Most Useful Mineral in the World.

If one were to ask his friends what mineral we are most familiar with and most commonly used as food, the answers would probably be both varied and amusing. Salt would, I fancy, first suggest itself to many, and to those whose training in physiology and hygiene has not been neglected, no doubt the claims of lime and iron and carbon, which, in one form or another, we use with food to build up bone and brawn, would be amply urged. But, after all, it is water, for water is a mineral—a fused mineral. You will find it described as such, along with quartz and topaz and the diamond, in Dana's Mineralogy, or in other treatises on stones.

We usually think of minerals as solid things, such as metals and rocks and jewels and various chemical salts. But when we consider the matter a little we see that all these things if melted by strong heat are minerals still, only they are now in a fluid instead of in a solid state. The difference between these minerals and water is that water gets fluid at a lower temperature than they do, and, like quicksilver, stays melted at ordinary living heat. But in those old ice ages which, one after another, have swept now over the Northern and now over the Southern hemisphere, bringing ruin and desolation, the natural common condition of water was that of a solid—ice—as it largely is to-day out-of-doors in winter when not kept fused by the stored-up heat of the soil and rocks, or melted by the sun.—Harper's Magazine.

London's Hospitals.

There are nineteen general hospitals in London. Eleven of them have medical schools attached, and three, St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas and St. Guy, are endowed. The first of these is the wealthiest and most ancient, having been founded in 1122. Its net revenue in 1889 was $359,000. It owns houses in London and has also about 13,000 acres of land in various counties. St. Thomas's was founded in 1267, and has a revenue of about $220,000. St. Guy's has a revenue of about $130,000. The London Hospital in Whitechapel Road, with accommodations for 776 patients, is the largest in the metropolis. It treats annually also about 100,000 out patients besides trivial cases not registered. The total number of beds in the general and special hospitals in London is 8500, of which 6500 are in constant use. The poor law infirmities and the sick wards of the work houses furnish 14,000 beds, and the Metropolitan Asylum Board has 3500 for infectious cases, the average number in use being less than 1000.—Boston Transcript.

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CURIOUS FACTS.

The New Testament was first printed in Irish in 1602.

Jewelers report that gold dollars are extremely scarce.

The only kind of fruit which appears not to flourish in California is the apple.

In South America there is a race of cats to which "meowing" is an unlearned accomplishment.

A Russian can plead infancy for a long time, as he does not come of age till he is twenty-six years old.

One of the fine jewels in the possession of the Shah of Persia is a pearl for which one of his ancestors paid $675,000.

The first wheat raised in the new world was sown on the Island of Isabella in January, 1494, and on March 30 the crop was gathered.

A camel of the largest size has been known to drink from thirty to fifty gallons of water and then travel without any more for twenty days.

It is strange, though true, that in Asia and Africa, where grass will not grow, the most beautiful flowers and shrubs flourish to perfection.

Cranes, storks and wild geese fly fast enough to make the trip from Northern Europe to Africa in a week, but most of them rest north of the Mediterranean.

Corot, the French landscape artist, painted only seven hundred sketches. But twelve thousand "Corots" have been sold in the Hotel Drouot auctions.

The largest schooner in the last published Government list is the Golden Age, 1763 tons, built at Abbott's Bridge, Ohio, in 1883, and hailing from Sandusky.

The Laplander sleeps in a big reindeer skin to keep him warm. The East Indian also sleeps in a bag; but it is not air tight, and is only intended to protect him from mosquitoes.

Frau Probsti, who enjoyed the distinction of being the heaviest woman in Europe, has just died at Traubring, in Bavaria, at the age of forty-one. At her death she weighed over 550 pounds.

Swedish women often work as farm laborers. Those that have babies carry them on their backs in a leather bag, as squaws carry their young. This plan permits the mother to use both hands at her farm work.

Pope Leo XIII. owns a pearl left to him by his predecessor on the throne of St. Peter which is worth $100,000, and the chain of thirty-two pearls owned by the Empress Frederick is estimated at $175,000.

On a recent visit to the Gobelin Tapestry Works President Carnot, of France, discovered a magnificent piece of tapestry that had been bought for the palace at Fontainebleau thirty years ago, but had not yet been delivered.

Berlo, a European bicyclist, owns the lightest bicycle in the world. The tires weigh two pounds eight ounces. The rear wheel is twenty-eight inches. The machine is geared to sixty-eight inches. The rat trap pedals weigh exactly twelve ounces.

Citrons grow well in the West Indies, and bear large crops in good soil at Trinidad. The fruit is prepared for export by simply cutting it in pieces, removing the pulp, placing the rind in barrels, and covering with strong salt and water.

In the days of Queen Elizabeth it was customary to strew green rushes on the uncarpeted floor of the actors' retiring-room in theatres—hence the term green-room. Subsequently it was usual to decorate the walls with green paper, and sometimes the rushes gave way to a carpet of green baize.

A small station on the Old Colony Railroad in Massachusetts bears the queer name of Kenberma. It appears that three children of summer residents born in the place are named respectively Kenilworth, Bertha and Mary, and the first syllable of each name was taken to form the name of the station.

THE French transport Charente, which is engaged in laying cables in the Mediterranean, is aground near Hyeres.

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HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

BOTTLED RAW FRUIT.

To bottle raw fruit, have ready some dry glass bottles, wide-mouthed and clean. Burn a match in each to exhaust the air. Place the fruit quickly in each; cork with soft corks and place in a cool oven. Let them remain until the fruit has shrunken one-fourth. Take out the bottles. Beat the corks well in and cover them with melted resin. If the fruit has been picked dry, and is quite sound, it will keep for months in a cool, dry place and retain all its flavors.—Detroit Free Press.

THE WAY TO POUR TEA.

There is more in pouring tea and coffee than most people dream of in their philosophy. Even if these decoctions are brought to the table ready made, it requires experience, judgment and exactness to apportion them so that they shall prove sufficient in quantity for the family and so that those who wish their tea weak will not get it strong, and vice versa. Often persons pour tea without being aware that the first cup is the weakest, and that the tea grows stonger as you proceed. The proper way to pour tea, therefore, is to fill all the cups before serving any, and where several cups of equal strength are wanted pour a little into each and then go back, reversing the order as you fill them, and the strength will be properly apportioned. —New York Recorder.

TO MAKE BLACK COFFEE.

Take six light tablespoonfuls of coffee beans from the jar; grind them in a mill, neither too coarse nor too fine. Have a well-cleansed French coffee pot, put the coffee on the filter, with the smaller strainer over, then pour on a pint and a half of boiling water, little by little, recollecting, at the same time, that too much care cannot be taken to impress on those making the coffee the necessity of having the water boiling thoroughly, otherwise it were as useless to attempt the feat as to try and raise musk melons at the North Pole, notwithstanding that the coffee be of the very first quality. When all the water is consumed put on the cover, and let infuse slightly, but on no account must it boil again; then serve in six after-dinner cups. Coffee should never be prepared more than five minutes before the time to serve.—New York Voice.

HOW TO COOK CUCUMBERS.

Cucumbers properly cooked are a very nice dish. In fact, quite as nice as they are as a salad. An exceedingly good way to serve them cooked is to first prepare a sizeable dish of potatoes cut in straws two inches long and fried a light golden brown in hot fat.

Peel a fresh cucumber, cut it into rounds about two inches in thickness, scoop out a little from the centre of each slice, leaving a thin layer at the bottom to hold a mixture. Lay them in a shallow stewpan, cover them with a rich white stock, adding the juice of half a lemon and a teaspoonful of castor sugar. Let them simmer gently until just tender, being careful not to let them cook long enough to break.

Mince chicken or any white meat, and season with pepper and salt. Into a cupful of this minced meat stir a gill of cream and set in a vessel in a pot of boiling water until it is thoroughly heated, and at once fill the cucumber cases with it, keeping them hot meanwhile.

Place on a hot platter and surround with the fried potatoes. Serve a cucumber case filled with minced meat and a large spoonful of the fried potatoes to each person.—New York World.

RECIPES.

Sorrel Soup—Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, set on the fire; when melted put in a pint of sorrel and stir until heated, add a quart of soup stock, salt and pepper and boil three minutes; beat the yolks of three eggs, put them in the soup tureen, pour the boiling soup over, stirring until mixed.

French Salad Dressing—Take one teacupful of vinegar, one teaspoonful of salad oil or the same quantity of fresh butter, a pinch of mustard, one of salt, and a tablespoonful of sugar. Let these simmer over the fire while you beat two eggs thoroughly. Then stir the eggs into the other ingredients, taking care that they do not boil. It should present a smooth, velvety appearance.

Crab Apple Jelly—The small varieties of Siberian crab are best for jelly; wash and wipe and cut in halves, and cook slowly with water enough to cover; when soft, dip into a jelly bag and hang up to drain over night; measure and put over the fire to boil ten minutes. Allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar to one pint of juice, put in the sugar and boil five minutes, then test. Crap apple jelly is very easy to make.

Lettuce and Tomato Salad—Pare off the outer green leaves of a white head of lettuce, wash and drain it and then cut the leaves in two and put them in a bowl. Have two fine, firm peeled red tomatoes; cut them into thin slices and place them over the lettuce. Serve with the following dressing: Mix with a pinch of salt and half a pinch of pepper in a wooden salad spoonful of vinegar, add a spoonful and a half of oil and mix well.

Sweet Pickled Green Tomatoes—Slice one peck of green tomatoes and four green peppers; place in a stone jar, sprinkling each layer with salt; cover with boiling water and let stand over night. In the morning drain well through a collander and add four large onions sliced, an ounce of whole cinnamon, an ounce of cloves, and two pounds of brown sugar. Put in a kettle and nearly cover with vinegar, boiling until tender. Set away in a jar, and the next day, if the sirup is thin, draw off and boil it down until it is like thin cream when cold.

Found $20 in a Horse's Hoof.

Something out of the drift of events common is graciously furnished by the narrative of a blacksmith, plying his hammer and bellows on Chestnut street, near Thirtieth. The brawny son of Vulcan relates that while shoeing an indifferently constructed horse a few days ago he came across a gold double eagle imbedded in the hoof of the animal.—Philadelphia Record.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Useful Suffering."

TEXT: "*It behoved Christ to suffer.*"—Luke xxiv., 46.

There have been scholars who have ventured the assertion that the pains of our Lord were unnecessary. Indeed it was a shocking waste of tears and blood and agony, unless some great end were to be reached. If men can prove that no good result comes of it, then the character of God is impeached, and the universe must stand abhorent and denunciatory at the fact that the Father allowed the butchery of His only begotten Son.

We all admire the brave six hundred men described by Tennyson as dashing into the conflict when they knew they must die, and knew at the same time that "some one had blunder'd;" but we are abhorrent of the man who made the blunder and who caused the sacrifice of those brave men for no use. But I shall show you, if the Lord will help me, this morning that for good reasons Christ went through the torture. In other words, "It behooved Christ to suffer."

In the first place, I remark that Christ's lacerations were necessary, because man's rescue was an impossibility except by the payment of some great sacrifice. Outraged law had thundered against iniquity. Man must die unless a substitute can intercept that death. Let Gabriel step forth. He refuses. Let Michael the archangel step forth. He refuses. No Roman citizen, no Athenian, no Corinthian, no reformer, no angel volunteered. Christ then bared His heart to the pang. He paid for our redemption in tears and blood and wounded feet and scourged shoulders and torn brow. "It is done." Heaven and earth heard the snap of the prison bar. Sinai ceased to quake with wrath the moment that Calvary began to rock in crucifixion. Christ had suffered.

"Oh," says some man, "I don't like that doctrine of substitution; let every man bear his own burdens, and weep his own tears, and fight his own battles!" Why, my brother, there is vicarious suffering all over the world. Did not your parents suffer for you? Do you not sometimes suffer for your children? Does not the patriot suffer for his country? Did not Grace Darling suffer for the drowning sailors? Vicarious suffering on all sides! But how insignificant compared with this scene of vicarious suffering!

> Was it for crimes that I had done
> He groaned upon the tree?
> Amazing pity, grace unknown,
> And love beyond degree.

Christ must suffer to pay the price of our redemption.

But I remark again, the sufferings of Christ were necessary in order that the world's sympathies might be aroused. Men are won to the right and good through their sympathies. The world must feel aright before it can act aright. So the cross was allowed to be lifted that the world's sympathies might be aroused. Men who have been obdurated by the cruelties they have enacted, the massacres they have inflicted, by the horrors of which they have been guilty, have become little children in the presence of this dying Saviour.

What the swords could not do, what Juggernauts could not subdue, the wounded hand of Christ has accomplished. There are this moment millions of people held under the spell of that one sacrifice. The hammers that struck the spikes into the cross have broken the rocky heart of the world. Nothing but the agonies of a Saviour's death throe could rouse the world's sympathies.

I remark again, "It behoved Christ to suffer," that the strength and persistence of the divine love might be demonstrated. Was it the applause of the world that induced Christ on that crusade from Heaven? Why, all the universe was at His feet. Could the conquest of this insignificant planet have paid Him for His career of pain if it had been a mere matter of applause? All the honors of heaven surging at His feet. Would your queen give up her throne that she might rule a miserable tribe in Africa? Would the Lord Jesus Christ on the throne of the universe come down to our planet if it were a mere matter of applause and acclamation?

Nor was it an expedition undertaken for the accumulation of vast wealth. What could all the harvests and the diamonds of our little world do for Him whose are the glories of infinitude and eternity? Nor was it an experiment—an attempt to show what He could do with the hard hearted race. He who wheels the stars in their courses and holds the pillars of the universe on the tips of His fingers needed to make no experiment to find what He could do. Oh, I will tell you, my friends, what it was. It was undisguised, unlimited, all conquering, all consuming, infinite, eternal, omnipotent love that opened the gate, that started the star in the east, with finger of light pointing down to the manger, that arrayed the Christmas choir above Bethlehem, that opened the stable door where Christ was born, that lifted Him on the cross. Love thirsty at the well. Love at the sick man's couch. Love at the cripple's crutch. Love sweating in the garden. Love dying on the cross. Love wrapped in the grave. You cannot mistake it. The blindest eye must see it. The hardest heart must feel it. The deafest ear must hear it. Parable and miracle, wayside talk and seaside interview, all the scenes of His life, all the sufferings of His death, proving beyond controversy that for our ingrate earth God has yearned with stupendous and inextinguishable love.

But I remark again, "It behoved Christ to suffer," that the nature of human guilt might be demonstrated. There is not a common sense man in the house to-day that will not admit that the machinery of society is out of gear, that the human mind and the human heart are disorganized, that something ought to be done right away for its repair and readjustment. But the height and depth and length and breadth and hate and recklessness and infernal energy of the human heart for sin would not have been demonstrated if against the holy and innocent one of the cross it had not been hurled in one bolt of fire.

Christ was not the first man that had been put to death. There had been many before Him put to death, but they had their whims, their follies, their sins, their inconsistencies. But when the mob outside of Jerusalem howled at the Son of God it was hate against goodness, it was blasphemy against virtue, it was earth against heaven. What was it in that innocent and loving face of Christ that excited the vituperation and the contumely and scorn of men? If He had bantered them to come on, if He had laughed them into derision, if He had denounced them as the vagabonds that they were, we could understand their ferocity, but it was against inoffensiveness that they brandished their spears, and shook their fists, and ground their teeth, and howled and scoffed and jeered and mocked.

What evil had He done? Whose eyesight had He put out? None; but He gave vision to the blind. Whose child had He slain? None; but He restored the dead damsel to her mother. What law had He broken? None; but He had inculcated obedience to government. What foul plot had He enacted against the happiness of the race? None; He had come to save a world. The only cruelty He ever enacted was to heal the sick. The only ostentation He ever displayed was to sit with publicans and sinners and wash the disciples' feet.

The only selfishness He ever exhibited was to give His life for His enemies. And yet all the wrath of the world surged against His holy heart. Hear the redhot scorn of the world hissing in the pools of a Saviour's blood! And standing there today let us see what an unreasonable, loathsome, hateful, blasting, damning thing is the iniquity of the human heart. Unloosed, what will not sin do? It will scale any height, it will fathom the very depth of hell, it will revel in all lasciviousness. There is no blasphemy it will not utter, there are no cruelties on which it will not gorge itself. It will wallow in filth, it will breathe the air of charnelhouses of corruption and call them aroma, it will quaff the blood of immortal souls and call it nectar.

When sin murdered Christ on the cross it showed what it would do with the Lord God Almighty if it could get at Him. The prophet had declared—I think it was Jeremiah—had declared centuries before the truth, but not until sin shot out its forked tongue at the crucifix and tossed its sting into the soul of a martyred Jesus was it illustrated, that "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked."

Again, "It behoved Christ to suffer," that our affections might be excited Christward. Why, sirs, the behavior of our Lord has stirred the affections of all those who have ever heard of it. It has been the art galleries of the world with such pictures as Ghirlandaio's "Worship of the Magi," Giotto's "Baptism of Christ," Holman Hunt's "Christ in the Temple," Tintoret's "Agony in the Garden," Angelo's "Crucifixion," and it has called out Handel's Messiah," and rung sweetest chimes in Young's "Night Thoughts," and filled the psalmody of the world with the penitential notes of sorrow and the hosannas of Christian triumph.

Show me any other king who has so many subjects. What is the most potent name to-day in the United States, in France, in England, in Scotland, in Ireland? Jesus. Other kings have had many subjects, but where is the king who has so many admiring subjects as Christ? Show me a regiment of a thousand men in their army and I will show you a battalion of ten thousand men in Christ's army.

Show me in history where one man has given his property and his life for any one else, and I will show you in history hundreds and thousands of men who have cheerfully died that Christ might reign. Aye, there are a hundred men in this house who, if need were, would step out and die for Jesus. Their faith may now seem to be faint, and sometimes they may be inconsistent, but let the fires of martyrdom be kindled, throw them into the pit, cover them with poisonous serpents, pound them, flail them, crush them, and I will tell you what their last cry would be, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!"

Oh, yes! the Lord Jesus has won the affections of many of us. There are some of us who can say this morning, "Lord Jesus, my light and my song; my hope for time, my expectation for eternity." Altogether lovely Thou art. My soul is ravished with the vision. Thou art mine. Come let me clasp Thee. Come life, come death, come scorn and pain, come whirlwind and darkness. Lord Jesus, I cannot give Thee up. I have heard Thy voice. I have seen Thy bleeding side. Lord Jesus, if I had some garland plucked from heavenly gardens I would wreath it for Thy brow. If I had some gem worthy of the place I would set it in Thy crown. If I had seraphic harp I would strike it in Thy praise. But I come lost and ruined and undone to throw myself at Thy feet.

> No price I bring;
> Simply to Thy cross I cling.

Thou knowest all things. Thou knowest that I love Thee.

But I remark again, "It behoved Christ to suffer," that the world might learn how to suffer. Sometimes people suffer because they cannot help themselves, but Christ had in His hands all the weapons to punish His enemies, and yet in quiescence He endured all outrage. He might have hurled the rocks of Golgotha upon His pursuers; He might have cleft the earth until He swallowed up His assailants; He might have called in reinforcement or taken any thunderbolt from the armory of God Omnipotent and hurled it seething and fiery among His foes, but He answered not again.

Oh, my hearers! has there ever been in the history of the world such an example of enduring patience as we find in the cross? Some of you suffer physical distresses, some of you have lifelong ailments and they make you fretful. Sometimes you think that God has given you a cup too deep and too brimming. Sometimes you see the world laughing and romping on the highways of life, and you look out of the window while seated in invalid's chair.

I want to show you this morning one who had worse pains in the head than you have ever had, whose back was scourged, who was wounded in the hands and wounded in the feet, and suffered all over; and I want that example to make you more enduring in your suffering, and to make you say, "Father, not My will but Thine be done." You never have had any bodily pain, and you will never have any bodily pain that equaled Christ's torture. "It behoved Christ to suffer," that He might show you how physically to suffer.

Some of you are persecuted. There are those who hate you. They criticise you. They would be glad to see you stumble and fall. They have done unaccountable meannesses toward you. Sometimes you feel angry. You feel as if you would like to retort. Stop! Look at the closed lips, look at the still hand, look at the beautiful demeanor of your Lord. Struck, not striking back again. Oh, if you could only appreciate what He endured in the way of persecution you never would complain of persecution. The words of Christ would be your words, "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from Me; but if not, Thy will be done." "It behoved Christ to suffer" persecution, that He might show you how to endure persecution.

Some of you are bereft. It is no random remark, because there is hardly a family here that has not passed under the shadow. You have been bereft. Your house is a different place from what it used to be. The same furniture, the same books, the same pictures, but there has been a voice hushed there. The face that used to light up the whole dwelling has vanished. The pattering of the other feet does not break up the loneliness. The wave has gone over your soul, and you have sometimes thought what you would tell him when he comes back; but then the thought has flashed upon you, he will never come back.

Ah! my brother, my sister, Christ has sounded all that depth. Jesus of the bereft soul is here to-day. Behold Him! He knows what it is to weep at the tomb. It seems to me as if all the storms of the world's sorrow were compressed into one sob, and that sob were uttered in two words, "Jesus wept."

I close my sermon with a doxology: "Blessing and glory and honor and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, forever. Amen and amen!"

Queer Lack of Sense.

"Some animals exhibit a queer lack of sense," says a man who has observed them. "Put a buzzard in a pen about six feet square, and open at the top, and it as much a prisoner as though it were shut up in a box. This is because buzzards always begin their flight by taking a short run, and they either cannot or will not attempt to fly unless they can do so. Again, take a common bumble bee and put it in a goblet. It will remain a prisoner for hours, trying to escape through the sides, without ever thinking of escaping from the top. So also a bat cannot rise from a perfectly level surface. Although it is remarkably nimble in its flight when once on the wing and can fly for many hours at a time without taking the least rest, if placed on the floor or on flat ground it is absolutely unable to use its wings. The only thing it can do is to shuffle helplessly and painfully along until it reaches some trifling elevation, from which it can throw itself into the air, when at once it is off like a flash."—New York Tribune.

Potash.

Analysis shows that while more than half the potash is lost from tan bark, but a small quantity of the phosphoric acid is lost. Tannery ashes are worth considerably more than leached wood ashes, and are always worth hauling away; still such ashes contain considerable potash.

MARKETS.

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FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat $	5 00 @ $	5 25
High Grade Extra	4 00	4 55
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	82	83
CORN—No. 2 White	56	57
Yellow	56	52
Ear Yellow per brl	2 90	2 95
OATS—Southern & Penn	38	40
Western White	40	42
Mixed	37	38
RYE—No. 2	72	73
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 00	15 50
Good to prime	14 00	14 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	9 50	10 00
Wheat Block	6 00	7 00
Oat Blocks	7 00	7 50
CANNED GOODS.		
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3. $	85 @ $	90
No. 2	70	72½
PEAS—Standards	1 10	1 20
Seconds		90
CORN—Dry Pack		1 10
Moist		1 00
HIDES.		
CITY STEERS $	8½ @ $	8½
City Cows	4½	5
Southern No. 2	4½	4½
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.		
POTATOES—Burbanks. $	15 @ $	25
White Star	30	35
Rose	15	25
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ONIONS—Bermudas	1 35	1 50
Maryland	1 20	1 50
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HOG PRODUCTS shlds. $	— @ $	7½
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Hams	12½	14½
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Best refined	—	8½
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BUTTER—Fine Crmy... $	22 @ $	23
Under fine	21	22
Fine ladles	16	17
Roll	13	14
CHEESE.		
CHEESE—N.Y. Factory $	10½ @ $	10½
N. Y. flats	9½	10
Full Cream	10½	11
EGGS.		
EGGS—State $	13½ @ $	14½
North Carolina	12	13
POULTRY.		
CHICKENS—Hens. $	12 @ $	12½
Old Roosters	25	30
Ducks, per lb	9	10
Geese	40	50
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 25 @ $	4 50
Good to Fair	3 25	4 00
SHEEP—Clipped Sheep	3 00	4 50
Hogs	5 50	5 90
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 $	2 15 @ $	3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	83½	84
RYE—Western	70	73
CORN—No. 2	63½	64
OATS—No. 3	39	39½
BUTTER—State	21	21½
EGGS—State	15½	16
CHEESE—State	7½	9

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern $	3 60 @ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80	81
CORN—No. 3	55	58
OATS—No. 2	41	42
BUTTER—State	2[illegible]	24
EGGS—Penn. st	17	18

POPULAR SCIENCE.

An express engine consumes ten gallons of water per mile.

Scientific men now declare that eating before sleeping is of great benefit.

A Connecticut scientist calculates that there are 43,560,000 mosquito larvæ in an acre of swamp land.

A Roman scientist, Dr. Fornesari, has demonstrated that tobacco smoke kills nearly all kinds of germs.

A German geologist estimated that the Dead Sea will be one mass of solid salt within less than 500 years.

The smallest known insect, the pteratomus punamil, a parasite of the ichneumon, is about one-ninetieth of an inch in length.

At the Paris observatory it is proposed soon to begin a continuous photographic record of the movements of the solar system.

It would take forty years for all the water in the great lakes to pour over Niagara at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet a second.

If the sun gave forth sounds loud enough to reach the earth, such sounds, instead of reaching us in the space of about eight minutes, as light does, would only arrive after a period of nearly fourteen years.

From Bavarian meteorological records, Dr. Van der Stok extracts what he believes to be conclusive proof that the moon has an appreciable influence on the number of thunder storms and upon cloudiness.

Oxygen, nitrogen, marsh gas, carbonic oxide and almost all gasses, including air, may be liquefied by being subjected to intense cold under pressure. Liquefied oxygen is found to have marked magnetic properties.

Natural gas has been discovered on the shore of the Great Salt Lake, within ten miles of Salt Lake City, Utah. Several wells have already been put down to the depth of 650 feet, and it is said that 50,000,000 cubic feet of gas are now flowing daily.

Mandioca, a plant indigenous to Brazil, grows abundantly, and the root is used as a substitute for wheat flour, though less nutritive. About twenty million pounds of the flour are received yearly at Rio Janiero, and five million pounds are exported.

An ingenious lock has been invented by which doors, etc., may be locked from a distance electrically. It is specially applicable for doors in private and business houses and offices, where absolute privacy is needed or desired. The lock is operated by simply turning a switch.

Poisoned jam has been successfully tried for killing rabbits in Australia, one ounce of strychnine being required for fifteen pounds of jam. This should help to get rid of any surplus fruit as well as rabbits, the only trouble being that horses and dogs will eat jam in any quantity.

A novel military candle has been devised by a young Italian artillerist. It is to be projected from a cannon, and upon striking an enemy's works, or any solid substance, it breaks and its contents take fire. The light produced is estimated to have an intensity of 100,000 candles, illuminating the field for a great distance.

Electricity is employed to heat springs for tempering in a gun factory in St. Etienne, France. A steel wire is wound spirally and a current passed through it which causes rapid heating. When the required temperature has been reached the current is broken and the spring falls into a trough of water. It is stated that one workman can temper 2400 springs per day by this method.

The Most Correct Clock in the World.

As is well known everywhere, "Greenwich time" is the most accurate in the world, and the whole machinery of the clock which records it is very perfect. But, notwithstanding this latter fact, it has to be constantly attended to and regulated by experts, so much so that, besides being the most accurate, it may also be described as the clock which requires the most labor to make it continue to give satisfaction.

It is, however, worthy of every attention, for the amount of work it does with efficiency is astounding. It causes a current of electricity to pass through some wires every second. This serves as the motive force for several clocks, and regulates a large number of others scattered over Britain.

At one o'clock every day a current is sent which fires the time-guns at Newcastle, South Shields, Edinburgh and elsewhere. At the same time, time-balls are let fall by its agency in various places. The standard or public clock at Greenwich is regulated by comparing the time recorded on its face with that given by an astronomical clock, and the difference between true astronomical and true Greenwich time can be found from tables which are calculated for every day and for every hour in the day.

But the astronomical clock, which is regulated according to the movements of the stars, gains a second on true time in the course of every six minutes, so that the most constant attention and the greatest care on the part of the experts is necessary. But how, in what manner, is the clock put right? It must not be stopped or advanced by so many seconds in the usual way, because this would not advance or retard by the same number of seconds the clocks which are moved by its means.

It is done by electricity. A magnet is attached to the end of the pendulum, and beneath this is a coil of wire, so arranged that when an electric current passes through it in one direction, its influence on the magnet makes the pendulum move slower, and when in the opposite direction, quicker. The regulating expert knows that by sending a current through the wire for ten seconds, he alters the time of the clock by one second, making it faster or slower according to the direction as described, so that he can regulate the standard clock to within a tenth of a second of absolutely true time.—Yankee Blade.

Brigham Young Equal to the Occasion.

Judge John Smith takes much pleasure in repeating a story which Judge Stephen P. Twiss told him of life in Utah. Judge Twiss was appointed Territorial Judge of Utah some years ago, by President Hayes, I believe. Judge Twiss was talking with Brigham Young one day when a good Mormon came in carrying with him the stump of a leg that once was. He prayed the good Brigham to renew unto him his leg, his lost limb. Brigham looked wise, and said: "Why, certainly, my good follower, but do you understand the whole inwardness of this thing? I'll give you your choice of two things. Now, I have power, but it is slightly limited. If I give you back your leg you will be all right here on earth, but when you reach heaven you will have the two legs you were born with in addition to the one I shall now give you. Would you not prefer to suffer on these few remaining days on earth to living a few million years in heaven with three legs?"

The believer thought he would prefer to suffer on awhile. And Brigham's power was not brought to a test that time. Kansas City Times.

The Texas Way of Preserving Milk.

There are many ways of preserving milk so as to keep it sweet, but one of the most satisfactory is that which is at present practised at an establishment in Texas. The milk, fresh from the cow, is subjected to a boiling heat, and after all the air has been expelled from it the cans are hermetically sealed. When the process was first invented, about fifteen years ago, several dozen bottles were sealed up. Every year some of these are opened, and after fifteen years' keeping the milk has, in every case, been found perfectly fresh.—New York Dispatch.

HE IS STILL BOSS.

There Have Been Many Giants, but Chang Is the Tallest Now Living.

Turner the naturalist, declared that he once saw, upon the coast of Brazil, a race of gigantic savages, one of whom was 12 feet in height. M. Thevet, of France, in his description of America, published at Paris in 1575, asserted that he saw and measured the skeleton of a South American which was 11 feet 2 inches in length. The Chinese are said to claim that in the last century there were men in their country who measured 15 feet in height. Josephine mentioned the case of a Jew who was 10 feet 2 inches in height. Pliny tells of an Arabian giant, Gabara, 9 feet 9 inches, the tallest man in the days of Claudius.

John Middletown, born at Hale, in Lancashire, in the time of James I., was 9 feet 3 inches in height; his hand was 17 inches long and 8½ inches broad, says Dr. Platt, in his "History of Staffordshire." The Irish giant, Murphy, contemporary with O'Brien, was 8 feet 10 inches. A skeleton in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin, is 8 feet 6 inches in height, and that of Charles Byrne, in the museum of the College of Surgeons, London, is 8 feet 4 inches. The tallest living man is Chang-tu-Sing, the Chinese giant. His height is 7 feet 3 inches.—Tid-Bits.

The Art of Not Hearing.

A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults and much blame; therefore the art of not hearing should be learned by all. It is quite as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much money and time is expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, many which we ought not to hear, very many which, if heard, would disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or shut out sounds according to his pleasure. If a hot and restless friend begins to inflame our feelings, we should consider what mischief these fiery sparks may do in our magazine below, where our temper is kept, and instantly close the door. It has been remarked that if all the petty things said of one by heedless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pincushion stuck full of sharp remarks.

Will Beat the Thomas Cat.

An old trapper has been bringing from the mountains for two weeks a number of peculiar little animals that have puzzled a good many people to tell what they were. They are about the size of a common cat and have large bushy tails like that of a raccoon. Their bodies are long and slender and well protected by a thick growth of brownish-colored hair. Their eyes are black and snapping, and when teased they growl and spit like a cat, showing a row of teeth as sharp as cambric needles. The name of these little animals is the Bessaris, and they are a species of the civet cat, ranking between the fox and the weasel. They are better than all the pussies in creation as rat exterminators, and about twenty of them have been turned loose in different warehouses and livery stables in this city.—Marysville Appeal.

Giving All Honor to His Wife.

The German Emperor loses no opportunity of winning favor with the ladies with his gallant speeches. One of the prettiest of these courtier-like utterances was delivered in answering a toast to his wife in the province where she was born: "The bond that unites me to this province and chains me to her in a manner different from all the others of my empire is the jewel that sparkles at my side, her Majesty the Empress. Sprung from this soil, the type of the various virtues of a German princess, it is to her I owe it if I am able to meet the severe labors of my office with a happy spirit and make head against them."

Frances Got It.

"I want some more chicken," said 4-year-old Frances at the dinner-table.

"I think you have had as much as is good for you, dear," replied Frances' mamma.

"I want more." And Frances pouted.

"You can't have more now; but here is a wish-bone that you and mamma can pull. That will be fun. You pull one side and I'll pull the other, and whoever gets the longer end can have her wish come true. Why, baby, you've got it! What was your wish, Frances?"

"I wished for some more chicken," said Frances, promptly. She got it this time.—Boston Beacon.

Etiquette.

The word "etiquette" is Anglo-Norman, and primarily had a somewhat different meaning from its present one. It formerly meant simply the ticket which was tied to the neck of bags or fastened to packages, to note their contents. Finally it seemed that the word came to be applied to cards given out at an entertainment, with certain rules of behavior for guests printed upon them. Thus behavior was or was not "the ticket," or "etiquette," and the slang term, "just the ticket," and our elegant word "etiquette" have the same derivation.

No Lawyer Wanted.

A short time ago an old negro was up before the Judge, charged with some trivial offense.

"Haven't you a lawyer, old man?" inquired the Judge.

"No, sah."

"Can't you get one?"

"No, sah."

"Don't you want me to appoint one to defend you?"

"No, sah; I jes tho't I'd leab de case to the ignance ob de co't"—Quitman (Ga.) Free Press.

Electric Logs.

Electric "Logs," have been used in the United States naval service with some success. They record the speed of a vessel by trolling a small propeller behind it, the revolutions of which open and close a battery circuit. These breaks in the current are recorded by a suitable device, of which the scale is so graduated as to read the distance passed over in any certain time. This apparatus, while recording the speed between two points, is defective, as it fails to give it at any moment of observation.—Electricity, New York.

No Two Alike.

It is said that in all the forests of the earth there are no two leaves exactly the same. It is also said that amid all peoples of the earth there are no two faces precisely alike.

A Mother's Gratitude

Too great for tongue to tell, is due Hood's Sarsaparilla. My daughter Olive 3 years ago had dreadful pains, beginning in one knee and extending to almost every joint in her body, caused by Constitutional Scrofula.

Olive Carl.

The pains grew less and the swellings subsided after using one bottle of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. Then improvement was rapid, until it effected a perfect cure." MRS. J. A. CARL, Reynoldsville, Pa.

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

GEORGIA GOLD FIELDS.

The Property and Prospects of the Atlanta Gold Mining Co. Fully Described.

The two articles appearing recently in your journal have called forth such a flood of inquiries in relation to the plans, prospects, etc., etc., of the Atlanta Gold Mining Company, that the company has requested your correspondent to answer through the medium of the press the many questions which otherwise would require a score of letter writers.

The property upon which the Atlanta Gold Mining Company proposes to begin operations is situated about 3½ miles east of Dah'onega, Ga., consists of a forty-acre tract of land, which is crossed in a direction slightly east of north by the famous Calhoun Gold Belt, having on this lot a width of about 150 feet. The entire belt is composed of alternate strata of soft slate and quartz, all bearing more or less gold. At different times within the past twenty years more or less mining has been done upon this lot, and while the work has mainly been confined to a very small portion of the vein, and has always been of a crude and desultory character, the returns in gold have been extremely gratifying, and in several instances of sufficient magnitude to put the miners, who, from time to time, have held leases upon the lot, in very strong financial circumstances. The total cost of all the work thus far done upon the lot would not under the direction of a competent mining engineer, provided with proper appliances, exceed $5000, and the total gold derived from this work, covering not over two acres of the forty acres, is considerably over $60,000.

The vein or lead is well defined throughout the whole length of the lot, about one-quarter mile, and has been explored at a number of places by shafts and tunnels, proving its continuance in size and richness from one end of the lot to the other, a fact which is further evidenced by the valuable and rich mining properties lying upon the extension of this lead, both north and south of the property of the Atlanta Gold Mining Company. The shafts sunk upon this lead have gone to a depth of about forty feet, and have, without exception, followed down quartz veins which gradually increased in size and richness as depth was attained. Hitherto the mining has been conducted principally with water, except where shafts were sunk, and the ore passed through sluice boxes depending solely for a means of separation upon the gravity of the gold, and consequently allowing much of the fine gold and all the gold contained in the undecomposed sulphurets to run to waste. This loss, resulting from causes noted above, has amounted to fully one-half the assay value of the ore, as demonstrated by determinations made with great care and exactness by the company.

The Atlanta Gold Mining Company now proposes to put in operation machinery for mining which will greatly cheapen the cost of the ore per ton delivered at the mills, and appliances that will save at the mill not alone the heavy free gold, but all finer particles, and the gold contained in the sulphurets as well.

The experiments made by the company have demonstrated that a mill with a capacity of twenty tons can be supplied with ore for many years and will yield an annual profit of $100,000 or upward. The average assay value of the ore approximates $25 per ton, and a modern mill properly equipped, costing $12,000 to $14,000, in the hands of an experienced millman, should save at least 85 per cent. of the full assay value. The Atlanta Gold Mining Company has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, in shares of $10 each, fully paid and non-assessable, and one-half this capital stock, or $50,000, has been placed in the treasury as a working capital.

A portion of this treasury stock, sufficient to cover the cost of the mill and such other improvements as the company has in contemplation, is now offered for sale at 50 per cent. of its par value, or $5 per share. The Southern Banking and Trust Company of Atlanta, Ga., is the transfer agent of the company, and all orders for shares should be addressed to them or to the Atlanta Gold Mining Company, No. 7 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

Drinking Healths.

The custom of "drinking healths" had a most curious origin. In the days when the Danes lorded it in England they had a very common habit of stabbing Englishmen in the throat when drinking. To avoid this villainy a man when drinking would request some of the sitters-by to be his pledge or surety while taking his draught. Hence the custom.

One Cent a Bolt Wall Paper.

Finer, 2 cts.: Gold Embossed, 2½ cts.. Solid Gold, 4 cts.

Send stamp for 100 Samples. REED, Wall Paper Jobber, Rochester, Pa.

Paper car wheels ceased years ago to be a novelty.

FOR Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleans the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

There are said to be 2,800,000 bee-hives in the United States.

THE evils of malarial disorders, fever, weakness, lassitude and debility and prostration are avoided by taking Beecham's Pills.

Japan is said to have apple trees only four inches in height, which produces fruit about the size of currants.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

The deepest perpendicular shaft is in the Kuttenberg mine in Bohemia, 3778 feet deep.

"Eat, drink and be merry for to-morrow" Bradycrotine will stop the headache. All druggists, fifty cents.

A horse was killed by bees at Leslie, Ga. recently.

FOR impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria Neuralgia, Indigestion, and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

The largest Masonic library building and the only Masonic library in the world are at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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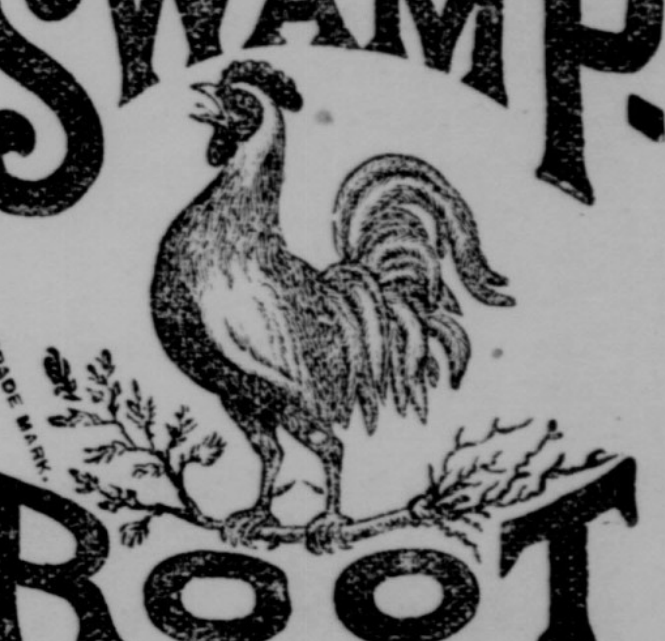

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Rheumatism,

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Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

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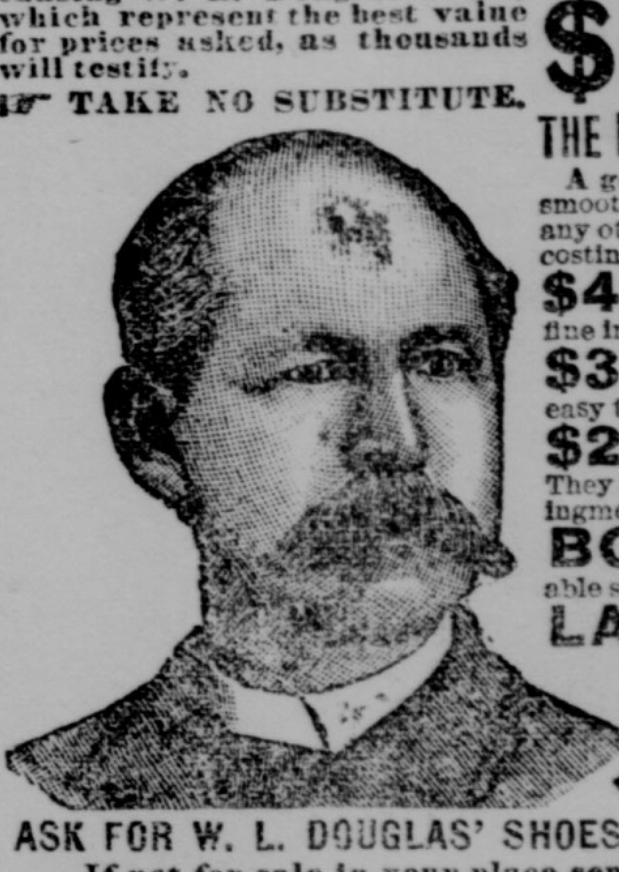

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$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

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