Farm Notes.

Potato Scab.

Potato scab can be evaded if not entirely eliminated. The last assertion is based upon the following facts demonstrated in my invesigations:

1. Scabby or disease bearing seed tubers can and will under ordinary circumstances produce a diseased crop.

2. Seed tubers free from the disease germs will in any soil, clay, sand or muck, raise an undiseased product, provided only that the soils themselves are free of the disease.

3. The disease germs can remain from crop to crop in the ground.

4. By soaking the seed tubers before planting in chemical solutions I have been enabled to raise an undiseased product from the scabbiest of seed whenever the ground was known to be free from the disease.

There is no substantial evidence that any soil of whatsoever kind can in itself give origin to the disease.

Seeds free from the disease germs will produce a healthy crop in the heaviest, closest clay, the blackest muck or any other soil in which potatoes will grow at all when the soil is known to be free from the disease germs. But it has been demonstrated that when planted in soil in which the germs are placed or upon ground that has been previously used for potato crop, the product from the pure seed is very liable to be badly diseased.

Old patato tops and refuse from last year's crop when buried in the hill with such seed upon new ground will engender the disease.

It has been found that the disease may remain effective in the ground at least four years without the intervention of potatoes.

It is possible that barnyard manures may become contaminated from refuse matter containing the disease and thus become a source of infection.

Only one treatment can now be recommended as being practically effective and yet not injurious to the crop. There are, however, at least three others which give promise of being equally effective. The one mentioned may be called the corrosive sublimate treatment, and as now developed consists in soaking the seed potatoes in a weak solution of that substance various periods of time according to the strength used.

One wishing to try the corrosive sublimate treatment, if to no greater extent than to insure the raising of healthy smooth potatoes sufficient for seed the following year, will find it best to proceed about as follows: Procure an ordinary barrel and fit into the base a common wooden faucet. Purchase of a druggist two ounces of finely pulverized corrosive sublimate. Empty this all into two gallons of hot water and allow it to stand over night or until apparently all dissolved. Place in the barrel thirteen gallons of water, then pour in the two-gallon solution. Allow this solution to stand in the barrel four or five hours, during which time it is several times thoroughly agitated to insure equality of solution before using. Select as fair seed potatoes as possible, wash off all the old dirt and immerse as many as you can or wish to treat at one time in the solution one hour and thirty minutes. At the end of the time turn the solution into another vessel. The same solution may thus be used a number of times if wished. After drying, the potatoes may be cut and planted as usual.

Plant upon ground that has not previously borne the disease. The potatoes may be cut before treatment if wished.

The corrosive sublimate is a strong poison and too great care cannot be exercised in its use. The strength of the solution as here recommended, one part in one thousand, is the same as that used in surgery and is not such as to work injury unless taken into the stomach. Great care should be taken in handling the pure substance and all treated potatoes should be planted.

The solution should not be placed in metallic vessels.

Is the deep scab of potatoes a disease general to root crops? To present date it is found to be common to the various varieties of beets. Many lots of the common red or yellow table beets found on the market are more or less affected. This is to be expected when they come from the family garden—a place where potatoes are commonly grown.

The disease on sugar beets reaches proportions more extensive than ever noted upon potatoes, often the greater part of of the surface being covered. With the beet it does not as a rule result in cavities, but the corky formations are very extensive.—H. L. Bolley in the North Dakota Experiment Station Bulletin.

Night Working Honey Bees.

Bees work at night in the hive and build comb as perfectly as if an electric light shone there all the time. Professor Schieber enclosed honey in well-corked flasks, some of which he kept in perfect darkness, while the others were exposed to the light. The portion exposed to the light soon crystallized, while that kept in the dark remained unchanged. Hence, we see why the bees are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are sometimes placed in their hives. The existence of the young depends on the liquidity of the saccharine food presented to them, and if light were allowed access to this, it would, in all probability, prove fatal to the inmates of the hive.

A thief named Frame is wanted at Stockton. At his rooms were found provisions, clothing, mechanics' tools of all kinds, picks, shovels, rakes, a pistol, blankets, counterpanes, shoes, a sledge hammer, a valise, washtubs, saws, cans of paint, common chickens and fancy birds, cases of coal oil, cases of plug tobacco, kegs of fish, crowbars, brackets, leather and rugs, many of which articles have been identified by those from whom he stole them. Some of the thefts occurred three years ago.

Women's World.

Cleaning Hints.

A housekeeper asks, "How can I clean pans which have been smoked on a coil-oil stove? I have tried soap and water and it only makes them worse," and Mrs. Grayson replies in Table Talk: Mineral soap is recommended for this, but I have found it easier to wipe off as much as possible with a piece of soft, dry paper, then with a clean piece of soft paper or rag dipped in vinegar, and then the sand-soap to brighten it. When using an oil stove myself, I have never had anything smoked; but some servants are not so careful to keep the wicks turned low. This treatment will also remove soot and smoke from the mica in the doors of stoves when a fresh fire is lighted with kindling wood.

Another one asks how to keep the zinc under the stove bright, and sand-soap is again recommended; but a cloth moistened with kerosene will polish zinc as bright as silver. A scrubbing brush is kept in my bathroom, and each person is requested to scrub the tub after bathing; but once a week I have it rubbed (after it is thoroughly dried with a soft towel) with a cloth which has been dipped in coal oil.

Another one complains that her dish towels smell badly, notwithstanding the fact that "they are washed out every day." If they are washed, as I have seen them done, in the rinse water, I do not wonder they are disagreeable. They should be washed, after each time of using, in clean cold water, with plenty of soap and plenty of rubbing, then well rinsed, also in cold water, two or three times if need be, to get all the soap out, and hung in the open air, when practicable, to dry. Silver and glass should never be rinsed, but wiped.

Some one else says: "I have seen it stated that milk pans should be washed in cold water. Is not this something new?" It often happens that people read carelessly, grasping only part of an idea. Pans, bowls, pitchers and tumblers that have had milk in them should be washed first in cold water, then in hot, soapy water, then scalded with clean, boiling water and wiped with a clean, dry towel. Many persons dry their pans by setting them on the back part of the stove, but this is always risky, as they are apt to be forgotten, and so injured by the melting of the solder; or if lined with granite or porcelain, the lining will be likely to crack and peel off. Nor is it a good plan to fill kettles or pans with water and put them on the stove with the idea of loosening substances which have adhered to them in cooking; it will only make them harder to remove. They should be filled with cold water and stand in the sink or on the table with a small piece of washing soda or a few drops of ammonia in each. This will soften and make it easy to scrape out whatever sticks to them. When possible to do so, it is better to wash cooking utensils as soon as you are through using them; it is not only easier to do, but it is better for the hands.

If you have an old tin pan which is rusty, with two or three holes in the bottom, don't throw it away. It will be found invaluable to empty grounds from the coffee-pot, tea leaves, rinsings of cups and dishes, and even to pour the dish water through, keeping all crumbs, seeds, etc., from going into the sink. It is fine crumbs, lint from dish cloths and towels, loose strings from the mops or hair from the brushes that help to choke up the drain pipe. And all this an old tin pan that is good for nothing else will save.

The Kerosene Lamp.

A very desirable, if not indeed a necessary, feature of the sitting-room lamp is a bright-colored shade—either a soft rose or a pale yellow—in order that the influence of the light may be softened and toned. A green or a white shade is as impossible with a truly cheerful sitting-room as a black one, according to the New York Tribune. A lamp with handsome shade looks well enough without its being dressed up like a little old woman in petticoats, either of tissue paper or silk. It is not a mere matter of taste, for in fact these dresses are dangerous, but they are too fussy to the refined eye, and as for contributing to a wholesome sense of home comfort, which is the essential purpose of a lamp, they do anything else.

The lamps most attractive, safe and useful are some species of the circular burner. The care o these is generally stated fully in circulars which go with them, but in general lamps are kept in order by simple rules. Clean the chimneys every day, trimming or brushing the wicks clear of all burnt parts daily by scissoring, and renew them before they get too short. Fill the lamps freshly each evening. Carry lamps with care and place them on some solid table or stand at one side of the room, where children romping or other persons moving about briskly may not come in contact with them. The oil can should be cleaned occasionally with a tablespoonful of soda dissolved in a quart of water. Never leave the light turned down, as in such cases it will always smoke. Either let it burn at full or put it out altogether. When there are two or more lamps lit in one room their shades should be of the same color or of harmonizing colors. At this season especially the lamp is an object to take good care of. It is a beautiful symbol as it is a most useful object.

Miss Daisy Hopkins is the latest proof that common sense and fair play are getting the better of the musty old authority and time-worn rights of English universities. The courts have decided that she had a perfect right to walk around with an undergraduate without being subject to arrest by a college proctor and his bulldogs.

Skirt dances at social gatherings for ladies only are the prevailing fad in Boston's most aristocratic circle.

Albert Victor, heir of the prince of Wales, died of the grip Jan. 14, aged 28. He was a rather light-headed dandy and credited with being slightly less immoral than his father.

Current News.

Congress.

The free coinage bill introduced by Bland of Missouri, chairman of the house coinage committee, for the free coinage of silver provides that the unit of value shall be a dollar of 412½ grains of standard silver, or 25¾ grains of standard gold. Any holder of gold or silver bullion of the value of $100 or more, of standard fineness, shall be entitled to have the same coined, free of charge. The bill further provides for the use of coin notes and their redemption in coin. The acts of 1878 and July, 1890, are repealed. As soon as France reopens her mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 12½ to 10 the president shall make proclamation of the fact, whereupon the ratio shall be the legal ratio in the United States, and thereafter the standard silver dollar shall consist of 400 grains of standard silver.

The senate has passed bills for the establishment of a life-saving station at or near the mouth of Rogue river, Or., and appropriating $325,000 for the construction of two government revenue cutters for service on the Pacific coast.

The senate has passed a bill donating to Oregon for a state park townships 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of ranges 5 and 6 east, Willamette meridian.

An amendment to the federal consritution, providing for a uniform marriage and divorce law, has been introduced in the senate.

A resolution has been adopted by the house calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to whether at any time since the 4½ per cent bonds became due there have been sufficient funds in the treasury to pay the same, and if so by whose authority he assumed to continue such bonds at 2 per cent, and why the same were not paid at the time they were due.

The house committee on ways and means approves a bill providing that on and after Oct. 1, 1892, the following articles shall be exempt from import duty unless export duty is laid by the country whence they come, in which case the present duties shall prevail: Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; timber, square or sided; wood, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for; sawed boards, planks, deals and all other articles of sawed lumber; hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon or gun headings, blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed; staves of wood, pickets and palings; laths, shingles, clapboards and pine or spruce logs. Also bills providing for the admission free of binding twine made in whole or in part from jute, hemp, sunt, manila, sisal or other textile grasses or fibrous substances; barbed wire of all kinds and iron rods for fencing, and all salt, fine or coarse, in bulk or in packages.

A bill was introduced Jan. 14 to repeal the sugar bounty.

Congressman Caminetti has prepared a bill prohibiting the interstate transportation of trees, plants, vines and all nursery stock infected with scale insects, codlin moths or other pests, with their eggs or larvæ.

The house has adopted a resolution declaring it to be the judgment of the house that the granting of subsidies or bounties by congress in money, bonds, or by pledge of the public credit to promote special private industries or enterprises, independent of the constitutional power of congress, is unjust, impolitic and in manifest conflict with the spirit of republican institutions. The resolution further declares that in view of the present condition of the treasury, and because an efficient and honest government can only be assured by the frugal expenditure of public money, while unnecessary and lavish expenditures lead inevitably to venal and corrupt methods, no money ought to be appropriated by congress except such as is manifestly necessary to carry on the several departments, frugally, efficiently and honestly administered. The vote stood 164 to 95.

Bills for $75,000 for a public building at Fresno, 100,000 at Salem and $100,000 at The Dalles have passed the senate.

The house adopted rules Jan. 21 and adjoined till the 25th.

Labor Union Notes.

The Indianapolis street-car strike ended by the men returning to work on the promise that the differences between them and the company should be left to arbitration.

The four wood carvers employed by the West Coast furniture company of San Francisco struck because a non-union carver was employed. He left because he did not want to be the cause of trouble, but when the strikers returned they were told that no union men would be employed hereafter.

The Southern Pacific's freight brakemen at Portland struck Jan. 11 against an order that one brakeman on each train remain on top of the cars. The company rescinded the order after one day of strike.

The stonecutters on the Sacramento postoffice struck Jan. 16 for an eight-hour day.

The Northern railroad is handling reight from the Arkansas Pass road, in Texas, and this is considered the end of the strike.

Strikers stopped travel on the electric cars at Pittsburg, Jan. 20.

The Southern Pacific employes in Texas will not handle Arkansas Pass freight.

The Arkansas Pass railroad strike has been declared off.

Gross Extravagance or Worse Charged.

The contract for building the barns, sheds, corrals, fences and poultry houses at the Whittier reform school was let to A. H. Donecken for 13,900, without advertising for bids. The construction of the main building and factory was let to J. M. Skinner & Co. for $129,336, although Donecken's bid was $3435 less. The girls' cottage was built by Skinner & Mackay for $4000, and the books show that they were allowed $2579 for extra labor and material. For 150 school desks $787 was part of the Los Angeles furniture company's bill, although Phil Hirschfeld & Co. offered to furnish them for $495. Of $25,000 appropriated by the legislature for furniture, only $11,000 was expended by advertised contracts, the balance being goods bought in open market, no discount being allowed.

Among the other items are the following: One china decorated dinner set, $60; one folding bed, $140; one antique folding bed, $110; one chamber suit, $100; one antique oak sideboard, $225; one leather Turkish chair, $65; twelve leather antique armchairs, $180; one antique chiffonier, $75.

Out of an appropriation of $2500 for agricultural implements, stock, etc., $1000 was expended for buggies and carriages. Of $25,000 appropriated for furnishing, there remained on Oct. 20 only $8 39 to replace broken articles and purchase new furniture for the increasing number of pupils.

These facts were brought out by an expert employed by the grand jury.

Fight at Point Reyes.

Point Reyes was thrown into a foment Jan. 21. Jack Cameron, a horse-trainer and sport, was shot through the neck by a man named Antone Cheno. His assailant had his head broken by a crowbar, and a spaniard named Antone Rivera was also injured. Cameron, Cheno and Rivera were shaking dice at the bar of Hall's Hotel.

Rivera accused Cameron of cheating. This aroused Cameron and he struck Rivera. A general scuffle ensued between the three men, and then Rivera left the room, returning in a few moments with an iron bar. He started for Cameron with the upraised bar and when he was within a foot of him attempted to strike him. Cameron evaded the blow and wrenched the bar from his assailant's hand. He then turned on Rivera and struck him on the head with the bar, leveling him to the ground, with a broken head. Cheno, when he saw his friend laid low, left the room and secured a shotgun. On re-entering the room he made for Cameron, who was still in the place, and aimed the gun at him.

Cameron rushed at Cheno and struck him over the head. At the same time Cheno fired the gun, the charge striking him in the neck.

General News.

Judge of Crimes Foster of Valparaiso recommends that the three Chileans whom he convicts of stabbing American sailors be imprisoned for terms of five years down and that John Davidson, an American sailor, for hitting with a stone a Chilean who was stabbing an American sailor, be imprisoned from ten to fifteen years.

Mexico has paid the total award to the United States under the convention of 1868. It amounted to $1,865,000.

Chili continues saucy and the war cloud grows.

The Peabody museum has an expedition at Copan, Honduras, exploring the prehistoric ruins there. The government has given the right to explore for ten years and carry away half the relics found.

The act exempting the Willamette valley and coast railroad from payment of taxes in Benton, Linn and Marion counties has been declared constitutional.

UNITED STATES.

The new quarters are being plated and passed for $10 gold pieces in Chicago.

Mrs. Howe, the Woman's bank swindler of Boston, is dead.

Jan. 19 prisoners in Rio Janeiro to the number of 160 mutinied and captured three forts. After a sharp fight the troops recaptured the forts and locked the rebellious prisoners in their cells.

Three children at Vespers, Wis., locked in a house while their parents were absent, upset a lamp and were burned to death.

The Louisana delegates to the national Republican convention are instructed for Harrison. The convention declared against the lottery.

Warren Springer has been arrested in Chicago for criminal responsibility for the death of five of his workmen in a boiler explosion. Similiar action was taken in regard to the superintendent, Edward Gallup, Engineer Charles Schroeder and Fireman W. H. Cartwright and Charles Lying. The jury was in session seven days. It was shown that the city boiler inspector had condemned the boilers and withheld a certificate pending certain repairs, which were never made. The fuel used in the establishment was manure, netting Springer a saving of $15,000 a year.

A powder mill at Catlettsburg, Ky., exploded Jan. 18 and six men were killed and several injured.

The male members of the Sims gang of moonshiners and murderers in Alabama have all been lynched but one, Neal Sims, and he is in hiding in the woods. Several of the women of the gang have been lynched also.

Mrs. Rose Skinner of Beatrice, Neb., has gone insane from Christian science study. She says her spirit is in the wrong body and the spirit that is in her body wants to kill her little children.

Suit has been brought in the federal circuit court at Chicago to break up the American Preserve company for violating the anti-trust law.

Two California lions in the neighborhood of Leipsic, O., and made havoc among the livestock. A party was made up which hunted them for about a week, during which time a dozen men were thrown down and frightfully lacerated with their claws and teeth. They were killed Jan. 14.

A street car ran in front of an express train in Chicago Jan. 14 and two persons were killed and thirteen wounded.

Freddy Gebhard is a drunkard and will take the Keeley bichloride of gold treatment.

Cardinal Gibbons denounces the Louisiana lottery.

Joseph H. Coates & Co., the well-known Philadelphia cotton firm, have failed for $1,000,000.

The Para Rubber Shoe company, at South Farmington, Mass., after sinking $1,000,000, is going out of business.

The Prohibition party national convention will assemble in St. Louis June 29. The basis of representation is as follows: Each state is entitled to four delegates-at-large and is also entitled to twice as many delegates as the number of congressmen the state is entitled to elect in 1892 under the new apportionment. One additional delegate may be chosen for every 1000 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Fisk and Brooks in 1888. Each territory is entitled to two delegates.

The Minnesota Farmers' Alliance demands the submission of the prohibition question to a popular vote.

The charitable societies of Chicago are said to consume 80 per cent of their receipts in officers' salaries and supplies.

A broken rail wrecked a train near Brainard, Minn., Jan. 15, and Mrs. Ede Andrews and Lily Wallace of th Andrews' opera company and another woman perished and many were badly hurt.

Judge Botkin, the Kansas judge who was reported to have resigned on account of the trouble at Arkalon, consulted with the governor and decided to stay on the bench. Peace has been so far restored that the state troops have been withdrawn.

"Jack the Slasher," who has cut twenty drunken men in the throat and neck lately in New York, has been caught in the act. His name is Henry G. Dowd and he has been in an insane asylum.

FOREIGN.

The riot at Ascencion had no connection with the Garza revolution.

The king of Dahomy makes an income by capturing slaves and leasing them to the Germans.

At Tiflis, Russia, Jan. 18, a procession of clergy and a dense crowd of people were crossing an arm of the river on a temporary bridge. The structure fell with its burden into the stream. The result was that many were crushed to death, many drowned and a large number injured.

The pope has the grip.

Because the daughter of Silvestra Gutierrez persisted in going to a ball at Valencia, Venezuela, her mother poured coal oil on her, in her ball dress, and set her on fire and she was burned to death.

A plague of frogs, following in the wake of one of locusts, is devastating Bolivia.

A priest of Teacales, Salvador, betrayed a pretty girl who had been placed in his charge. She confessed to her lover, who killed the priest and was arrested. A mob surrounded the jail to lynch him, but the jailer showed fight. The rioters tore the jailer to pieces, but the slayer of the priest, Adrian Garcia by name, escaped.

The discovery of a cave lined with pure silver is reported at Peterboro, Ont.

The rebels who held the town of Ascension have been captured. Remiji, their leader, escaped.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says the male inhabitants of Chelabinsk are leaving by hundreds to avoid seeing their families starve to death. The unburied carcasses of horses and cattle lie in every direction, together with human bodies. The only food left is dry mixed herbs. A traveler from that locality says hardly anybody appeared to have partaken of any food for three days before his visit, and ail were expecting death. A whole village took the last sacrament together.

A monument to the hanged anarchists will be unveiled at Chicago during the world's fair.

The boycott on the Chicago and Alton railroad declared by the trunk roads a year or more ago has been declared off.

The Siskiyou Girl.

The Siskiyou girl is not safe to trifle with. Her life has been spent aesthetically. She is a conversant with nature from early childhood, and having nothing else, probably, to do, she reads her lessons in mountain streams and storm-beaten rocks. Miss Siskiyou is a healthy and strapping dame. She has remarkable strength and her power of endurance would shame a San Joaquin mule into committing suicide. Generally she is a capital shot, and with her brothers and father has assisted in the slaughter of bear, which abound in the mountains. She is expert with rod, and as a rider she could give points to the most daring queen of the circus. She comes of a predatory race, for these mountains are inhabited by a class of people who declare that they would die of suffocation in a village, and that God intended man for the mountains and wild beast for him to forage upon.

Under such conditions we find a tall and sinewy girl, with a foot ample in its dimensions, long but not broad, an ankle thin and well set, and an enormous length of limb. Her body is slight and willowy, her shoulders broad and straight, the chest but little developed, the throat thin, supporting a small head with very marked features. Her hair is generally tawny, her eyes blue, cold blue, her nose hooked, her mouth thin but large and furnished with strong white teeth. Her voice is metalic, and it has a queer ring in it as one accustomed to command. She pays no attention to her dress, and is unguilty of any attempt to make herself attractive.

Her flirtations are limited, and so is her acquaintanceship. She admires the festive cowboy, while she has a wholesome contempt for the lumberman, whose occupation she deems girlish. But her whole soul—at least that portion of it which, poor girl, she has—is given up to the professional hunter, for in these mountainous wilds there live men whose business it is to hunt, as the rancheros offer respectable rewards for the skins of coyotes, bears and mountain lions, and a skillful shot can make more money at this pursuit—which to him, after all, is pleasure—than can the man who herds stock.—San Francisco Chronicle.

To Check a Cough or Sneeze.

Dr. Brown-Sequard is credited with the following suggestions for preventing coughing, sneezing, etc. He reminds people that in bronchitis and pneumonia hacking or coughing greatly increases the trouble at times: "Coughing can be stopped by pressing on the nerves on the lips in the neighborhood of the nose. Sneezing may be stopped by the same mechanism. Pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, right in front of the ear, may stop coughing. It is so, also, of hiccoughing, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the top of the mouth is also a means of stopping coughing, and many say the will has immense power. There are many other affections associated with breathing which can be stopped by the same mechanism that stops the heart's action. In spasm of the glottis, which is a terrible thing in children, and also in whooping cough, it is possible to afford relief by throwing cold water on the feet or by tickling the soles of the feet, which produces laughter, and at the same time goes to the matter that is producing the spasm and arrests it almost at once."

The Rev. Septimus Smith was many years ago vicar of St. Cross, Neneham. He made no secret at all of his habit of buying ready-made sermons any more than his fondness for old port and of whist playing with leading parishioners until midnight of every Saturday. He was a kindly natured, easy-going man, and was popular among his equally easy-going flock. One Sunday morning, on going into the vestry after service, he found his old clerk in tears. "What's the matter, Jones?" inquired the vicar. "Oh, sir!" replied the clerk, "this is a painful surprise for us all." "Surprise, Jones? What do you mean?" "Your sermon this morning, sir. We are very, very sorry, and you gave us no warning." "Sermon, Jones? Sermon? What do you mean, man?" "Why, sir, your farewell sermon. We are all dreadfully cut up." And it is quite true that that morning the Rev. Mr. Smith had actually read an old farewell sermon without either intending or knowing it.—The Spectator.

OUR PLANET'S FUTURE.

THE NEXT UNIVERSAL FLOOD TO OCCUR IN ABOUT 25,000 YEARS.

The United States Will be one Vast Surging Sea—The Tops of the Rocky Mountains Will Appear as Islands—All Signs of Life Will be Destroyed.

A scientist calculated lately that if the people upon our planet continued to increase at the same rate as they have for the last fifty years they would have increased in 184 years from the present year to such an extent that the earth would not produce sufficient food to nourish all this enormous population.

This leads to the inquiry: "How much of our planet is really inhabited by our species at the present time?" writes Herman Ohlsen in the Brooklyn Standard-Union. At the north pole, from the most northern point to a latitude of 80 degrees, no habitation is possible under our present changes of seasons in winter nor in summer. The island of Spitzbergen, also the Peninsula of Nova Zembla in the eastern hemisphere, and from the center to north of Greenland in our own hemisphere, are sparsely settled by hunters and sealers in the depth of summer, and even to the seventieth degree of latitude the population is very sparse and only exists in summer, with the exception of the North Cape of Norway. This shows 20 degrees of latitude as almost altogether uninhabited by men upon this globe.

From the seventieth to the sixtieth degree, with the exception of Norway, a portion of Sweden, European Russia to the Ural mountains, the population is very sparse, as all through Siberia and Kamschatka. Upon our side of the globe very little population is found in Greenland, the northern British possessions and Alaska.

Even down to the fiftieth degree northern latitude we find in the southern British possessions, Labrador and a northern part of Newfoundland, very few people upon an enormous area of land.

Down to the 40th degree of latitude France, the northern part of Spain and Portugal to the center, almost the entire kingdom of Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, the Balkan peninsula, the northeast part of Asia Minor, with the entire Chinese empire and part of Japan, again furnish a very large contingent to the great army of men living upon this earth. Canada and the northern portion of the United States are also well populated in the east, but very sparsely in the west, as far as the fortieth degree. When we proceed further down to the 30th degree on one side, we see the most populated land in the east and very thinly settled in our western country.

In the eastern hemisphere upon the same degree of latitude we find the same there; part of Spain and Portugal, the island of Sicily, and Grecian isles. Asia Minor, Persia, Thibet, the south of China, and Japan contribute largely to the population of the globe. The great desert of Sahara exhibits a very large country almost uninhabited; but Egypt, Arabia and India are well represented with a very large number of people to the 20th degree.

Upon our side Mexico and a part of the West Indies in the Atlantic, and the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific ocean, are all that we have of the solid land in a vast body of water floating over the solid part of our earth; to the 10th degree Central America and the southern portion of the West Indies and Cape Verde islands upon the western; and the southern Sahara desert, the latter almost uninhabited, with a well populated part of Eastern Africa southern Arabia, India, Anam, and the Phillipine Islands, form all the solid land upon the eastern part of the globe.

The population from the equator to the 50th degree of latitude south is very scant, and with the exception of a narrow strip upon the Pacific and Atlantic seaboards, large portions of this vast continent have never been explored by our Caucasian race.

In the eastern hemisphere, from the equator to the 40th degree, the southern part of the center of Africa, with the large islands of Madagascar, Java and New Guinea and the continent of New Holland, or Australia, furnish but a very small number of people to the population of the earth in proportion to their enormus area of very productive land.

Thus we see that a very small portion of our planet is at present inhabited, and of all the whole enormous surface of the land, risen above the water by successive upheavals, containing about 192,000,000 square miles, only about 17,000,000 are inhabited by a total population of about 870,000,000 people, the ocean covering still about 384,000,000 square miles. The best portion of Africa, the southern portion of the great Russian empire, the southen Pacific islands, the largest part of the continent of Australia, North America westward, and pretty much all South America, can be made just as productive as the present European states and as portions of the United States, and thus, in spite of all the great prospective increase of the present population, the earth can be made to produce sufficient food to nourish all the coming generations for thousands of years to come, until the next flood shall send the waters of the southern hemisphere to the northern, covering once more all the solid land in the north, and only allowing the chains of mountains to show their tops above the surging flood as they do now in the vast southern Pacific ocean, giving still tangible evidence of the last universal flood upon our planet.

If the equinoxes proceed one-half second a year southward beyond the tropic of Capricorn the tropics will be across the present south pole in about 25,000 years from the present, causing the next universal flood. At that time the United States will be one vast surging sea, whose waters will wash high up to the tops of the Rocky mountains. The latter will then form a continuous group of islands from Central America to Cape Bathurst. A few of the highest peaks of the Alleghanies and of the Appalachian mountains may reach just above the waste of waters covering with thousands of fathoms all our cities, railroads and great monumental structures and all the signs of a busy and progressive civilized life, and of the arts of man will be destroyed.

The mighty Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Cumberland and Hudson rivers will flow no more among the thrifty farms and happy abodes of men, but all will be desolation, after they have been obliterated by the immense northward surging and all destroying flood.

In its turn the bed of the south and middle Pacific ocean will be laid dry and form vast continents. Here new rivers will commence to flow and form their primal courses to the sea. Vegetation will spring up, and year after year will continue its usual resurrection upon the time of the vernal equinox, as it does in the present year and as it has been wont to do in our latitude for thousands of years. Then after a great many years the foot of man will press again this virgin soil and man will bring with him his sorrows and his joys and begin again his fight for existence between hope and fear until the end.

Blotted Out.

I had gone to the cemetery with a friend to view the monument he had erected in memory of one of his family, and we were afterward strolling about in the winding paths, when we met an old woman, a gray-haired, wrinkled, and feeble old woman, who had been compelled to rest in her walk.

"I was looking for—for Potter's Field," she explained, as we came up.

We offered to show her the way, and as she limped along at a slow pace she said:

"They are all buried there—husband and three children. It was sickness, poverty and death, and the dead had to go to Potter's Field. We felt the shame of it, but what could we do?"

"Will you remember the locality?" I asked.

"Oh, yes. I used to come quite often, but it's been five years since I was here last, as I moved away. There's a big elm, with a limb branching off to the left, and near it is the tombstone of a soldier."

When we reached the space reserved for the bodies of the very poor she was all attention, but we had walked half a mile before she identified the tree.

"It's right here that he was buried, and the children's graves are further down," she said as she stood by the tree.

Next moment a wail of anguish was wrung from her heart. Men had been there and leveled the earth—blotted out the mounds and filled up the hollows to prepare for other pauper graves—to bury the dead atop of the dead. It was so further down. The rough mound which had once marked the children's grave to a mother's eye were there no longer.

"I—I had to come once more!" she sobbed in her bitterness of spirit. "It is the last time, for I am old and feeble. If they had left the mounds I could have told mine from all others. But see! There are no graves here! My dead are gone, and I shall never find them again!"

And as we passed on she sank down on the grass beneath the shade of the tree she had kept so long in mind, and her tearful plaints followed us like those of some starving child desperate in his despair.

The Greatest Travelers.

In point of actual distance covered, the greatest traveler in the world is said to be Chief Engineer Sewell of the White Star fleet, who is well known in this city. While in charge of the engine department of the vessels of that line, notably the Britannic, Mr. Sewell completed 132 round trips between Liverpool and New York, traveling the enormous distance of 818,400 nautical or 941,000 standard miles, nearly four times the distance between the earth and the moon. This is said to be only about two-thirds of the distance traversed by Mr. Sewell since he became a seagoing engineer.

Chief Engineer Kitchen, who was in charge of the Adriatic's engine for sixteen years, but who now superintends the Britannic's, boasts a similar record. He has made 154 round trips between Liverpool and New York and has traveled over 954,800 nautical miles, or 1,100,000 standard English miles.—N. Y. Herald.

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CAN DOGS TALK TOGETHER?

Here is a Story to Show the Sense That Exists in Canine Skulls.

At the Box Hotel in Crookston, Minn., some six years ago, my attention was more than once called to two dogs that were allowed to loiter about the hotel office. These dogs were the greatest of friends; in fact, so "chummy" as to call forth admiration from the various hotel guests.

One afternoon one of the dogs which had been basking in the sun on the floor of the office suddenly gave a bound and started for the door. I immediately stepped to the door and opened it, and the dog passed out, going in the direction of the Manitoba depot, where I observed some ten or twenty other dogs holding a pow-wow. Then I closed the door and resumed my seat. Immediately I heard a terrible commotion in the direction in which the dog had gone. Stepping to the door I observed that a full fledged dog fight had begun. Arriving at the scene of the battle I found that my dog friend of a few minutes previous was the under brute in a big fracas. He was howling with pain, while a big Newfoundland dog stood over him making the fur fly. A blow on the canine cranium from a ball club in the hands of a small urchin who stood hard by soon put a stop to the Newfoundland's ferocity. The under brute started for home pell mell, and when I arrived at the hotel I found the poor brute at the office door bleeding and bruised awaiting admission. I opened the door and passed into the office, the dog following me.

Lying on the floor in close proximity to the office stove reposed the sleeping carcass of my little bested friend's companion. He was a large brute of the mongrel species—a cross between a bulldog and a mastiff. The poor, conquered brute upon entering the office proceeded in the direction in which his dog friend lay stretched upon the floor, and going up to him, commenced to sniff at him from head to foot. Presently the sleeping dog rose to a sitting position and, gazing at his conquered friend some two or three minutes, seemed to take in the situation at once—that his dogship had but lately received a terrible whipping. After a little more sniffing on the part of the conquered brute, both dogs started towards the door. I stepped to the door, opened it and the dogs passed out. Both dogs started in the direction of the depot platform, some 400 or 500 feet south of the hotel, where they espied several dogs, among their number being the big Newfoundland, the object of their vengeance. Going up to the Newfoundland dog, my little conquered friend curled up his tail and commenced to growl, the big Newfoundland doing likewise, each dog going round and round in a circuitous route while thus parleying, the big hotel dog in the meantime standing hard by watching proceedings. Presently the big hotel dog gave a spring and landed a good hold on the jaw of his big opponent. Both dogs reared in the air, the Newfoundland coming down the under dog, and the chewing he received in that fracas I suppose he never forgot, my little conquered friend nipping the big rascal from behind at every chance presenting itself.—Kansas City Star.

An Icicle 1,000 Feet Long.

On Monday last a loud noise and slight shaking of the earth caused no little wonderment among residents near the hills. Investigation proved the cause to be an ice slide. A small and innocent spring issues from the side of one of the mountains, its waters spreading and flowing over a steep incline of rock. During the past winter months ice formed against this wall of stone, increasing in size until one vast icicle, fully twenty feet in thickness and 1,000 feet in length, projected into the valley below. From the warmth of the sun and its own weight it released its hold and thundered down the mountain side, carrying everything before it, even trees three feet in diameter. Those who have visited the place say that the foot of the cliff presents a mass of broken ice, trees, limbs, and earth fifty feet in height. This is a repetition of occasional similar occurrences in previous years, but on a grander scale.—Seattle, Wash., Telegraph.

The deepest lake in the world is Lake Baikal, in Siberia; its area of 9,000 square miles makes it about equal to Erie in superficial extent; its enormous depth of between 4,000 and 4,500 feet makes the volume of its waters almost equal to that of Lake Superior; although its surface is 1,350 feet above the sea level, its bottom is nearly 3,000 feet below it.

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