Any new phenomenon which promse to throw light upon the nature of ectric currents, if not of electricity itself, is of interest, however remote may seem from any practical application.

Such a new fact has apparently with a wire attached to a charged income into ken, in the discovery of a property which, at any rate, looks like a true electric momentum.

Hitherto whatever theories have been adopted to explain the facts, the question whether electricity—that is, electricity flowing as a current-possesses a real momentum of its own has been held as, at least, debatable, if not extremely doubtful. If that which, in the limitations imposed by language, we call an electric current | wants, still there are some species is really to be considered as a flow of some mobile or subtle agency literally travelling in or glong the conducting wire, we can hardly help expecting that electricity should possess a momentum of its own, just as water flowing in a pipe does. If we try suddenly to stop the flowing stream of water by turning off a tap, the water rams at the obstruction, with the familiar throb due to its momentum, and in some cases may even burst the pipe.

When in 1834 the phenomenon of self-induction was brought to the notice of Faraday, in the spark and shock that are observed if the circuit of an electro-magnet is broken, his first thought, as be himself records in his "Experimental Researches" (Art. 1,077), was that the electricity The persons who had it said that tum or inertia in the wire; and that thus a long wire (or better still a colled wire) produces effects, at the instant when the circuit is broken, which a short wire cannot produce. But he put this suggestion from him when he perceived that a wire of given length produces extremely different effects according to whether it is simply extended out or whether it is coffed up into a belix or around an fron core. He adduced experiments which he deemed conclusive agains: the idea of momentum.

A generation later Clerk Maxwell again raised the question: Has the electric current either momentum or kinetic energy? In that it resists being suddenly stopped, it has something very like momentum; but the electricity in the wire is not, he argued, the true analogue of a moving body; for the energy of a moving body does not depend on anything external to itself, whereas the presence of other bodies near the current alters its energy. Insert an iron core into the copper wire coff that carries the current, and the celf-inductive effect that simulates momentum is increased enormously.

For then the current cannot started suddenly, but takes time to seguire its full strongth after the cirsuft is completed. Neither will it die suddenly when the circuit is brokamt for the reaction of the magnetic or prolongs the current, which perstate as a spark after the wires are parted. He Maxwell sought for the exdenation in the megnetic field which les outside the wire, and set himsalf to formulate the kinetic theory of electro-magnetism. As to that which we call "current," its velocity he declared to be undetermined by any thing we know; adding that we do not even know whether what we call the posttive direction of the current is the actual direction of the motion, or

rent in a coil; and he found none. No phenomenon of this kind could be on the confirmed assumption that such actions do not exist or at least pro- the house in March 1885.

science of conception, the atomic nature of elec- ceilings and bay windows, through tricity itself. The electron or ele- which could be seen the snow covermentary quantum of negative elected peaks of the mountains on tricity appears to have established it side and Thumb Butte and the city electrons in the direction previously lumber, and among other modern conregarded as the negative, we have al- veniences it had two bathtubs. so learned to consider each electron so associated with the surrounding other that as it moves it creates around its path a magnetic environ-

Whenever the motion of the electron is changed, by acceleration, by retardation, or by curvature of its path, the change is accompanied by alectro-magnetic radiation.

This is indeed Lermor's theory radiation. So then the electron motion ought to have inertia. This is not a more statement that, if a current consists in streams of electrons, the quant-inertia, called self-induction. consists in the external magnetic held which surrounds the stream. Can the momentum of the electrons. ratte of the nul results of Maxwell's tests, be detected by any other pheemenon than the presence of this nagnetic field, or than the effects skoned as self-inductive? Until reently the only answer that science sould give was in the negative.

But now comes the discovery Ments which appear to point to a true ctric momentum. And, as in the many scientific discoveries. e discovery seems to have been de independently by two different men in different parts of the world. by different methods. To two men eace Number of St. Louis, and thing Cantor, of Wurzburg-the mention seems to have occurred other, if a flow of electricity is causabruptly to turn its path round a up corner, enything is observable eighborhood of the marp corthat would suggest a momentum

electric corpusales.

ser suployed at conductor to
them, splinter of humboo, car-Autofon discharge from

sharp edge; the current being provided by a battery. Nipher investigating by photographic plates, discovered that the current passing the sharp corner emitted radiations akin to the X-rays, and capable of giving shadow pictures, even through ebonite 3-16 of an inch thick.

He has also used thin metal wires bent into a series of sharp corners, and finds that at every corner some of the electrons leave the wire, tending to persevere in their original direction. Cantor, exploring electrically sulated electrometer, found the electrometer discharged by the emanations (or radiations) from the acute angle of his conducting film.

## ANIMALS' WANTON KILLING.

Useless Slaughter by Wolves-Birds

That Kill for Sport. While usually our carnivorous animals kill to supply their immediate which often kill for mere sport and there are few kinds of which some

wantonly. When I was a boy and there were wolves in Maine I have known four or five wolves to kill over forty sheep in a single night in a town near here. My father once saw thirteen fully

individuals do not at some time kill

grown sheep which two wildcats had killed in one night on Mount Deser: Island, I know of several cases where wildosts have entered barns and out buildings and killed numbers of hens or ducks. Raccoons often kill hens which they cannot carry off. I know of many cases of foxes killing many hens or turkeys which they could not eat. I once saw the skin of a mink which a loup-cervier had killed. there was a light snow, so he could see every motion. The loup-cervier had apparently met the mink by accident on the ice. He had bitten it through the back, dropped it and

I once saw a loup-cervier trapped which had killed several lambs. Red squirrels will kill more young birds than they can eat. I have known an otter to pile up a large lot of suckers which he must have caught just for sport. Lately a mink got into a bait tank near here and killed nearly all the live bait. The owner estimated that there were several thousands. House cats often kill birds which they do not eat; they also often bring in moles, frogs and snakes which they kill for the fun of killing. I have no doubt that sable and fisher would kill poultry just as mink and raccoon do if tney had the same opportunity.

Some birds also kill for sport. All ornithologists know of shrikes hanging up birds and mice which they do not need. I have several times seen sheldrakes kill scores of small fish just for fun. They bit them, dropped them and passed along. I have seen eight or ten sheldrakes doing this at a time. Goshawks kill for eport. I have known a goshawk in one morning to kill five ruffed grouse and leave them after tearing them in pieces. Last winter a goshawk was given me which had just killed two large Plymouth Rock bens,

It seems as if many animals and birds take as much pleasure in killing things for mere sport as many of our sportsmen and fishermen do .-Correspondence Forest and Stream.

OLD FRONTIER HOUSE.

Government Building at Fort Whipple Cost \$90,000 and Sold for \$180.

"A \$99,000 house was sold at Fort Whipple, near Prescott, a few days He constructed two pieces of ap- ago for \$180," said George H. Morparatus to enable him to detect wheth gan, a lawyer of Prescott, Ariz. "It or any angular momentum was pro- was known as the old Gen. Crook duced on starting or stopping a cur house, and was owned by the Government, Gen. Crook occupied detect. He completed his great treatise on just a windy day as that of the sale that Gen. Crook rode away from

"The building was a nondescript Thirty years have gone by since style of architecture, constructed of stucco, adobe and frame. It If we now con- of Prescott on the other. The house contained more than 40,000 feet of

> in a long and difficult campaign against the indians. The old building is still well preserved. When the auctioneer announced the sale the bidding started at \$50, and this figure was raised from time to time, until it reached \$180, at which sum it was knocked down to the proprietor of hotel. What the purchaser purposes to do with the house I don't know, but he was told that it must be removed shortly, as the Government would no

> longer be responsible for its safety. "The house cost probably more than \$90,000. Every foot of the lumber in it was freighted from Los Angeles at a cost of 10 cents a pound. It was considerably enlarged after Gen Crook left it. The latter's successor. Gen. Kautz, lived in it for a long time, but it has not been occupied for a number of years. At the time of its construction a guard of soldiers had to patrol the vicinity constantly to keep away the Indians. There was not a person at the sale who did not express regret that the Government should not allow thee old house to re-

main.-Washington Post. Wow. "I don't know what to call my ai ship," wailed the inventor. "Well, I know what you shouldn call tt." said the sarcastic friend.

"What?" "Time." "Why not?" "Time files,"-New York Times.

A Double Lack. "My story has no unnecessary words," said the budding author proud-

"No it hasn't," agreed the criti "but it hasn't may necessary to a state!"-New York Times

## CONCERNING THE MOVEMENT FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

HEN the agitation for woman suffrage began to grow strong in England in the nineteenth century, lawsuits were brought by women who claimed that they had the right to parliamentary suffrage, inasmuch as in the early days when parliamentary boroughs were being created women were recognized as burgesses and had the right to vote. The judge held that the nonuse of a privilege for a long time was in itself an argument

against its existence, and all the world knows that the English woman of the nineteenth century who brought the case was not given the parliamentary or national suffrage.

Several States have recently seriously considered measures extending the sphere of woman's political rights. The active work and substantial accomplishment of woman suffragists in other States, notably Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Finland and Tasmania, where women have full suffrage rights, as they have in the four States of Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, have undoubtedly spurred the workers for the cause in this country to stronger endeavor.

For many years they were few in number, though unwearying in spirit. The first woman's rights convention, called in 1848 by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton to meet in Seneca, N. Y., was attended by herself, Lucretia Mott and a few Quaker women. The abolition movement and the civil war diverted to the cause of the slave the energy that might otherwise have been devoted to the woman's cause which Mrs. Stanton then espoused. It was not until the close of the war that the movement for suffrage was really organized. The great civil contest, calling upon women to combine in societies and conventions, taught them the value of organized effort, and the arguments presented for the liberation of the slave and for his right to the suffrage certainly led to the interrogation, "If the suffrage be a good and desirable thing for the ignorant negro, what about women?"

At the presidential and congressional election in 1872 Susan B. Anthony and several other women, claiming the right to vote among the privileges and immunities secured to them as citizens by the fourteenth amendment, offered their votes to the inspectors of election in Rochester. The inspectors received and deposited the ballots. For this act the women, fourteen in number, were arrested and several of them were indicted under an act of Congress which makes it an offense to "knowingly vote without having the right to vote," The inspectors were indicted under the same statute for "having knowingly and willfully received the votes of persons not entitled to vote."

Recently there has been a significant change in the attitude of women of the leisurely and wealthy classes toward the movement. Bryce, in his chapter on "Woman Suffrage," from which Dr. Abbott quotes, comments: "It is remarkable that the movement has in America found little support among what may be called the 'upper chasses,' Woman suffrage has been though perhaps less so now than formerly, thought 'bad form' and supposed to betoken a want of culture and refinement. The same reproach attached forty years ago to abolitionism."

Were he writing now, the ambassador would have to qualify the statement measurably. The movement has passed the stage where it would attract only those whom the more conservative members of the community regard as radical and visionary. The labor organizations indorse woman suffrage in the belief that with the ballot in their hands the woman laborer would strengthen the cause of labor. So all classes, professional, working, wealthy, are enrolled in the movement, based on the belief that to woman educational, industrial, social and civic work of every nature should be open.



Disorders of the Stomach. The stomach, like all the other or gans of the body, is subject not only to various forms of organic trouble,

disorder, or neuroses. In these nervous disturbances of th stomach, pain may be just as severe and as trying as in true organic disease, and it is often impossible to convince the victim that he is not suffering from some terrible local disorder place we could find and had sand calling for immediate operation.

The stomach is usually a somewhat abused organ. It works hard, generally overtime, and often at tasks extremely distasteful to it. wonder, then, that it sometimes goes

When it decides to do this, weapons it controls with which to boy cott and intimidate the rest of the system are most efficient. In times of normal health we are no more conscious of the fremendous commotion and toll going on in the stomach than the passengers on a sunny deck are conscious of the trials of the engine room below them; but when the stomach has stood all it is going to for the present, it telephones the brain to that effect, with the immediate result that the whole consciousness is flooded with the misery re sulting from its rebellion.

The visible signs of this rebellion are myriad. Among the most usua of them may be mentioned nausea and vomiting, eructations that are sometimes so acid that the very throat is scalded, disagreeable sensations after eating, that range from discomfort to agony; and naturally in time a general "run-down condition"

of the system. When it can be proved that this state of affairs is traceable to abuse of the stomach, the treatment becomes a comparatively simple matter; but in many cases of so-called "nerv ous dyspepsia" the trouble will be found to be a fault of the nervous system, the stomach itself showing no sign of disease, but simply suffering from faulty nervous control, just as any other organ of the body may This diagnosis, however, will be of little comfort to the patient so long as his stomach is made the vicarious culprit for the guilty nervous system. When the troubles arise from causes that can be easily controlled, such as

cure lies largely in the hands of the patient himself. The small boy who heard his father pronounce a eulogy on a statesman, said, "Father says Mr. Blank has intelligence, tact and honesty, and also abdominal courage." This is a form of valor far too prevalent, and is the kind that should be tempered with

discretion.

improper food, hasty eating, irregular

meals, insufficient mastication, the

Her Lockout. "I must tell you the joke on me," said a business woman who "keeps bach" in a cunning little apartment, their first ride in some friend's car." "Last week I invited two friends for

luncheon. As I have just an hour at noon I got everything ready before left to the morning that could be prepared and set on the ice. I made a lovely salad, a dessert, prepared for toasted muffins and tea and set my table in all its glory, even buying some flowers for a centerpiece. My guests met me at the office and we went to the spartment. What do you think I had done? Left my keys inside and locked the door! "There was absolutely no way for

us to get in. The janitor had a pass key, but he was away. All the windows on the fire escapes were locked. and no other key in the building fitted. There was nothing to do but take my but also to many kinds of functional guests to a restaurant. Then I found that I had not even brought my purse from the office, never dreaming that I should need it. I had to ask my and the list of symptoms just as long guests for money to pay for the luncheon, and, as it happened, they only had a quarter each above their carfare. We went to the cheapest wiches and coffee. Wasn't that funny?" -Philadelphia Ledger.

Plover as a Farmer's Ally. Of all our birds the plover is absolutely the most useful on the land, and we have the authority of the board of agriculture for saying that the multiplication of Insects injurious to crops" is the direct consequence of the fashion for plovers' eggs, the London Daily Mail says.

The bird destroys snails, wireworms, beetles and all sorts of noxious insects that damage crops. As it feeds largely at night it destroys many insects that other birds do not touch, and it has also a peculiar virtue in killing a water snail which indirectly is the cause of liver rot, a deadly disease in

Plover have been more than usually numerous this year, and no doubt it their eggs were protected, as in Scotland, they would multiply yet more and save many thousands of pounds that are now spent on the fattening of the wireworm. It is becoming also a more popular practice to keep plovers as a garden pet. They do incalculable good and are very interesting to watch. especially at this season.

Accommodating.

"Some years ago," says a Boston lawyer, "a man in Nantucket was tried for a petty offense and sentenced to four months in jail. A few days after the trial the judge who had imposed sentence, in company with the sheriff, was on his way to the Boston boat, when they passed a man busily en-

gaged in sawing wood. "The man stopped his work, touched his hat politely and said, 'Goodmorning, your honor.' "The judge, after a careful survey

of the man's face, asked: " Isn't that the man I sentenced to

jail a few days ago?" "'Yes,' replied the sheriff, with some hesitation, 'that's the man. The fact ia judge, we er we don't happen to have anybody else in jail just now. so we thought it would be a sort of useless expense to hire some one to keep the fail four months just for this one man. So I gave him the jail key and told him it would be all right if he'd sleep there o' nights." -- Harper's

Ever Notice It? "The folks in that motor car look awfully stuck up and disdainful of the common herd." "Then probably they are taking -Kansas City Times.

REAPS CROP.

Queer Crop is Being Gathered For Listribution to Barmers in Effort to Introdoos Eigh Class Rods.

-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 The government is in the midst of the harvest of a unique crop at its experimental farm near Arlington, just across the Potomac from this city, where a crops of laborers in charge of trained foresters is preparing for the annual free distribution of 100,00: wasket willow outlings, writes a correspondent of the New York Commercial from Washington.

Uncle Sam is encouraging the growing of high-grade willow rods in this country, and in the five years since the establishment of the "holts" at Arlington approximately a half million select cuttings have been distributed among farmers, with direction for planting and preparing for market. Particular attention is given to selecting the varieties and strains best suited to the soil where the plantings will be made.

Willowcraft is an industry which is constantly growing in importance in ers whom Miss Belleville visits for this country, yet the culture of basket willow in the United States made its time, for the customers include very little progress until five or six such firms as Dent's-the makers of years ago. Even now, practically a!! Big Ben-Benson's, etc. of the best grades of basket willow are imported from Europe, chiefly ville showed the chronometer which from France. European manufacturers compete keenly for the best pro- business. It is a watch of the "turducts in their countries, and until re- | nip" type, and of very venerable apcently only the inferior rods were sent to America where they have been teresting. bought at three times the prices quoted for similar stock a few years ago. Experiments have shown that the best | mous watchmakers that ever lived, for grades of willow can be grown in this the Duke of Sussex, a son of George country at a good profit, and farmers III. After possessing it a short time are turning their attention to its cul- the noble owner discarded it because ture more and more each year.

March. Four approved varieties are time the chronometer had a gold case, being sent out, and only the best and but my father had it replaced by a silmost thrifty rods are selected for dis ver one, as he had to visit many Lontribution. The management of the don slums, and thought it would be holts and work of free distribution of safer if it looked less imposing. on management of the willow "holts" of the forester at Washington.

Abe government recognizes the importance of good cuttings, a point more commonly overlooked fran the matter of cultivation. Only the best | me." and most thrifty rods are selected for each season's distribution. To produce a desirable grade of rods it is very important to select plant-stock not only from thoroughly tested varieties, but the cuttings should be taken from tall, perfectly straight, cylindrical, High grade basket willows can be tory over which they swept of every raised only by being sure that the speck of green. cuttings planted are from parent stock above the average.

new varieties are completed, those proved to be valuable will be added to the distribution list.

Cuttings of new and untried basket tions will be made upon the growth | telegraphed to his plantation: "Have of these and if the results are favorable during the first three years, cuttings from these varieties will be distributed in the United States. In cases of certain varieties a much longer time may elapse before their value can be established.

The forest service is receiving a constantly increasing number of requests for basket willow cuttings. These requests come from farmers all over the country, many of them coming through members of Congress. The service is endeavoring to stimulate the basket willow industry in this country by distributing cuttings of the most approved varieties of willow and the four varieties tested for the last five years in the experimental "holt at Arlington, Va., can now be confiently distributed. The behavior of the plants has been carefully observed as to the quantity and quality of the crop, to their resistance and lack of resistance to diseases as well as other points that would affect the profitableness of each variety. The observations made during the first two years were published in circular No. 148 by the forest service. At the close of this spring's harvesting, now going on, the results of the last three years' tests will be published.

LONDON'S OFFICIAL TIMEKEEPER.

A Woman Holds the Place Curious Business Started Seventy Years

Of the many unusual occupations followed by women, probably the most curious, and by no means the least interesting, is that of the official timekeeper of London, to whom practically every big watch and clock maker in the metropolis pays a fee once a week to learn the correct time, says "Tit-Bits."

"What is more," said Miss Belle-"my father and mother before me earned a very good income by providing London with the correct time. As a matter of fact, my curious little | ish .- New York Times business originated some seventy years ago. In those days it was extremely difficult to obtain the exact time in London. The principal watch and clock makers had nothing to guide them. If they sent to the Greenwich clock, and the department, of course, did not exist for the purpose of sup- it, Ma?" plying watchmakers with the time.

proached and asked if anything could be done. My father, John Henry Belleville, was at that time chief assistant of the astronomer royal, and also a ward of his, and Mr. Pond suggested to him that on certain days my father should take around the right time to London firms by means of a corrected chronometer.

"This my father did, the firms pay ing him a stipulated amount per annum, and the innovation proved so death, he was drawing an income from this source of between £400 and £500 a year. After his death my mother was granted the privilege of having her chronometer corrected at Greenwich whenever she pleased, in order that she might carry on the business of timekeeper, and when she gave it up in 1892 I took her place, and have carried on the business even since, with the permission of Sir William Christie, the present astronomer

royal." Every Monday morning Miss Belleville goes from Maidenhead, where she resides, to the Observatory at Greenwich, and is there given an official document saying that her chronometer differs from mean time by so many seconds and tenths of seconds. Such a favor is granted to no other person, and, armed with this exclusive credential. Miss Belleville sallies forth to correct the timepieces of London.

She has about forty customers in the city, and to each she repairs in turn and permits them to correct their time in accordance with that of her own chronometer and the official document. And from the forty customthis purpose the rest of London gets

To the "Tit-Bits" man Miss Belleenables her to carry on her unique

"It was made," said its owner, "in 1835 by Arnold, one of the most fait was too clumsy, and my father This year's harvest began early in bought it at a fancy price. At that

cuttings is charged to the United "Is my business still a success, you States forest service. Cuttings for ex- ask? Oh, yes, otherwise I should not perimental planting and information carry it on. You see, although there are some firms which have had the't are furnished those who request them | clocks | electrically | synchronized. there are others who do not care for the idea, and are still glad to have the assistance of my chronometer, and the I neglect to call they soon send for

No Locusts.

Some years ago, in one of the South American republics, there was a suden and devastating plague of locusts They came, nobody knew whence in branchless, and fully mature rods, minions, and soon stripped the terri

It happened that a planter was stay ing in one of the cities over which The policy of the forest service is the locusts swarmed. As soon as the to increase the number of important first disquieting news came to him basket willows and determine their from the neighboring plantations he value under different soil and citmatic | sent a telegram to the major domo on conditions, and as the final tests of his own estate, asking whether any locusts had appeared. The major domo replied that he had seen no

signs of locuses. Then worse news came, Locusts willows were obtained from Europe a had appeared at plantation after planyear ago and planted in the service's tation, causing awful damage. Again experimental ground. Close observa- the planter, more worried than ever,

the locusts appeared? Again the major domo at once an wered "No."

Soon after that the planter heard that a plantation contiguous to his own had been ravaged frightfully. Again he telegraphed.

This was the answer from the major "No. Sir; no locusts have been seen.

grasshoppers here, which are rulning the coffee crop."-New York Times.

Typical New Yorkish. An old woman, rusty of gown and white of hair, got on a crowded Fifth avenue elevated railroad train Brooklyn. As far as the eye could reach male persons were hidden by

outspread newspapers. Half way down the car a young woman arose and came down the aisle. There was no mistaking what she was. She belonged to that class of women which is styled "the unfortunate class" by the charitably disposed, and gets a harsher name from those who still stand for the use of the Scarlet Letter. She edged her war through the crowd, with a backward lire Maryland campaign, September look which prevented any male per son from claiming her empty seat,

sald, with a charming smile, and the by F. W. Palfrey in his volume, "Anpoor old woman in the rusty gown looked up at her and thanked her with a smile that transfigured the meager old face, and hobbled to the

The pewspaper-hidden male persons cowered closer than ever behind their hiding places. A young man on the other side of the car got up with slight flush and somewhat of a shame- the Confederates over 25 per cent. faced look.

"I've got tired of giving up my seat to women who don't thank you, because I don't think they're ladies," ville the woman in question, recently, he said, tipping his hat, "and I don't in 1257; the University of Paris was do it any more, but I think you de founded by King Philip II about 1200;

Typical, all of it. Very New York-

Not for Politeness Only. Mother-"When we sit down to dinner at Mrs. Perkins' today you say nothing till the meal's over." Young Son-I suppose it's more po-Observatory there was no outside lite for child . to keep quiet while eating at other people's houses, ain't

Mother-It's more polite, and be "Ultimately Mr. Pond, the astron- indes that, you can eat more!"-Brook omer reyet of the period, was ap-lim Life.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Muslin is being made from the fiber-

of the banana tree. Estimates place the amount of capital value of British investments in

India at \$2,350,000. Natives of Burma and parts of Insuccessful that, at the time of his dia prepare tea in a peculiar way. called "pickling." The leaves are boiled and pressed into bamboo tubes, which are buried in the ground un-

> til the material has matured. Roughly speaking, it might be said that the annual importations into the United States of coffee, tea and cocoa amount to \$100,000,000 a year; threefourths coffee, and the remainder about equally divided between cocoa and tea.

> Several years ago the late Sir Francis Lockwood got a prisoner off by proving an alibi. Afterward the judge met the eminent lawyer and said: "Well, Lockwood, that was a very good alibi." "Yes, my lord," was the answer: "I had three offered me, and I think I selected the best." The River Indus in width during

the year may vary by miles. Traffic for long distances cannot be guaranteed because the ever-shifting channel throws up mud flats and sand banks here and overwhelms good land there in a manner which defeats the wisdom of the ancient boatmen. John Bright used to tell how a bar-

ber who was cutting his hair once said to him: "You 'ave a large 'ead. sir; it is a good thing to 'ave a large 'ead, for a large 'ead means a large brain, and a large brain is the most useful thing a man can 'ave, as it nourishes the roots of the 'air."

Baltimore is congratulating herself on the figures shown by the new city directory, just issued. A decided growth commercially and a gain of nearly twelve thousand in population pearance. Its history is decidedly in in the last year are indicated. The population is placed at 691,128, which is a gain of 11,941, according to the directory editor's estimate.

R. A. Hudson, of Weddington, was here Saturday and sold to Messrs. Stack & Hudson, sixty bales of cotton for his neighbors, the Misses Ross. These ladles make in the neighborhood of one hundred bales each year on their lands in that section. and Mr. Hudson carried them a check for a clear \$3,000,-Monroe (La.)

Cole Younger, former bandit, out on parole granted by the Governor of Minnesota, has taken to the lecture platform in Oklahoma. "A young man never made a more serious mistake than to suppose that the world owes him a living. It doesn't," says Younger. "The understanding with the Governor of Minnesota was that I might do as I pleased as long as I didn't do it in Minnesota," the bandit

Greenland is governed by the Greenland commission at Copenhagen, Denmark. It was first settled by a band of Norsemen under Erik the Red, who gave it its name, in 895. A hisherele. was founded there in the twelfth century by the King of Norway, and about 1260 it was constituted a state of Norway. There then followed a blank of 200 years in Greenland's history, due to climatic disasters, but beginning with the Danish settlement of 1721, the country has belong to

Denmark. On the west slope of the Cascade mountains a giant red fir was recently blown across the tracks of the Northern Pacific railroad. Traffic was blocked by the monster log, which measured eight feet in diameter. There was no saw within miles that was big enough to cut the timber and as the ratiroad company could not wait the five days required to saw a section from the huge log, dynamite was placed in deeply bored holes and the aged tree blown to splinters. It was easier to repair ten rods of roadbed than to saw through eight feet of solid red fir.-New York Sun.

The total number of American regulars who served in Mexico and its borders during the Mexican war was 21.-509; of volunteers, 22,027. In the assaults upon Mexico City, General Scott had on August 20, 1847, an available force of 10,738, nearly one-half of whom were recruits. After several onslaughts the city was finally taken on September 14, after which General Scott was reinforced to an aggregate of 20,000 men. The treaty of peace was signed on February 2, 1848. The total American losses in the valley of Mexico were 2,703, including 383 offcers. The Mexicans had 7,000 killed and wounded and 3,730 Mexicans were taken prisoners of war.

Antietam is regarded as the bloodiest battle of the civil war. The lower were nearly equally divided. The total in killed and wounded in the en-12-20, 1862, being 22,891 for the two armies. The proportion of forces actu-"Won't you take my seat?" she ally engaged in the fight is estimated tietam and Fredericksburg," as three Union to two Confederates. This is based upon the exclusion Clellan's strength of the Fifth Sixth Corps and the cavalry division. numbering together 29,550, which were hardly used at all, losing but 3 per cent. The other corps of the Potomac lost about 20 per cent, and

The University of Oxford was founded by King Alfred in 872; the first college of the University of Cambridge was founded by Hugo, bishop of Ely, the first university of the German empire was at Prague, Bohemia, 1348; Trinity College, Dublin, was incorporated by royal charter in 1591; the University of Edinburg was founded in 1582 by a charter by King James IV. of Scotland; Harvard University had its beginning at Newtown, afterward Cambridge, Mass., in 1636; Yale University had its beginning at Saybrook, Conn., in 1700, and was removed to New Haven in 1716, and the William and Mary College was started in 1617, and was chartered at Wil-

liamsburg, Va., in 1693.