HOW NUGGETS GROW.

A Chemist Shows That Gold Exists in a Soluble Form.

It is generally supposed that the nuggets which are found in the river gravels of Klondike and other auriferous regions have been brought down by the rivers direct from the reefs in which the gold originally lay.

Many practical miners and scientific men, however, have long been of opinion that this cannot be the case, for no masses of gold of so large a size were ever found in the reefs themselves. They believe, on the other hand, that the nuggets have grown where they are now found, just as a crystal of salt will grow in a strong brine; but with so insoluble a substance as gold it was difficult to understand how such growth could take place. Experiments carried out in Australia have shown that decaying vegetable matter will cause the deposition of gold from solutions of gold salts, but these salts are not known to occur in reefs.

The mystery is now solved. A Slavonic chemist named Zzigmedy has just shown that gold itself can exist in a soluble form. By acting on a slightly alkaline solution of a gold salt with formaldehyde and submitting the product to dialysis, he has succeeded in obtaining gold in a colloidal condition, in which state it is soluble in water and may be precipitated by the addition of common salt.

It is probable that some of the gold in quartz feefs exists in this condition. It is washed out by the rain, carried away in solution by the rivers, and deposited in the river gravels wherever there is anything containing salt to cause its precipitation. In the course of ages a large nugget may in this way be formed.

The Flying Fox.

The flying fox is a very curious inhabitant of the forests near Moreton Bay in East Australia. It lives in flocks and moves generally toward the dusk of the evening, and the noise produced by the heavy flapping of the so-called wings is very singular. The flocks like quiet places, where there are large Araucarian pine trees, with an underwood of scrub and creepers. The foxes hang in vast numbers from the horizontal branches of the pine trees.

When there is a clear space among the trees, an enormous number of the animals may be seen, and their noise can be heard, for directly they see anything unusual they utter a short bark, something like the sound made by young rooks. Often every branch is crowded and the flying foxes are seen either flapping their wings and holding on with their hind feet, and with their head downward, or snarling and fighting for places.

Suddenly the whole take to flight and flap their furry, wing-like sides and wheel around like heavy birds. Many fly with their young holding on to them.

The creature is not a true fox and there is a fold of skin which reaches from the fore to the hind legs. This is called the wing, and it enables the pteropus, as the animal is called, to float and turn in the air.

Cost of the Red Man.

Since the United States government was formed 19,000 white men, women and children have been slain in Indian wars and affrays and about 30,000 Indians, at an expense to our government of $807,073,658. To this immense sum must be added the civil expenditure of the government on behalf of the Indians, which, between 1776 and 1890, amounted to $259,944,082, making a total of $1,067,017,740 for civil and military expenses in connection with the noble red man.

Beauties of Morro Castle.

El Morro is one of the grandest possessions in all Cuba, not as a fortress, but as a curiosity. The damage done the castle proper by our navy could be repaired for $50,000. Its construction and mysteries are wonderful, and the scene from Morro ridge is unsurpassed in Cuba. Our guard there has explored it pretty thoroughly, but has not yet discovered the entrance to the subterranean torture rooms.

A Spoonament.

In Rappahannock county, Va., they lately had a "spoonament." All the participants were ladies. They rode on horseback at a fast gallop, each holding a dinner spoon with an egg in it. The one who rode three times around the arena without dropping the egg was crowned queen of the spoonament. A world of fun was had by both participants and spectators.

Some Large Libraries.

The largest library in the world is that of Paris. It contains upward of 2,000,000 printed books and 160,000 manuscripts. The British museum contains about 1,500,000 volumes and the imperial library at St. Petersburg about the same number. These are the largest libraries in the world.

A Queer Suit.

A Kentucky druggist has been sued for $10,000 damages for selling poison to a young man who made use of it to commit suicide. The suit is brought by the administrator of the suicide's estate.

A Collar Buttoner.

A Georgian has designed a collar buttoner which is shaped like a glove-buttoner and has the hook portion bent at an angle with the shank, to aid in releasing it from the button.

Death by Earthquakes.

It is estimated that since the beginning of the historical era 13,000,000 persons have perished in earthquakes.

SAVAGE AND FEROCIOUS.

The Devil Dancers at Ceylon and Their Mysterious Ways.

The real Singhalese devil dancers in Ceylon are ferocious and savage fellows. Their dances are revolting and horrible. But their profession is popular and affords a royal living for the men who go into it. There is a superstition among the Singhalese that when a man falls sick he is supposed to be afflicted by the devil. In order to rid him of the disease the devil dancers are called in to propitiate the demon. Two or more of them go by night to the sick man's house, in front of which a small, square inclosure, about six feet high, has been made of grasses and palm leaves. This answers the purpose of the green room at a theatre. The men appear at first without masks ,and with long yellow grass streamers hanging from their heads and waists. The only light cast on the scene is by torches made of sticks, round which pieces of cloth are wrapped, dipped in oil. To the music of a tam-tam, kept up on one note, the dancers sing a peculiar, wild funeral dirge, in which the spectators often join.

The dancers begin by slowly moving about, stretching the right foot and bringing the left up to it, and appear as if they were searching for something, during which the singing sounds like crying. They are then asking the devil to appear. There are twenty-four different sorts of devils, and, after the first part, the dancers are constantly changing their clothes to represent the entire species; some wear masks, some don jaws and terrible teeth reaching to the ears. The jaws open and close in a very realistic manner.

A dance lasts over two nights, as the whole twenty-four devils have all to be personated before the particular demon who is afflicting the sick man is pitched on. When he gives signs of his presence the dancers go into a sort of frenzy, which increases as he takes possession of them; the tam-tam beats faster and faster, the chanting grows into yells, the men whirl and stamp and the bells on their ankles jingle and clash.

At this stage the dancers appear to be looking for some object to give the devil in sacrifice, and into which he may pass. A chicken is usually offered by the friend of the sick man, and this unfortunate bird is seized upon, twisted and tormented and bitten between the false teeth, until the dancers, worn out, move slower and slower, and the chicken sinks into a sort of trance, which is the sign that the devil has accepted the sacrifice, and is willing to pass from the man into the bird.

Manila Hemp.

Every engineer knows what Manila hemp is, but few are aware that it is the product of a species of banana which is cultivated in certain localities in the Philippine Islands. The plant, called by the natives "abaca," throws up a cluster of sheating leaf stalks to a height of twenty or thirty feet, which spread out at the top into a crown of huge, undivided leaves. When it is three years old it is cut down, and the stalks are torn into strips. These strips, while still fresh ,are drawn between a knife and a wooden block, and the soft cellulous matter is removed. The fibre is then hung up to dry in the open air until it is fit for use. Each stalk gives about a pound of fibre, and two natives will turn out about twenty-five pounds a day. The inside fibre, which is thin and weak, is used by the natives for making articles of dress. The familiar Manila rope is made from the fibre of the outer layer, which is hard and strong. The whole supply of Manila hemp practically comes from the Philippines, and the United States consume 41 per cent of it. Last year this country took 417,473 bales out of the 825,020 bales exported. Great Britain coming next with 385,182 bales. The continent of Europe took 22,373 bales.

Corean Geomancers.

The influence of the geomancers extends from the King to his humblest subjects, and illustrates the cunning and simplicity which are combined in the Corean character. These professional oracles are consulted on all occasions by all sorts of people. The King never thinks of doing anything without first asking their opinion. They are more important to him than legal advisers to railways and other corporations that employ them, and they are notoriously corrupt, and their advice is always influenced by the payment of money.

If any one desires to obtain a favor from the King, he usually endeavors to secure the good offices of the geomancer who is likely to be consulted, and the amount of the bribe corresponds to the importance of the matter. While the geomancer pretends to consult the spirits and observe the movements of the stars, his client knows that it is the money that governs his action. Nevertheless, when the client is required to perform some official act, he consults the same old humbug, who has been bribed by some one else to influence his decision, and he is perfectly aware of the fact.

To Feed Paris.

If Paris is ever beseiged again, it will in all probability be spared the horrors of famine. A committee appointed jointly by the minister of war and the municipal council has just approved a scheme for building large stores for preserving supplies of frozen meat.

Paris in time of war needs 200 tons of meat a day. At this rate all the flock of sheep and heads of oxen that could be brought together at the last moment would last but a few weeks, and it might be impossible to feed them.The stores about to be erected will contain even in time of peace large supplies of meat, and immediately upon a declaration of war will receive 30,000 tons of beef and mutton.

This represents fifty days' rations, or 100 days' half-rations. The forts round Paris have sufficient food to last three year. No war is likely to last this length of time.

Honey.

Fifty pounds of honey are annually produced by a hive of 5,000 bees. In five years the bees will have increased to 50,000.

WAGES IN TWO LANDS.

Comparison of Spain's Working Men and America's.

The poverty and low state of social life and civilization of the Spaniards are indexed quite accurately by their wage rates.

For instance, the average weekly pay of a bricklayer in Spain (Malaga) is $3.80; in the United States, $21.18; of a mason, $3.20 in Spain, $21 in the United States; of a carpenter, $3.90 in Spain, $15.25 in the United States; of a blacksmith, $3.90 in Spain, $16.02 in the United States; of a tinsmith, $3 in Spain, $14.35 in the United States; of printers, $4.50 in Spain, $16.42 in the United States; or laborers, porters, etc., $2.75 in Spain, $8.80 in the United States.

While rents and possibly prices of a few native products are lower in Spain than in the United States, the difference comes nowhere equaling the wide disparity of wages. Moreover, in a comparison of this sort, the quality of living must be considered as well as the normal cost. Thus, lower rents nearly always simply inferior accommodations, and, to the average Spaniard, most of the comforts and conveniences in ordinary use here are unattainable luxuries.

That the low rate of Spanish wages does really mean a proportionately low consumption and low standard of living is substantiated by one or two significant facts of another character; for instance, the per capita annual consumption of woolen goods in Spain is only nine shillings' worth, as against eighteen shillings in the United States; of sugar, five pounds per annum in Spain, forty-three pounds in the United States; of beef, sixteen pounds in Spain, sixty-two pounds in the United States; of all meats, forty-nine pounds in Spain, 120 pounds in the United States; of butter, none in Spain, sixteen pounds in the United States; of coffee, four pounds in Spain, 155 pounds in the United States.

The Philippine Islander.

After years of study of the native character, I have come to the conclusion that the Philippine Islander is very matter-of-fact. He is not unwilling, but unable, conscientiously, to accept an abstract theory. Christianity, with its mysteries, has therefore, no effect on his character, but he becomes accustomed to do that which his forefathers were coerced to do, namely, to accept the outward and visible signs without being imbued by the inward and spiritual grace. The mere discipline—the fact that, nolens, volens, they must at a given hour on a given day appear dressed in their best and attend church (in the case of headmen) go to the monk's residence to "kiss hands"—has certainly had the effect of taming the masses into orderly beings. Yet restraint of any kind is repugnant to him. He likes to be as free as a bird, but he is of a pliant nature, and easily managed with just treatment. He is extremely sensitive to injustice. If he knows, in his own mind, that he has done wrong, he will submit to a thrashing without any thought of taking revenge. If he were punished out of mere caprice, or with palpable injustice, he would always have a lurking desire to give quid pro quo. He has an innate contempt for cowards, hence his disdain for Chinese, but will follow a brave leader anywhere, and will never be the first to yield to hunger, fatigue or possible chances of death. He takes every trouble with profound resignation; he promises everything and performs little; his word is not worth a straw, and he does not feel that lying is a sin. He is inconstant in the extreme, and loyal so long as it suits him, but as a subject he can be easily molded into any fashion which a just, honest and merciful government would wish.—Contemporary Review.

The Banana Trade.

Immense fortunes have been made out of the banana business. Revenues do not accrue alone from the sale of the fruit, for the leaves are used for packing; the juice, being strong in tanning, makes an indelible ink and shoe blacking, the wax found on the underside of the leaves is a valuable article of commerce; manila hemp is made from the stems, and of this hemp are made mats, plaited work and lace handkerchiefs of the finest texture; moreover, the banana is ground into banana flour.

Cooking Kettle Bridges.

Cossack regiments are being drilled in crossing rivers on a novel sort of improvised bridge. Seven or eight lances are passed between the handles and tops of a dozen cooking kettles and are held firmly in place by the handles, beside being tied together with forage ropes. A dozen such bundles fastened together form one section of a raft or floating bridge, and are capable of sustaining half a ton of weight. A section can be put together in 25 minutes.

The Nose Lasts Longest.

Bone and cartilage enter so largely into the structure of the nose and determine its characteristics, that it undergoes little perceptible change, as a rule, with the lapse of years. The brow becomes wrinkled, and crows' feet gather around the eyes, which themselves grow dim as time rolls on; cheeks lose the bloom which cosmetics cannot replace, and lips their fullness and color.

A Curious Tree.

In one of the Canary Islands there is a tree of the laurel family that occasionally rains down in the early evening quite a copious shower of water drops from its tufted foliage. The water comes out through innumerable little pores situated at the edge of the leaves.

BURNT WOOD ORNAMENTS.

The Manner in Which to Decorate With Heated Irons.

The decoration of wood by the application of heated irons is an art of long standing, and many interesting examples of old work are occasioally to be found. For a trifling sum a complete apparatus may be bought, which includes a platinum point that is kept heated while the work is in progress, not by electricity, as many suppose, but by fumes of benzine, which is supplied by pressure on a rubber bellows which is connected by tubing to a bottle half filled with benzine. When beginning the work, the point should not be heated in any flame but that of an alcohol lamp. Any other flame would be liable to smoke and ruin the point. In burning outlines remember that to make a broad, firm line it is not necessary to press. The lines are to be scorched, not incised. The point is held and guided much in the same manner as a drawing pencil, but some little practice is needed to enable the worker to pass it smoothly and readily over the wood, the tendency of all beginners being to allow it to rest and make dots. No discouragement, however, must be felt at this, as with a little practice the manipulation will become easy, and the worker be able to make dark or light strokes at will. Bold outlines and strongly burned backgrounds come out well on ordinary white wooden articles, such as tables, stools, chairs, bowls, plates, racks, etc.

Make Your Own Ozone.

Almost every person has noticed the peculiarly refreshing smell of clean linen, especially when just removed from the lines. But few people are aware that there is any connection between fresh, cool linen, just from the outside air, and the ozone of an apartment. It is stated that the atmosphere of an apartment may be charged with ozone by bringing into it damp linen sheets that have just been exposed to a dry, sharp wind; bringing them into the house and shaking them or waving them about in the air of the room will, according to the statements made, change the character of the air. This is a matter of importance to invalids, who often become exhausted from lack of ozone in the air they breathe. A means so simple and effective and one that is within the means of every person should be generally understood. It seems that all that is necessary is to bring the linen to the room immediately after it is taken from the lines out of doors and shake and whirl it about, when the character of the air will be altered at once.

He Knew How to Advertise.

An original form of an advertisement comes from Russia, where a shopkeeper posted up the following announcement:

"The reason why I have hitherto been able to sell my goods so much cheaper than anybody else is that I am a bachelor, and do not need to make a profit for the maintenance of a wife and children. It is now my duty to inform the public that this advantage will shortly be withdrawn from them, as I am about to be married. They will, therefore, do well to make their purchases at once at the old rate."

The result was that there was such a run on the shop that in the course of a few days this shopkeeper had made enough money to pay the expenses of his wedding on a very lavish scale.

A Famous Bell.

St. John's church, at Ellicottville, N. Y., has a bell that was made nearly two centuries ago in Spain and which for over 100 years sounded matin and vesper calls at a monastery on the outskirts of Malaga. The monastery was destroyed during a civil war and for years the bell lay among the ruins. It was finally brought to this country by a New England skipper and purchased for the Ellicottville church in 1838. It is 4 feet 2 inches in circumference at the top and a little over 7 feet at the base.

Lightest of Liquids.

Additional experiments by Professor Dewar have shown that liquid hydrogen is by far the lightest of all known liquids. Its density is one-fourteenth that of water and, curiously enough, this happens to be the same ration of density that hydrogen in the gaseous state bears to air. Heretofore the lightest liquid known has been liquefied marsh gas, which possesses about two-fifths the density of water.

The World's Volcanoes.

There are 672 known volcanoes in the world, of which 270 are active; 80 in America, 24 in Asia, 20 in Africa; Java has 109, 28 active. In New Zealand, within an area of 127 miles, there are 63, ranging from 196 feet to 900 feet in height.

$50,000 a Day.

Li Hung Chang is said to head the list of the great multi-millionaries of the world, and to be worth nearly one hundred million pounds. To this comfortable little sum it is computed that he is adding about $50,000 a day.

Some One Suffers.

If a Chinaman dies while being tried for murder, the very fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer; and his eldest son, if he has one, is sent to prison for a year.

Definition of An Optimist.

An optimist is a man who can keep on lying about the fish he caught until he persuades himself that it is true.

First Cup of Coffee.

Louis XIV. of France drank the first cup of coffee made in Western Europe. Coffee was then worth $24 a pound.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

The Nearest Approach to a Perpetual Motion Machine Yet Discovered.

A Kankakee county, Ill., man is the possessor of one of the most wonderful clocks in the country. This clock is as near a perpetual motion machine as any piece of mechanism yet designed. The owner is not a perpetual motion crank, but is a jeweler named Peter M. Ravenskilde of Cabery, a town in the southwestern portion of Kankakee county.

The clock is the product of many years of study and labor and considerable expense. It keeps accurate time and will run for a year without the least attention from its owner.

The clock proper is run with a wheel 60 inches in circumference. From the outer surface of the circumference was suspended 120 cups, each one-half inch in diameter and a third of an inch deep. Each of forty of these cups, which are successive, contain steel balls three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

Every minute and a half as this wheel turns by the weight of these balls one of them falls out of its cup, rolls down an inclined plane 20 inches long, when, by its own weight, it reunites a broken circuit of electricity and is again elevated by a little car traveling along a steeper inclined plane to the top of the wheel, where it falls into a cup which stands vertical for a short time.

After the car discharges its cargo it returns to its original station from its own weight. From the time one of these balls is dropped into a cup until it is again dropped into another cup it travels 36 inches. Thus the work done by all the balls is equivalent to one ball traveling over one mile a day, 400 miles in one year, and during the lifetime of a person living threescore years the distance around the globe.

The electricity used is generated in an ordinary storage battery, which does not require any attention for fully a year.

Spain's Great Building.

Spain possesses one of the largest buildings in the world. It is at once a palace, a museum, a library, a picture gallery, a monastery, a church and a burial place. This wonderful edifice is called the Escorial, although the name is very generally corrupted both in England and America into "Escurial."

The Escorial was commenced in 1563 by order of Philip II. of Spain and was intended partly as a royal burial place for the kings of Spain and partly as a commemoration of Philip's victory over the French at St. Quentin in 1557. It is built entirely of granite, and measures 744 feet in length by 580 feet in breadth. At each corner is a tower 200 feet in height. The building is supposed to represent an enormous gridiron lying upside down, and this shape is believed to have reference to St. Lawrence, who was martyred on a gridiron.

Twenty-one years were spent in building it, and it cost $12,000,000. It has been twice partly destroyed by lightning and was sacked by the French soldiers in 1808. There are 14,000 doors and 11,000 windows.

A High Railway.

The highest mountain railway in Europe, leading to the top of the Gorner Grat in Switzerland, situated between the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa, is about completed. It was begun in 1896. A train can take 110 passengers two miles above sea level. The power is furnished by the water which flows from a glacier, and is, therefore, most abundant in summer, when most needed.

How the Japanese Sleep.

The Japanese always bury their dead with the head to the north, and for this reason no Japanese will sleep with his head in that position. Many private houses and hotels have a diagram of the points of the compass pasted on the bedroom ceiling for the convenience of guests.

The Longest Plant.

The longest plant in the world is the seaweed. One tropical and subtropical variety is known which, when it reaches its full development, is at least 600 feet in length. Seaweed receives its nourishment from the air and mineral matter held in solution in the sea water.

An Electrical Well.

A well digger in Bar Harbor experienced several electrical shocks while down in a well, and was hurriedly drawn to the surface. He refused to descend again, and to test the matter a dog was lowered. When hauled up a few minutes later the animal was dead.

Length of Paris Streets.

The total length of the streets, avenues, boulevards, bridges, quays and thoroughfares of Paris generally is set down at about 600 miles, of which nearly 200 are planted with trees.

All the Difference in the World.

There is a great difference between being in the world, and having the world in us. Let a ship be in the water, and it is all right, but let the water be in the ship, and down she goes.

Spain's Resources.

Spain has greater mineral resources than any other country in Europe, including iron, copper, zinc, silver, antimony, quicksilver, lead and gypsum.

A Sober Fact.

When a man's troubles drive him to drink, the drink brings on more troubles that drive him to drink again.

Cost of St. Peter's.

The cost of St. Peter's, Rome, was over £14,000,000.

BEARS SLY AS FOXES.

They Throw Lumps of Ice at Walruses to Stun and Capture Them.

In his native home the polar bear does not often meet with small boys anxious to treat him to buns and other dainties. The consequence is that Bruin has to devise many curious ways of securing his food, and none are more strange and interesting than that related by two trustworthy travelers in Greenland, that country of strange sights.

They have known the polar bear to take a stone or a huge lump of ice in his fore paws and from a favorable height, as a cliff or a precipitous ice hill, to hurl the missile down upon the head of a walrus—an enormous brute, often twice the size of the bear—and so stun him that Bruin could rush in and complete the destruction at his leisure, thus securing a month's rations.

The most useful food of the ice bear, as the Germans very appropriately call this beast, is the common seal of the arctic regions. The latter is the wariest animal of the north, and both Eskimo and polar bear need their best strategy to catch it.

In the summer time, when the snow is off the ice of the ocean shore and islets, the seals can be plainly seen as black dots on the ice, probably asleep, but always near their holes, which lead down through the thick ice to the water below, and into which they can throw themselves by the least movement. Bruin, seeing one afar, walks up as near as he deems safe, and then begins crawling on his wary prey.

The seal, if the weather be sunny and pleasant, takes short naps, relieved by shorter moments when it is scanning the vicinity for signs of the enemy's approach. During these times the bear is very quiet and as still as death itself, with eyes apparently closed, though really a corner of each is kept open, and in this way he hopes the seal will take him for a heap of snow, an appearance which his coat readily helps him to assume.

During the naps he creeps forward with greater or less rapidity, according to his nearness to the seal and consequent fear of being seen or heard. When but ten or twelve yards away, and the seal is in the depths of a good nap, the bear rushes upon him, and with a single blow of his powerful paw knocks the smaller brute senseless and so far away from the hole that he cannot escape by that way, even if the blow received is not immediately fatal.

In winter time the ice is covered with snow, and this is hollowed out by the seal into a snow house, covering the hole in the ice and connecting at the top of the dome with an aperture about the size of a shilling, called the blow hole, for it is through this that the seal breathes when he is in want of fresh air.

Here the bear watches for many a long hour, if necessary, and when the snorts of the seal are heard he crushes in the fragile dome of the snow house with his paw, impaling the seal on his curved claws, and proceeds to practically demonstrate how polar bears can subsist in an arctic winter.

Ingenuity of the Tahitans.

The Tahitans are said to be the people most serviceable to the traveler. They seem, in fact, to command at all times the principal conveniences of life.

Half an hour of daylight is sufficient for building a house of the stems and leaves of the fehi-banana, and fire is produced by rubbing sticks.

If the running water is deeply sunk among stones by working in banana leaves they bring it to the surface.

The chase of eels, which in those dripping mountains become almost amphibious, offers another instance of their ingenuity.

They tear off with their teeth the fibrous bark of "puran" (Hibiscus tiliaceus), and a moment after apply it to noosing small fish.

If one is sent for fruit he will usually makes a basket on the way by plaiting segments of a cocoanut leaf. A mat will be manufactured with almost equal ease. Clothing is always at hand, and a banana leaf serves for an umbrella. Tumblers and bottles are supplied by single joints of the bamboo, and casks and buckets by the long stems, and whether you ask for a hatchet, knife, spoon, toothbrush, or wash basin, the guides will never be found at a loss.

An English Advertisement.

The following advertisement is from a paper published in the north of England: "To Let—A house in Melville street, situated immediately alongside of a fine plum garden, from which an abundant supply of the most delicious fruit may be stolen during the season. Rent low, and the greater part taken in plums."

Where There Are No Inns.

In some of the less accessible parts of Norway visited by tourists there are no inns in the villages. The government has now decided to grant in such cases a certain annual sum to the owner of a spacious house in each village, the proprietor agreeing, in turn, to accommodate four or more guests if called upon.

The Knife in Italy.

A Lega Controi Coltello (league against the knife) has been formed among the workingmen of Rome, its object being to aid in enforcing the law against the carrying of that weapon. Knives are the instruments used in the perpetration of upward of 4,000 homicides in Italy annually.

To Make a Cashmere Shawl.

The constant labor of four persons for an entire year is required to produce a cashmere shawl of the best quality.