LATE FOREIGN NEWS

Some slight earthquake shocks have occurred during the last fortnight in the Island of Zante, but the disturbances are evidently local.

A Yokohama telegram says:—A large fishing-boat was seen drifting off Ishoma, which contained 30 dead bodies. It is supposed that all the deaths occurred from eating shell-fish, as large quantities of unconsumed shell-fish and fresh empty shells were found in the boat.

The British Consular agent in North Borneo says that on the west coast several people have been seriously hurt by trying to fly out of cocoanut trees, and in some districts the paddy planting season has been allowed to pass without planting the crop. This is due to a curious superstition about the forthcoming general jubilee when everything may be left to take care of itself, when paddy will spring up of its own accord, and people get wings and fly through the air.

The methods of lumbering have so greatly changed in Maine in recent years that there is scarcely an idle interval now between the driving time when logs are floated down to the sawmills, at the end of the season, and the chopping time, at beginning of the next season. Men now go into the woods in August, and this year crews of choppers had left Bango for the camps before the last log drives arrived at the old town.

Major Fukushima, the Japanese who is riding from Berlin to Japan, has nearly reached Mongolia.

The Queen has granted a pension of £50 per annum to Mrs. Cashel Hoey as a recognition of her merits as an author.

Emperor Alexander has freed the Kalmucks of Astrakhan serfdom. These roving people are Buddhists, and they number 150,000 souls. When the other Russian serfs were freed, in 1861, the Kalmucks were not permitted to enjoy the results of that reformation, for it was thought that so wild a people would abuse their privileges.

A novel spectacle of a vessel being stoked with bank notes was witnessed recently at a Mediterranean port. Forty-five sacks of the apparently valuable paper were forced into the furnace of the vessel's boiler under the eyes of the stokers, who seemed to desire to possess themselves of at least a handful of what they somewhat indecorously styled "rum fuel." The notes were cancelled documents of the Bank of Algiers, whose manager watched the combustion.

Daniel Wilson of Harpswell, Me., was a queer sort of crank. Being displeased with his wife because she went often to church, he tried to strangle her. Thwarted in this performance, when she and the children deserted him he committed suicide by shooting.

Volcanic ashes often travel a long distance. A remarkable shower of volcanic ashes has occurred recently in several parts of Finland. The ground in some places has been covered to the depth of nearly an inch. The phenomenon is attributed to volcanic eruptions in Iceland, hundreds of miles away.

The miners at Carbonic, who struck because the coal company would not continue to pay full wages to Calvignac after he had been elected Mayor, say that they are on strike "in defence of universal suffrage, violated by the mining company dismissing Citizen Calvignac." The company "seeks to revenge the defeat of their own candidates and injure the forward march of the political emancipation of the working classes."

The Santa Fe Railroad has a short suburban line running out from San Bernardino, stopping at several stations and ending at San Bernardino. When a train pulled out recently a tramp swung himself on the brake beam and settled himself comfortably with a sigh of satisfaction. The train hustled along for three or four hours, stopping once in a while, and entered a good-sized town. The tramp sized it up and jumped off. The conductor called out, "San Bernardino," and the tramp called out the name of a place considerably warmer than southern California.

A correspondent of the Electrical Review, writing from Ramee Falls, N.Y., says that during a remarkable electrical storm there recently he and several others "saw distinctly a streak of black lightning." He was taking photographs of the remarkable lightning flashes that occurred during the storm. He says several people saw the black streak of lightning from different points. He asks for an explanation, and wonders if it is a reversal of the image on the retina of the eye.

The latest novelty in the dramatic line is a play in which camels are to be a feature, when produced at Vienna. Its author is Mr. Westmack, who has lived in Africa, and his play, "Among the Anthropophagi," is an attempt to put on the stage something approximating what he has seen in Africa. Stanley and De Brazza are among the characters, and if they are true to life they will certainly have a quaint time before the play ends. The action commences in Brussels with the departure of explorers bound for the Congo. There are scenes at Leopoldville and other stations, but the crowning event is a battle with cannibals.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing on Friday night, says:—Since the opening of the Suez Canal sharks have yearly been growing more numerous in the Mediterranean, and have become a real terror to sea bathers in the Adriatic. In the Bay of Fiume yesterday a female shark 15ft in length was caught. In its stomach was found the skeleton of a goat and a heavy stone. The liver of this creature took two men to lift it, and the shark double as long as this is still in the same waters, and has recently of late been seen in the bay.

An old woman named Fort has just been murdered near Bordeaux by a man who thought she had cast an evil eye upon him. She long had the local reputation of being a witch, and a peasant who thought he had some hard substances in his stomach consulted a clairvoyant, and upon the strength of her information he went and killed Madame Fort.

The first locomotive on the Jaffa Rail way reached Jerusalem on Aug. 21. The road will stop half a mile outside of the Jaffa Gate in consequence of the pressure for preserving the most important sacred association. When the new terminus station is finally opened the passengers will have to travel to the city across the Valley of Hinnom through the Jewish quarter, the most squalid part of the district.

A German doctor of reputation prescribes aluminum as a permanent cure for rheumatism. A finger ring made of this metal, and properly joined with another metal, worn on the finger for one week, will cure the worst case. It generates a gentle current of electricity. Twenty-eight cases of cure are reported. Aluminum also proves to be very valuable for making artificial noses. They are durable and light.

An Abyssinian merchant brings news from the Mahdi's capital at Omdurman that the population is more dissatisfied than ever with the Mahdi's Government, and that it would receive with open arms any stranger who would try to free the people. He saw many prisoners there. All of the young and pretty women—Europeans, Egyptians, and Turks—are inmates of the Mahdi's harem. A few of the male prisoners have been "converted" to the Mohammedan faith. Most of them, however, are in heavy chains, working hard for their bread on pain of death. They are forbidden to leave Omdurman. The Mahdi has very little money, but he has an enormous stock of ivory, which he guards as jealously as his harem, in which there are more women than there are days of the year.

Women journeymen have appeared in Europe, and, while not very numerous, those that are known are conspicuous for their ability and success. A young Swedish woman travels for a Scandinavian firm of machinists. She travels all over Europe, and expects to extend her territory. She recently arrived in London direct from Moscow, and was then expecting to start for Melbourne, all in the line of her business. One London manufacturing firm employs several women commercial travellers, and several makers of dress goods have at least one each. They find a woman's taste of great value in this especial line, and it is said would engage more women to travel if they could find them with the necessary business capacity, good appearance, good manners, and good physique.

The law of Denmark now gives to every Danish subject, man or woman, the right to a pension at 60 years of age, except in cases of convicted criminals, of those who have fraudulently made over their property to relatives, of those who have brought themselves to distress by extravagance, or who have during the preceding ten years received relief from the parish, or who have been convicted of mendicity. The parish examines each case and reports the amount of relief to be granted. It may be withheld if the beneficiary becomes ineligible through misconduct or improper expenditure of his

[illegible] Sunstroke.

Sunstroke is a result of the action of the sun's rays upon the brain. The symptoms are a sensation of giddiness, followed by a dull pain in the forehead, a rapid pulse, and a dry, hot skin. Unless the patient be speedily relieved, he will become unconscious, and will die in a few hours. The treatment should be to place the patient in a cool room, and to apply cold water to the head. Stimulants should be administered if the patient is very weak, but not if he is strong and plethoric. Sunstroke is most dangerous to persons who are addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors.

[illegible] Distributing Relief.

[illegible] does not exceed $270,000 annually. Between '91 to '95 and $350,000 in subsequent years. There is no appeal from the decision of the parish authorities.

It was the volcano of Awu that destroyed hundreds of people in the island of Great Sangir by one of its terrific outbursts recently. After the great eruption of Awu in 1711 a large lake formed in the crater, and natives of the official class were permitted, once in three or four months, to visit the crater for the purpose of testing the water. If the water were hot enough to cook rice, an eruption was expected. In 1856 the waters of the lake began to boil, burst their banks, and rush down the mountain. Many of the people, taking warning from the increasing temperature of the water, escaped, but hundreds were killed. According to despatches which have reached the Hague, about 2,000 people fell victims to the latest eruption. Most of the victims were Malays, about 12,000 of whom live on the island.

Farming in South Africa must be a delightfully pastoral occupation from the glimpse of its pleasures and pastimes afforded in a report of the wild animals destroyed by the farmers' clubs and associations in Cape Colony during the year ended on March 31, 1892. In that period the agriculturists destroyed 19,934 wild animals. The list includes leopards, wild dogs, wolves, lynxes, jackals, baboons, ratels, porcupines, and wild-cats, and also vultures and several other birds "that destroy lambs." These animals and birds were either shot or poisoned with strychnine. The Cape farmers used to be most bothered by hyenas, that went around in small companies and played havoc with the cattle and sheep. But they found that the hyenas would eat carrion, so carcases loaded with strychnine were left around casually, and the hyenas have latterly disappeared.

Butterfly Migration.

A famous entomologist discusses in a recent number of the Atlantic Monthly the interesting and comparatively novel question whether butterflies regularly migrate from north to south, and back again, after the manner of birds. That they are capable of prolonged flights cannot be disputed. They have been taken repeatedly hundreds of miles from land.

"In many parts of the world vast swarms of single species have been seen moving steadily in a specific direction, not always with the wind." The writer mentions especially the great swarms of the thistle butterfly which invaded Europe in 1879. They pushed as far north as Finland, and were believed to have come from Africa.

At present there is no positive proof of a regular semi-annual migration north and south on the part of any species of butterfly, but the "Atlantic" writer mentions the splendid and familiar milkweed butterfly (Danais Archippus), one of the largest and handsomest of North American insects, as one of the species which are most likely to be found addicted to such a habit.

"Within our knowledge it has spread from this continent over the Pacific Ocean to Australia and Java, and eastwardly to the Atlantic borders of Europe, from England to Portugal and the Azores." As to the probability that it moves northward and southward with the season, the argument may be summarized thus:

The milkweed butterfly is a distinctively tropical insect, but is found every season in Canada, and has been credibly reported from Hudson Bay and beyond. It is certain that if it remains with us through the winter it must lie in its butterfly stage—in other words, it must hibernate. But most if not all of our hibernating butterflies have been found in their winter quarters, while the milkweed butterfly, larger and far more conspicuous, has never been detected.

Our ordinary hibernating butterflies in New England come out in March, April, and early May, while the Archippus is never seen till June, and is then in fine livery, instead of being dull-colored and battered, as a butterfly that has hibernated almost invariably is.

Butterflies of this species are known to go south in the autumn. There are numerous records of enormous flocks "containing myriads upon myriads of individuals, clustering at nightfall upon trees to such an extent as to change their color and bend the weaker twigs."

"In short, our Atlantic contributor quotes with full approval the words of another naturalist:

"There is a southward migration late in the season in congregated masses, and a northward dispersion early in the season through isolated individuals."

Rapid Building in Chicago.

The British consul at Chicago in his latest report gives an example of the extraordinary rapidity with which lofty buildings are erected there. The Ashland block, a construction of steel, stone and terra cotta, at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets, close to the city hall, seventeen stories in height, was built on an area of 140 feet by 80 feet, in midwinter, and work was continued, day and night, by relays of men, strong arc electric lights being used by night; artificial heat was furnished by ten salamander stoves to enable the builders and masons to work at that season of the year, and protection from cold winds was given by several hundred yards of thick canvas. The skeleton of steel for each floor was first erected, each column, girder and rafter being lifted and placed in position by steam power; these were rivetted with red-hot rivets, and as the stories rose they were filled in with square blocks of terra-cotta and brick. On Dec. 6, last year, six floors were completed, and the steel skeleton for the next six stories was for the most part placed. On Dec. 19 ten floors were completed, and the steel shell for third more stories was in position. Thus the entire construction of four floors of a building 140 feet by 80 feet, divided into numerous rooms, was solidly built in thirteen days, or one floor in three and one-fourth days. About sixty iron and steel-workers, one hundred bricklayers and thirty-five terra-cotta setters were continually at work. The enormous quantity of iron and steel used in this new mode of construction, which was only first tried six years ago, has created quite a new industry, and the employes have already their organization under the term architectural iron-workers. Steel has now almost entirely taken the place of iron, of which the first few of these tall buildings were constructed. The foundations are tiers of steel rails embedded in concrete, the beams stretching ten feet or twelve feet under the street. This plan was found necessary on account of the nature of the soil, so as to bear the great imposed weight. These beams are made at the Illinois steel-works, or come from Pennsylvania. This new method of building is said to be lighter and stronger than the old system, and to be absolutely fire-proof. The greatest variation in the plumb-line from base to top of these tall buildings has been found not to exceed half an inch.—[Exchange.

Miss Florence Nightingale on Husbands and Wives.

Miss Florence Nightingale contributes the following to the discussion in the Daily Telegraph on English wives:—"I endorse what an 'Irish Wife' and an Irish Spinster' says. Irishmen are more sympathetic, more true to their wives, and in my opinion, we should hear of less unloved and unlovely marriages, less of the divorce courts, if Englishmen showed more sympathy and interest in their wives. Women need more—and I speak from a woman's standpoint of view—than the conventional husband, who judges his wife from the care she bestows upon his household and his children. We need some one we can lean upon, and if a wife wishes to welcome her husband with a bright, smiling face, knowing she has nothing to hide, nothing to fear, and nothing to conceal, she can only do so in the 'perfect love' which 'casteth out fear.' Irish women are far more virtuous than their English sisters as a rule, and I believe it is in the main because there is more oneness between them and their husbands. Those little attentions, those little words of love are not lacking in an Irishman which are so dear to every woman's heart, and more particularly so when she is tired and harassed with household cares; and these words, so often withheld, would soften a wife's monotonous duties and help to make English homes ideal homes."

A Canadian Pacific Link.

The work on the Chippewa and Queenston road, which is being built between those two points by the Canadian Pacific, is progressing rapidly. The grade for the entire fifteen miles is nearly finished and the rails are laid from Chippewa to near the Whirlpool. A great iron bridge 200 feet long and 120 feet high carries the road over the Whirlpool gorge. It consists of five spans. The road, it is expected, will be in operation by next spring, when connection will be made at Chippewa by boat to Buffalo, and at Queenston by boat to Lewiston, Niagara and Toronto.—[Buffalo Express.

THE MASTERY OF ELECTRICITY

Facts and Dates of Great Interest in This Electric Age.

In 1000 Gilbert recorded that other bodies besides amber had electric properties.

The first electric machine, a globe of sulphur, was made by Guericke, 1647.

Glass globes for generating electricity, used by Newton and others, about 1675.

In 1720 Stephen Gray discovered that electricity acts at a distance.

Bose introduced a metallic conductor for the electric machine about 1735.

The Leyden jar was invented by Kleist in 1745, the battery by Winckler.

Franklin's theory of electricity and lightning demonstrated in 1752, by means of a kite.

Water decomposed by Cavendish by means of the electric spark in 1787.

A gold leaf electrometer was invented by Bennett in 1789, and subsequently improved.

Madame Galvani noticed the movements of frogs' muscles in contact with metals in 1791.

The first galvanic battery constructed by Galvani, in 1791, after many experiments.

Experiments on animals were made with galvanism by Fowler in 1793.

Davy, by the use of carbon points, produced the first electric light in 1802.

In 1815 numerous improvements in the voltaic battery were made by Wollaston and others.

In 1815 Wollaston, by means of a powerful "thimble" battery, ignited platinum wire.

Electro-magnetism began 1819 with Oersted's discovery of action on the needle.

Galvanometers invented by Ampere in 1820. Many improvements made by later inventors.

Ampere's experiments with magnets and spiral wires were begun in 1820.

In 1820 Arago magnetized a needle by a battery wire and attached iron filings.

Ampere employed the needle, coil and galvanic battery in sending messages in 1820.

Ronalds gave the world an account of his telegraph perfected about 1820.

Wheatstone's "enchanted lyre," the first telephone, invented and used in 1821.

Faraday enunciated his theory of electromagnetic rotation in 1822.

The first electro-magnet, in the form now used, was made by Faraday in 1825.

Faraday produced a spark by separating a keeper from a magnet in 1831.

Magneto-electric machines first were made in Paris in 1832, in London in 1833.

Telegraphs invented by Schilling in 1833, by Masoh and Morse in 1837.

Wheatstone in 1834, calculated the velocity of electricity to be 576,000 feet a second.

In 1835 Faraday proved the strength of a battery to depend on the number of plates.

In 1835 Botto of Turin constructed crude electric carriages to run on rails.

Wheatstone, in 1836, constructed a machine and signaled through four miles of wire.

The magnetic needle telegraph patented by Cooke and Wheatstone.

The electrotype was invented simultaneously by Spencer and Jacobi in 1837.

Sturgeon's experiments with a bar of iron and the magnetic current were made in 1837.

Telegraph line set up on the Great Western railway, England, in 1838.

In 1838 Davidson built an electric car with a speed of four miles.

Wheatstone drew plans for a cable between Calais and Dover in 1840.

Wheatstone patented his system of alphabetical printing telegraph in 1841.

Woolwich, in 1842, first applied magneto-electricity to electro-plating metals.

Imperfect system of telegraphy devised by Lesarge and others about 1744.

The first line in America was laid between Washington and Baltimore in 1844.

A device for controlling the electric light was patented in 1846 by Staite.

Transmission by an insulated wire shown to be possible by Watson, 1747.

A scheme for a channel cable was presented to Louis Philippe by Brett in 1847.

First cable between Calais and Dover a failure, cable cut on a rocky ridge, 1850.

Permission given by Napoleon for a cable to England, 1847. Cable laid, 1850.

Electrotyping of wood cuts and plates for printing was first employed in 1850.

New cable between Calais and Dover.

Stock quotations from Paris to London, 1851.

An electric locomotive built in 1851 and exhibited at the Mechanic's fair in Boston.

An Atlantic cable was first projected in 1853 by Cooper, Field and others.

Siemen's armature was invented and applied to practical use in the year 1851.

An electric time-ball set up in Cornhill, London, by French, in 1856.

The laying of the Atlantic cable was begun at Valentia, in Ireland, in 1857.

Manufacture of Atlantic cable was begun in 1857, and 2,500 miles completed.

First attempts to lay the cable in 1857 a failure, the cable repeatedly snapping.

In 1858 efforts to lay the cable failed on account of a severe storm.

In 1858 the third attempt to lay the cable succeeded; 2,050 miles cable laid.

The first signals passed between Europe and America in 1858. Communication broken.

Communication by land and sea established between London and Constantinople in 1858.

Westminster bridge was brilliantly illuminated by the electric light in 1858

An electric light, devised by Holmes, was tried in a Cover lighthouse in 1858.

In 1859 Bonelli devised a method of using electricity in weaving.

A new company to lay another Atlantic cable was formed in 1860.

The Greenwich clock electrically connected with several London railway clocks in 1860.

The French government in 1861 ordered electric lights for its light-houses.

An electric telephone, invented by Reis, at Frankfort, in 1861, a partial success.

In 1862 150,000 miles of telegraph wire and cable were in use in the world.

In 1862 there were 15,000 miles of telegraph wire in Great Britain.

Phonograph patented in England by Fenby in 1863, considered a pretty toy.

Complete line of cable and telegraph opened between London and Bombay in 1865.

New cable made in 1866 laid by Great Eastern and proved successful. Messages passed.

The principle of accumulation by successive action was discovered by Wilde in 1866.

The electric light, then compared to bright moon light, was exhibited in London in 1867.

Wilde, in 1868, first generated ozone by electricity, which he utilized to bleach sugar.

French Atlantic cable laid in 1869, from Brest to Duxbury, Mass., a success.

Apps's great induction coil giving very large sparks exhibited 1869.

Siemens's light tried in the British naval service and proved successful in 1871.

English system of postal telegraphy was begun in 1872, and proved a success.

Complete cable communication was established in 1872 between Australia and England—messages exchanged.

The Brazil cable was laid and put in working order in 1873.

The fourth cable was laid by Great Eastern, from Ireland to Newfoundland in 1873.

Plant electricity discovered by Sanderson and reported to the British association in 1873.

Electricity proved to exist in certain kinds of fish by Cavendish in 1773.

The sixth Atlantic cable was laid by the Great Eastern in 1874.

In 1875 a conference was held in St. Petersburg at the invitation of the czar.

In 1875 the number of messages in Great Britain amounted to 20,000,000.

The electric light was first used for photography by Van der Weyde in 1876.

A direct cable line was opened between New Zealand and London in 1876.

Bell's telephone, invented in 1877, successfully used over eighteen miles of wire.

The West India company placed electric lights on its London docks in 1877.

Quadruplex telegraphy, four messages on one wire, accomplished in 1877.

Edison's phonograph invented in 1877; wax and tinfoil used to record sounds.

In 1877 a system of lighting street lamps by electricity was devised by Fox.

Edison's electric pen was invented and patented in 1877; used for manifolding.

Edison's telephone used over 115 miles of wire between London and Norwich in 1878.

First telephone company was established in 1878, and applied for right to lay wires.

Electric lights introduced in the government arsenal at Woolwich in 1878.

Offices and workrooms of London Times lighted by electric light in 1878.

The electric light was introduced into the government offices in Westminster in 1878.

Dynamo machines were in 1878 ordered by the British Government for the Lizard lighthouse.

The first theatre, the Gaiety, of London, lighted throughout by electricity in 1878.

Siemens's electric railway, Paris, 1878. Electric light-house service on the Lizards in 1879.

Edison announced in 1878 a method of producing many lights from his machine.

In 1878 there was a panic in gas stocks on account of Edison's invention.

Albert hall, London, illuminated by electricity in 1879.

Grand exhibition of electric lights and apparatus in 1879.

A committee of parliament in 1879 reported unfavorably on the electric light for towns.

Electric lights were placed on Thames embankment in 1879.

Formation of nitric and other acids in the air by electric light proven in 1879.

The South African cable between Mozambique and Natal was completed in 1879.

First electric railroad opened for traffic in Berlin in 1879... Ran during exposition.

In 1880 Siemens applied the electric light to the forcing of flowers in green-houses.

Telephone wires laid between Liverpool and Manchester.

The electric furnace was built by Siemens in 1880 and exhibited at work.

British government in 1880 ordered 20,000 telephones for use in the postal service.

Edison's electric railway constructed at Menlo park in 1880. Locomotive used.

Electricity was first transported from place to place in a portable form in 1881.

A process for transmitting pictures to a distance was invented by Bidwell in 1881.

In 1888 three leading systems of electric road—overhead, underground, and storage.

In 1889 electric saws, the electric cautery and light used in surgery and dentistry.

In 1890 260 electric railways, 3,000 cars, 1,733 miles, carrying 1,200,000 passengers daily.

In 1890 electricity used in the execution of a criminal in New York.

In 1891 the Bell telephone company had 239,633 miles of wire and 171,434 subscribers.

In 1891 the Western Union received $23,031,326.59; the profits were $6,605,584.75.

In 1891 the Western Union had 715,591 miles of wire; sent 59,148,313 messages.

Over 700 patents issued for application of electricity to household uses, to 1892.

In ten years over 1,700 patents issued for application of electricity to industry.

Over 14,000 patents have been issued by the United States for application of electricity.

Over 600 patents issued for the use of electricity in medicine and surgery.

THE MASK TORN FROM HIM.

Two Loads of Buckshot Fired into a Missouri Burglar.

A St. Louis, despatch says:—The series of highway robberies and burglaries that have kept the inhabitants of the beautiful suburb of Kirkwood half frightened to death for the last month culminated the other night in the death of one of the burglars under remarkable circumstances. About 1 o'clock Wilbur F. Warner, a St. Louis wool factor, residing in Kirkwood, was awakened by his wife, who had seen a light in the hall. Mr. Warner, like all citizens of Kirkwood, had recently secured a double-barrelled shotgun, loaded it with heavy buckshot, and placed it in his bedroom. With this weapon in his hands he stole cautiously out of the bedroom and looked over the banisters. There was a man in the hall below and he carried a candle in his hand. He had on heavy stockings, no shoes, and he was examining the hats on the hat rack.

Warner raised his gun, took deliberate aim, and let go both barrels. The candle dropped and went out, there was a horrible groan, and the sound of a man reeling against the front door. While Warner stood horrified at his own act the wounded burglar made his way outside to where his pals were awaiting him with a wagon. Warner heard him say: "Good-bye, boys, they've got me this time," and then he heard two more shots and the wagon was driven rapidly away.

Meanwhile, the people in the neighborhood, aroused by the reports, came rushing to the scene. They found the body of the burglar in a little gully near the house. He was dead. Warner's shot had made a terrible wound in his stomach. One of the other shots had gone through his brain. Near the body was found a revolver, and in his pockets another revolver and a dirk knife.

This morning the dead burglar was identified as Henry Hall, a respected citizen of Des Peres, a little village adjacent to Kirkwood. He was ostensibly a trader, and was considered by all his neighbors an upright man. The most plausible and the generally accepted theory is that Hall's companions, when they found him fatally wounded and discovery unavoidable, put a bullet through his brain to end his sufferings and prevent him from telling what he knew. On this point W. S. Bodley, City Attorney of Kirkwood, says:

"We have organized and desperate gang that Hall was a member of. They are living right among the people on whom they prey. The members of the gang are doubtless men in Hall's station of life, living quietly in the small adjacent settlements. They could not risk discovery by allowing their wounded comrade to fall into the hands of the authorities, and therefore blew his brains out before they drove off."

Ascending Mount Orizaba.

The first ascent of the extinct volcano, Orizaba in Mexico, was made by Baron Muller in 1856. The baron and his friends climbed with great difficulty nearly to the top. They had been deserted by their guides, and were so exhausted that they could go only a few feet without stopping to rest. Suddenly they discovered that they were separated by thin ice only from a vast abyss. With the utmost caution they retreated to firmer ground, losing their provisions as they did so. A blinding snow storm obliged them to camp for the night. In the morning two of the party were stricken with temporary blindness, and a descent was made to the village San Andres Chalchicomula.

The baron was not daunted. He started with another party to ascend another side of the mountain.

"My caravan," he writes, "consisted of Mr. Campbell, M. de La Huerta and two Indian guides, all on horseback. We picked our way among the rocks by dangerous and apparently impossible paths. Once Huerta fell with his horse. He was on a narrow, slippery rock, and I expected to see him go over the precipice, but his Mexican horse saved himself with wonderfull quickness and skill. Late that night we camped in a cave.

"Early next morning we reached the zone of perpetual snow. The air was so rarefied that the horses could hardly breathe they became exhausted, and had to be sent back to the cave. At noon we rested and lunched on a little snow platform. It was the last surface of the kind below the summit. One of our obstacles was the softness of the snow; at every step we sank to the knee. We were ascending at an angle of forty-five degrees, and often had to crawl on our hands and knees.

"In spite of a veil and colored glasses my eyes were almost blinded. The air was so rarefied that we could hardly breathe. At every breath sharp pains cut through my lungs, and I fainted every few minutes. The sun became clouded, and we began to be terribly cold. Often we came to a perpendicular wall of snow, and had to go around it with infinite toil and care.

"Late in the day the summit was still distant. The guides refused to go further, and my friends lost courage; but I determined to proceed, with or without them, and they decided to go on. A fine, icy snow began to fall, and we were chilled to the bone.

"At a quarter to six o'clock, after great exertions, almost utterly exhausted, we reached the edge of the crater. I soon recovered from a fainting fit, and made the observations which I wished to have as to the shape, size and appearance of the crater. My estimate of the height of Orizaba is 5,527 metres.

"The Indian guides made sleds of straw mats, and we descended on them. This was more like a fall in mid-air than anything else. In a few minutes we covered a space that it had taken us five hours to climb. At half-past nine we reached the cave and camped for the night, after fourteen hours of hard work.

"The next day, as we approached San Andres Chalchicomula, we were surprised to see the entire population of the town, with music and banners, coming to meet us. One of the guides had gone on ahead and reported our success."

An Effort of Memory.

Old friend—What became of that handsome young man you were engaged to at Fashion Springs three summers ago?

Chicago matron—Let—me—see. I married him, I believe.

Starting an evening paper and selling it to another evening paper for consolidation purposes, is an important industry in the West.

YOUNG FOLKS.

The Giant Kite.

Recently I read in a Connecticut paper an account of a great kite which had been made and flown by four Connecticut boys. Their kite, it was stated, was sixteen and a half feet high by twelve feet wide; the tail was one hundred and forty feet long and the rope line twelve hundred feet.

This kite was launched in the air and raised to a height of a thousand feet, where it flew for several hours, at the first trial.

The boys are certainly to be congratulated on their success.

We are told that this was the largest kite ever made and successfully raised in this country or the world. I shall not deny this but I think I remember an account which was current about ten years ago of a kite, made in Missouri, that was as large as this. And I may, perhaps, be permitted to speak of a kite made about fifteen years ago, by a party of five boys, in Maine.

I was one of the boys. Ours differed from the Connecticut kite in the respect that it was what we then termed a "bow-head," as distinguished from a "square" kite. The upright stick was nearly fifteen feet high, and the "yard" or crosspiece sixteen feet long. The "bow" was a soft strip of flexible white ash; and I suppose that the surface presented to the wind must have been, on account of the curve of the bow-head, as great as that of the Connecticut kite.

But the tail of our kite was less than one-half as long as that one; and instead of bunting for "flyers," we made use of light, thin strips of dry cedar, two feet long, each knotted exactly in its middle into the tail cord.

Moreover, our kite was not covered with canvas, but with cheap, unbleached cotton cloth; and for a line we had a miscellaneous collection of clothes-lines, helped out by two or three balls of stout packing-twine.

Altogether, we had rather more than two thousand feet of flight-line.

So far from making a successful flight at the first trial, we failed eight or ten times in our attempts to raise the kite. During the most of one day we were experimenting with the tail, the length of which we were obliged to reduce. Our previous experience had been with small bow-head kites only.

But at last we succeeded in raising our kite, and kept it up for fully an hour. It never "floated serenely in the cerulean depths," but required to be humored and "played."

It was a little inclined to bob and dive, and to race or bolt, sidewise.

It was toward the end of September. One day the wind blew heavily, and we had a great deal of sport. Four strong boys could have held the kite at any time, I think, if they had placed themselves in a good position; but several times it "got us on the run," and we had lively struggles to secure ground hold again.

At a fence or stone wall we could generally manage to anchor; and at last we attached a log of wood to the ground-end of the line to serve as a drag. This device was not wholly satisfactory, for the drag tripped us as we played the kite.

Flying it was extremely active exercise, as well as remarkably good fun. We were in constant perspiration, and shouted and laughed uproariously at our play.

Once the kite fell into a maple grove, and to disentangle it gave us a great deal of trouble. On the same day, too, it fell into a small pond, and was dragged ashore very wet. But we were astonished to find that our kite flew better when it was damp than when it was dry. This gave us a hint and we brought out water after that to sprinkle it with.

We raised it on four different windy days that autumn. The last day—as I see from a note on the fly-leaf of my old arithmetic—was the 28th of October.

It was a gusty day. After we had kept the kite aloft for an hour or more, it began to dive and presently plunged to the ground in spite of our best endeavors at playing it. There is no accounting for what a kite will do.

Just at the moment when the refractory giant came tumbling down, a farmer happened to be driving an ox-team along the road which led into the village near us. His rock-cart was loaded with barrels of apples, and drawn by four not very well broken steers.

The cattle caught sight of the big kite, driving down toward them from aloft. They took fright, plunged and ran. The farmer shouted, "Whoa, hush! Whoa!" He ran madly and brandished his goad-stick. But he was totally unable to control his unruly team. The oxen charged away wildly down the road, the cart lumbering crazily after them.

There was great noise and tumult on the road, as you may imagine. First one barrel of apples, then another and another fell off the cart. Two or three burst open, and the highway was strewn with Baldwins.

In the end, however, not much damage was done to the precious cargo nor to the conveyance itself. The apples were gathered up with our very willing assistance, and the barrels re-headed. But the man was vindictive and threatened our fathers with a suit for damages.

No such proceedings were taken, but one of the selectmen of the town favored us with a lecture, and forbade us to raise the kite in future.

Yielding to the majesty of public opinion and the law, we dismantled our kite. For some reason nearly every one entertained a prejudice against it. But we were far from satisfied, and resolved to try again another year, taking advantage of the experience that we had gained in our experiment, and remedying the defects of our first "giant kite."

But alas for the schemes of boys—and men! By another year other labors and occupations engrossed us; and if our big "bow head" over had a successor in our village, it was made by other hands than ours.

TO SEE YOURSELF TALK.

The Latest Photographic Novelty.

An announcement was made some weeks ago that a Frenchman had succeeded in taking instantaneous photographs of the lips of a speaker, and in recombining them in a kind of zoetrope, so as to produce the original movement, and enable a deaf mute to understand what was said.

It is now stated that the inventor has improved on the process, and brought out a new apparatus for combining the images, the device being termed the phonoscope. The changes of the lips in speaking are so rapid that fifteen photographs a second are required to give a good result. The whole head and bust of the speaker are reproduced in the photographs, so as to get the benefit of the expression.

In the phonoscopes the positives are arranged around the periphery of a disc, which is rapidly turned by a handle. A second disc having a single window in it opposite the plates is also rotated by the same handle, but at a much higher rate of speed than the other. A beam of sunlight illuminates the plates from behind, and the observer looking into the apparatus sees them pass his eye one after the other in such rapid succession as to produce the effect of a single image endowed with animation. To produce this result it is necessary that at least ten or twelve must pass the retina in a second.

The Turnpikes of Scotland.

Down to the middle of the eighteenth century the roads of Scotland were of the poorest character. Goods conveyed from place to place, where the distances were not great, were conveyed on horseback. Oatmeal, coals, turf, and even straw and hay were thus conveyed. That was the era of "cadgers." They supplied the country with salt, fish, eggs, and poultry. For longer routes carts were used. Through this very region, to go a distance of thirty-eight miles and return required fourteen days. It took fourteen days, in 1873, to go from here to London. Considering how old is the supposed civilization of the country, one is surprised to read of one of its chief routes of travel as follows:

"I know not how to describe this infernal road. Let me most seriously caution all travelers who may accidentally propose to travel this terrible country to avoid it as they would the devil. I passed three carts broken down inside of eighteen miles of execrable memory."

This is stated to show that roadmaking even here is not an ancient science. The first turnpike roads in Scotland were constructed in 1760, and against the violent resistance and prejudices of the people, who regarded roads as aides to plunder. Except only the remains of the Roman road, the improved roads of this country are of comparatively recent origin, but are now constructed with the utmost care and maintained with scrupulous fidelity.

A man sentenced to be hanged is above suspicion.

A SOLSVILLE MIRACLE.

Another Great Triumph for a Canadian Remedy.

An Account of the Sufferings and Restoration of Philander Hyde—Helpless, Bedridden and Longs for Death—His Recovery From This Pitiable Condition—A Remarkable Narrative.

From the Syracuse Standard.

During the past few months there have appeared in the columns of the Standard accounts of a number of cures so remarkable as to justify the term miraculous. These cases were investigated and vouched for by the Albany Journal, the Detroit News, Albany Express and other papers whose reputation is a guarantee that the facts were as just stated. That the term miraculous was justified will be admitted when it is remembered that in each of the cases referred to the sufferer had been pronounced incurable by leading physicians, and at least one of the cases was treated by men whose reputation has placed them among the leaders of the world's medical scientists, but without avail, and the patient was sent to his home with the verdict that there was no hope for him, and that only death could intervene to relieve his sufferings. When some months later the restoration to health and strength of the former sufferer was announced it is little wonder that the case created a profound sensation throughout the country. Recently the following letter, which indicated an equally remarkable cure, came under the notice of The Standard:

SOLSVILLE, N. Y., June 25, 1892.

"Five weeks ago father, (Philander Hyde,) was very low and not expected to live long for a short time. He was in such agony that we had to give him morphine to relieve the terrible pain from which he was suffering. The doctors had given him up. They said there was no help for him, and my dear father longed for death as being the only certain relief from his sufferings. One day he saw in the Albany Journal an account of how a man by the name of Quant, living in Galway, Saratoga county, and who was afflicted like father with locomotor ataxia, had been very greatly benefited and hoped for permanent cure from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. On learning that these pills could be had of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company Brockville Ont., and Schenectady, and that they were not expensive, my husband sent $2.50 for six boxes of them. And what a blessing they have been! Father has taken but four boxes of the Pink Pills. He is no longer confined to his bed, but is able to get up without assistance and with the aid only of a cane to walk about the house and AH around out of doors. He has a good hearty appetite, his food agrees with him, the pain in the back from which he suffered so long and so terribly has left him. He has no more creeping chills and he appears and says he feels like a new man. The doctors had pronounced his disease to be creeping paralysis and said he could not be cured. How glad we are that we heard about these wonderful Pink Pills, and how thankful we are for what they have done for father. Indeed they have done wonders, yes, even a miracle for him. Respectfully yours,

MRS. WILLIAM JOHNSON,"

The above letter indicated a cure so remarkable as to be worthy of the fullest investigation, and The Standard determined to place the facts, if correctly stated, before the public for the benefit of other sufferers, if it succeeded in so doing. This gave us a hint and we brought out water after that to sprinkle it with.

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