factories in California, two in Nebraska and one in Utah, France has 317, and Germany and Austria nearly six hundred sugar works.

Much has been written about the cultivation of the sugar beet, but so far as observed nothing has been published that gives more practical information in a small space than is to be found in bulletin No. 82, prepared by R. C. Kedzie, chemist of the Michigan Station, on the subject of sugar beets in that State.

Says Mr. Kedzie: (1) A beet sugar plant is very costly. No cheap apparatus will serve the purpose. A cider mill and sheet-iron evaporator will only burn the operator's fingers and squeeze his pockets. The best apparatus, with every device to save cost and turn out the largest and best possible product, must be used. (2) The best science and skill are required in the management of the works when erected. (3) Good water and abundance of it, cheap fuel and good railroad facilities are essential for a successful sugar factory. (4) A district of suitable soil and climate to furnish every year 3000 acres of sugar beets of good quality. To all persons who are in a hurry to establish a beet-sugar factory, the advice "go slow" may safely be given. So much for the manufacturer.

Looking on the farmer's side of the subject he wants to know that his soil, climate and locality are suited to the growing of sugar beets. He wants to be sure of a cash crop and a steady market. His land must be so near the factory that the cost of carrying the beets to market shall not eat up the profits. If we count the arable land of a farm as one-third the surface, then one township would be sufficient to supply a factory and leave the hauling distance within paying limits. Michigan farmers have been encouraged to make tests in a small way to see if the crop would be profitable. Best beet seed was sent free to nearly four hundred persons. The results of the season's growth show that many districts in the State are well adapted to raising sugar beets, but this does not apply to the entire State.

From the standpoint of the manufacturer the outlook is promising. With an average of nearly fourteen per cent. of sugar, and nearer fifteen in some counties, with a co-efficient of purity above eighty per cent., the prospect of making sugar at a profit is good. On the farmer's side is a crop promising large money returns, outstripping wheat as a cash crop. It promises a reliable market at home for sugar. Beet-raising will compel high farming and through cultivation—a strong point in its favor. The tops and crowns, not used in manufacture, and the best pulp, from which the sugar has been extracted, make excellent food for cattle. It will be observed that no encouragement is given for making beet sugar in a small way at home.—New York World.

Copper by the Thousand Tons.

Years ago, when it was known that the supply of copper in the Lake Superior region was very large, and the uses of that metal in the arts were confined to certain well-established limits, no doubt there were people who foresaw a glut of the copper market, and looked for the time, not far removed, when copper mining would scarcely pay expenses, for want of sufficient demand for the article. But in the period, say twenty years, which has since elapsed, many things have happened, one of which is the invention of the telephone. It is a remarkable device, and one of never-ceasing interest as well as utility; but it would not at first glance appear to have any special relation to the copper-mining industry. One of its recent phases, however, has a very material bearing upon that interest. It is stated that the American Bell Telephone Company has fifty lines of long-distance telephone in process of construction from Chicago to New York, and that each will require two lines of wire, making 100 lines of single wire. The distance from New York to Chicago being but a trifle less than 1,000 miles, here is, approximately, a total of 100,000 miles of copper wire. Its weight is 774 pounds to the mile, giving an aggregate of more than 17,000,000 pounds, or over 8,500 tons. This is about 1,500 tons more, it is said, than the entire production of the Tamarack, one of the leading copper mines of the Lake Superior region, for the year 1890. Twenty years ago, or even ten years ago, the most far-seeing observer could not have anticipated this demand upon the copper-producing resources of the country. And whether in electrical science or in any other department of human effort, it is just as impossible at this moment to make a forecast of the situation which will exist in 1900 or 1910 as it was in 1870 or 1880 to predict the advances which have been made between those dates and the present. It is difficult to realize, as regards the progress of invention, that the future is a sealed book precisely as the past has been. But it is a reasonable belief that the wonders of the future will surpass those of the past; for the work of one decade only broadens the foundation for the next.—Mechanical News.

Bound to Be Forgiven.

Gustave Dore had many faults, but none so large as not to deserve excuse when one remembers his tenderness of heart. He absolutely would not and could not keep up an enmity. Life was short, according to his loving theory, and only the foolish man could afford to spend it in bitterness. Blanchard Jerrold was exceedingly angry with him at one time because, after they had worked together on a volume of drawings and descriptions relating to London, Dore published a French edition of the book, in which Jerrold's text did not appear.

For a year the intimacy of the two men ceased, and then, on Dore's annual visit to London, he suddenly appeared in his former friend's library, held out his hand, and said, "I couldn't leave without seeing you."

He owned that he had been in the wrong, and did not attempt to justify himself. The only thing he did insist upon was the fact that he could not live at enmity with one of whom he had once been fond, and after long discussion the two parted, on their old affectionate terms.

Yet Dore was an irritable man, and one day actually quarreled with a friend on the subject of art. It was not long, however, before he rushed into the gentleman's house, saying, "Let us embrace each other! It is too stupid to quarrel with friends. We will talk no more about painting, but only of drawings. Then, you were perhaps in the right."

"We hugged each other," says the friend, in telling the story. "He had been the first to come back. He was a better man than I."

Another friend, Albert Wolff, the critic, had written somewhat severely of Dore as a painter, and the latter, who was never content to be admired as a mere illustrator, felt the cut most keenly. The two had been friends for fifteen years, but this unfortunate criticism parted them for five. Then, one summer evening, they met face to face, and it was Dore who advanced with outstretched hand, saying, "Is it all over?"

"As you please," was the cold reply.

Dore hesitated. Then his better nature prevailed over pride, and, passing his arm within that of his friend, he said, "I must talk with you."

He talked and the other listened, with the result of healing the breach between them.

Servants' Commissions.

Housekeepers in New York and Brooklyn find that tradesmen in the two cities have began to adopt the Parisian custom of paying commissions to maids that do the household marketing. The thing has hardened into law in Paris, and the housekeeper who attempts to do her own marketing finds the prices even higher than those charged to the maids. The custom in New York and Brooklyn first took the form of Christmas presents from butcher, baker, and candlestick maker to their friends the maids. No special secrecy was maintained, and now the grocer's commission is a tacitly recognized matter in some households. It is not unusual for club stewards to stipulate for this privilege, and only the other day one of the largest New York clubs woke up to the fact that it had within a year lost nearly $12,000 through corrupt relations between steward and tradesmen. It was found that all sorts of articles were billed at prices far above the market rate, and that goods delivered when put to the test of the scales turned out to be sadly short in weight.

Old Whale.

A whale recently captured in arctic waters was found to have imbedded in its side a harpoon that belonged to a whaling vessel that had been out of service nearly half a century.

Lots of Walnuts.

The annual crop of English walnuts in Southern California reaches a million and a half pounds.

As a Drowning Man

Clutches at a Straw

So Mr. Powell Took Hood's Sarsaparilla

And It Rescued Him From Danger.

"A year ago I was in very bad condition. I run down to 1.5 lbs. The trouble was **dyspepsia** in its worst form, accompanied by

Nervous Prostration

I could not eat, I could not sleep, and at times I could scarcely move my hands. I felt that unless I could get relief soon that **I should surely die.** I at length concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, for

Like a Drowning Man

I could catch at a straw. When I began taking it my face and hands were covered with sores, which are all gone. After I had been taking it a couple of weeks I could not deny that I felt better. I have now taken 3 bottles and as a result I weigh 150 lbs., am able to work again and feel a thousand times better. I am certain that in a short time by continuing the medicine I shall be completely cured as I am now so near it. My friends all express surprise to see such a change.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is indeed a wonderful medicine, and its **claims are fully justified** in my experience." B. C. POWELL, Bigelow, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Cattle in Scotland are to be killed by electricity.

As a rule, deep-sea animals have no eyes, showing that they have no need of them.

The bacillus of typhoid has been exposed to sunlight, when its development was stopped in five to ten hours.

The humps, spines and horns of caterpillars are due to the enlargement of the hair-bearing warts common to all such worms.

The earth, at the equator, moves at the rate of a mile in 3.6 seconds, fourtenths of a second slower than the velocity of a cannon ball.

The banana flour, which came into notoriety through Stanley's "Darkest Africa," is not made from ripe bananas, but from the green ones.

The northern limits of thunderstorms are Cape Ogle, northern part of North America, Iceland, Novaja Semelja and the coast of the Siberian ice sea.

German railway directors are experimenting with rails made of paper, which are said to be as superior to steel rails as paper car wheels are to those made of iron.

Lionel R. Lenox, the Chemist in the Ordnance Department of the United States Navy in Washington, has been appointed instructor in the Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal.

A new safety grip for elevators is based on the principle of centrifugal force, an excess in the number of revolutions of the guide wheel for the rope throwing the stopping gear into play.

Earwigs differ from all other insects in both their origin and structure; they are hatched from eggs, like chickens. Naturalists often report seeing the maternal earwig with her newly hatched brood crowded under her like chickens under a hen.

A pneumatic inner sole for boots and shoes has recently appeared in London. It is inflated with air or gas under pressure. The external protective covering being canvas, linen, or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.

Two California inventors have devised a toll-collecting apparatus for telephones. It consists of the usual coin-in-the-slot device, with the addition of a clock-work apparatus that automatically cuts out the telephone when the time for the talk has expired.

A Canadian paper states that great difficulty is found in keeping brakeman at work on the trains which run through the St. Clair Tunnel, the discomfort from the accumulation of coal gas being so great that the men, although paid high wages, generally give up their places in a few days.

It is said that builders in Christiania, Norway, execute masonry contracts when the temperature is as low as two degrees Fahr., and contend that the work is superior to that done in summer. The mortar, in small quantities at a time, is mixed with unslacked lime, and put in place before it loses the heat due to the slacking of the lime.

The coldest region in the United States lies along the northern border of Minnesota, between the Southern point of the Lake of the Woods and the South Dakota border. The temperature along that line often falls as low as fifty degrees below zero. In 1873 the instruments at Pembina registered from fifty-six degrees to sixty degrees below.

The German Infantry.

The infantry is the principal arm of the army, not only in regard to numbers, but for its capacity of being employed at any time and in any country. It forms, consequently, the principal part of the army, and is organized, since October 1, 1890, into 538 battalions, of which 515 are comprised in 173 regiments, while 19 are forming independent Jager battalions. The number of infantry regiments contributed by Prussia is 133; Bavaria, 20; Saxony, 12; Wurtemberg, 8; and of Jager battalions by Prussia, 14 (including the guard Schutzen battalion); Bavaria, 2; Saxony, 3.

The regiments are differently described as infantry, fusileer, grenadier regiments, also a Schutzen regiment in the Twelfth Army Corps, but they do not differ in armament, training and employment. The names of fusileers, grenadiers and Schutzen have merely a historical meaning. In point of fact the infantry in the German army is a unity, which extends also to the rifles, although they have preserved some peculiarities. The Prussian rifle battalions are mainly recruited from professional rangers and foresters, who, as a rule, engage for eight years' active service, whereby they establish a claim for employment in subordinate positions in the Government's Forestry Service.

A regiment has three battalions, each battalion four companies. The regiment is headed by a Colonel, each battalion by a staff-officer as battalion commander, each company by a Captain as chief of company. For internal service the company is divided into inspections under the supervision of Lieutenants, and in corporals' guards under the guidance of non-commissioned officers.

To the infantry belongs also the training battalion at Potsdam, which is attached to the guard corps, and to which officers, non-commissioned officers and men from all infantry troops, except the guard and Bavarian corps, are detailed, generally for a period of six months. During winter the training battalion is reduced to the size of a company.

Among the men levied for the army, only such are mustered into the infantry as are able to bear arms and the fatigues of marching. They must have a height of at least 1.57 metres (61.8 inches). The most alert men are assigned to the rifles. For active service under arms each battalion draws annually 230 recruits if it is kept on the higher, 200 if on the lower standard.—Harper's Magazine.

The Latest Thing in Agriculture.

The 161st census bulletin is devoted to that branch of farming which consists in the raising of tropic and semi-tropic fruits and nuts. For instance, there are sixteen counties in Florida suited to pineapple growing. This country has, all told, 446,481 acres adapted to bananas, 3,013,899 for cocoanuts, 2,075,300 for figs, 1,202,142 for lemons, besides no end of territory adapted to oranges and raisin grapes. During the census year the value of this line of production was something over fourteen million dollars, the orange crop supplying the sum of $6,602,099.6. It is estimated that on the basis of present prices, with all the non-bearing trees already set out in actual fruitage, the total annual value of these products would be, by the opening of the next century, not less than fifty millions of dollars. The chances are that the development of acreage will be so great that this estimate will fall short of the actual facts. The number of acres devoted to these trees and plants, including the non-bearing, is 271,428, and estimated number of acres suitable to these purposes is given at 24,710,879. The actual cultivation is less than two per cent. of the total. Some idea of the enormous extent to which these products could be raised may be formed from these figures. The States of Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas raise some of these fruits and nuts, as does the Territory of Arizona; but California and Florida are the States to which the farmer should look who wants to go into the latest thing in farming. California has the largest acreage, with its two distinct belts, the northern and southern.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

New York City averages ten fire alarms every twenty-four hours.

A PROFITABLE TALK.

Our Special Reporter Secures the Facts.

HE DETERMINED TO THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATE A SUBJECT THAT IS CAUSING MUCH COMMENT, AND HE HAS SUCCEEDED.

(*N. Y. Sun.*)

Two days ago one of the most prominent professional men in New York published a letter so outspoken, so unusual as to cause extensive talk and awaken much comment. Yesterday I interviewed the gentleman as to the contents of the letter, and he fully confirmed it in every respect. He not only did this but he also mentioned a number of unusual cases which had come under his observation in which little less than a miracle had been performed.

So important has the entire subject become that I determined to investigate it to the bottom, and accordingly called upon Mr. Albert G. Eaves, the prominent customer at No. 64 East Twelfth street, the gentleman mentioned in my interview with the doctor yesterday. Mr. Eaves has made quite a name. A complete knowledge of history, an appreciation of art and reliability are essential in his profession.

"Mr. Eaves," I said, "I learn that your wife has had a most unusual experience; are you willing to describe it?"

The gentleman thought a moment and an expression of pleasure passed over his face. "When I think," he said, "of what my wife once passed through and the condition she is in to-day, I cannot but feel gratitude. Nearly three years ago she was at the point of death. You can understand how sick she was when I say she was totally blind and lay in a state of unconsciousness. Three doctors attended her and all agreed that her death was only a question of hours, perhaps minutes."

"May I ask what the doctors called her trouble?"

"Uræmia and puerperal convulsions, so you can imagine how badly she must have been. At last one doctor (it was Dr R. A. Gunn) said that as she was still able to swallow, one more attempt might be made, and a medicine was accordingly given her. She seemed to improve at once; in a few days her sight was restored, she had a long, long sleep, she said, upon recovering consciousness, and I am rejoiced to say that she was restored to perfect health wholly through the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which was the remedy we administered when she was past all consciousness."

I looked at Mr. Eaves as he said this. His face was beaming with satisfaction. He continued:

"The physicians told us, after my wife's recovery, that she could never endure childbirth, and yet we have a fine boy nearly a year old, and do not know what sickness is. I attribute it to the wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure. Why, my sister, who resides in Virginia, was, a while ago, afflicted precisely as my wife had been. I at once advised her to use this same great remedy; it cured her promptly."

"You find that it is especially adapted for women, do you?" I inquired.

"By no means. I have known it to be wonderful in its power in the case of gentlemen to whom I have recommended it. I speak from my experience entirely, and you should not be surprised that I am so firm a believer in this discovery, which has done so much for me."

I was not surprised. I saw by every word, by every look, that Mr. Eaves meant all he said. I had ample confirmation of Dr Gunn's letter and interview, and I do not wonder that people who have seen such things, who have watched their dearest friends go down into the dark valley and be brought back into the light, should be both enthusiastic and grateful. I, myself, caught the spirit, and I shall be glad if the investigations I have made prove of profit to those who may read them.

When Divers Get Angry.

One of the strange effects that diving has upon those who practice it is the invariably bad temper felt while working at the bottom, and as this irritability passes away as soon as the surface is reached again, it is only reasonable to suppose that it is caused by the unusual pressure of air inside the dress, affecting probably the lungs, and through them the brain. My experience has been that while below one may fly into the most violent passion at the merest trifle; for instance, the lifeline held too tight or too slack, too much air or too little, or some imaginary wrong-doing on the part of the tender or the boys above, will often cause the temper to rise. I have sometimes become so angry in a similar way that I have given the signal to pull up, with the express intention of knocking the heads off the entire crew; but as the surface was neared, and the weight of air decreased, my feelings have gradually undergone a change for the better, until, by the time I reached the ladder and had the face-glass unscrewed, I had forgotten for what I came up.—The Century.

He Voted as She Desired.

Mrs. Seymour-Howells tells a story of a woman who had a husband in deadly fear of her, says the Kansas City Times. He was a member of the Legislature, and his wife had insisted upon his voting for a woman-suffrage bill. He had promised to do so, but his better half was afraid to trust him, and so on the day the bill was to come up she hied herself to the gallery in the legislative hall. The roll was being called, and when the husband's name was reached he got up and said: "Mr. Speaker, I regret to cast my vote against this bill, but——" At this instant a tall woman with a penetrating voice leaned over the gallery rail and said: "Wilbert!" And then Wilbert's knees began to shake. He said in a trembling voice: "Mr. Speaker, I vote aye."

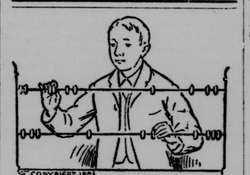
To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, cold or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

The largest piece of asphaltum ever mined in California was gotten out near Santa Barbara, it weighing two and one-half tons.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

The leap-year girl might try him delicately with a little pop-corn.



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Can be counted on to cure Catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's nothing new. For 25 years it has been doing that very thing. It gives prompt and complete relief—but you want more than that.