CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1892.

TH SCHOOL

IONAL LESSON FOR **WARY** 10, 1892.

shall this song be sung in at. We have a strong city; God appoint for walls and a like chapter xil, will be millennial songs. See the day seven times between svit., 13, and note its connecobserve xxiv., 23; xxvii., of fail to see the reference on and glory in coming Just and glory in coming Just were near . "The name out that day shall be the Lord by wor be plucked up, nor bore forever." The Lord a wall of fire round about, the naidst of her. He will and saivation (Ezsk xiville, 51 Zech. i., 5; Isa, xii. I, 2). To the gate, that the righteous epeth the truth may enter tighteous nation of Isa ix, The nation shall be born The nation shall be born tanquity purged in one day.

Look upon their long rejected live and ome in His power and live. Sech. iii., 9, xii., 10; city shall be a city of truth, of Truth shall be her King as list, liv., 16. As to opening the live and live. Ps. xxiv., 7-10; exviii. 19, and to enter (Rev. iii. 20),

keep him in perfect peace, s staid on Thee, because he lee." The Scriptures every-Israe's restoration and fupreceded by a time of great verses 20, 21; also chapters v., 9 Dag. xii., 1, 2; Matt. 30. But however great the etter then or now, the one who dineed never be disturbed, and that is stayed on Him will have Ps. xivi. 1, 3; Matt. xxiv., 8; vein the Lord forever, for in chowsh is everlasting strength." mame "Lord Jehovah,"or "Jah

B. V. margin), is found only be other millennial song. Isa. full significance shall be seen in erlasting strength, or Rock of makes me think of Moses in the rock covered with God's ili., 22), and of the perfect ety of all whose lives are hid Sod. Col. iii., 3, Therefore at all times (Ps. Jxii ugeth down them that is the record

> d Hanah and Mary, I d the steps of the needy."

the kingdom of for they shall be sales as to the Lori of Hosts Mal. iv. so Ps. lxxii., 4, 12, and fret not because of evil doers, but be patient, on the Lord and keep His way and He 1, 7,9, 11, 34). The way of the just is uprightness.

nost upright dost weigh the path of The righteous Lord w. His countenance doth behold pright (Ps. xi., 7). No good taing will diffrom them that walk uprightly buxit., 11). But we must remembe he not only weighs our path, but also tions, and He trieth heart and reins before Him we shall share His

Yes, in the way of Thy judgments, our soul is to Thy name, and to the rehance of Thee." In chapter xxv., 9, his is our God; we have waited for Him, He will save us; this is the Lord; we waited for Him; we shall be glad and in His salvation." Jacob, on his to bed, looking forward to the last days, I have warted for Thy salvation, O that wait upon Him and for Him.

commands us to wait upon Him. We fore do west to say, "My sout, wait only upon God" (Isa. xxx., IS; xiiv., 19b. fii., S; Ps. lxii., 6). With my soul have I desired Thee in seek Thee early; for when Thy judgthe street in the earth the inhabitants of the street learn righteous. The first part leverse reminds us of Ps. lkill, 1, xiii, and the oft repented, "dien whom my sour salvation, joy and strength now, he will be to Israel in that day; there see and fellow "Jesus only." The last of the verse points to the great gatherunto God when He shall begin to pour Bis judgments in the last days, after the per's translated, then shall be grathered of the great tribulation the multitude of vit. 9-17, too late for the honors of the company of translated ones for Rev. v., rice of the Lamb (Rev., xix, 1-10) the not learn righteousnes . in the of uprightness will be deal unjustly, will not behold the majesty of the the crace and love of Got by afflicbut God tries every way to win men off (Job. xxxiii., 29, 35; If Peter iii. bere are some who will not submit, feignedly, even in the millenium (Ps 13 margin). These shall follow Satan end of the thousand years, and being troved with him shall never see the toy of the Lord in the nev orth (Rev. Blessed are all who God and walk huma Him. We need not wonder that present time many followers of the and said and alearn righteousness, and it has been so

THE CRANK CAME,

ce. - Lesson Helper.

Talked Into a Louisville Bank But Did Not Wait for the Money. Terisville, Ky., [Special.]-The mania has struck Louisville. The same man depicted by Chauncey M. pland Society suddenly appeared in the made his demand. About 10:30 teles, a tall, good looking stranger atred the office of President Veech, of Farmers and Drovers Bank. The tafter dinner orator remarked that sour rivilization, and when this one in a not ever-gentle voice: "I mers' and Drovers' Bank. The hair resident Veech stood on ends, real-

have him temain.

PLANS OF VIRGINIA'S CREDITORS A Surrender of Defaulted Bonds

Proposed in Place of a

Cash Deposit.

NEW YORK CITY, [Special.]-Frederic P. Olcott, William L. Bull, Henry Budge, Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Hugh R. Garder and John Gill, the committee of Virginia bondholders, met here Saturday. An Advisory Board, composed of Grover Cleveland, Edward J. Phelps, Thomas F. Bayard, George S. Coe, and George. G. Williams, is associated with the bondholders' committee in the effort to bring about a settlement of the Virginia debt on terms equitable alike to the Old Dominion and to its creditors. Cables were

associates on the Virginia Commission. The plan is that Virginia shall issue nineteen millions of 100 year bonds to take up twenty-eight ; millions of indebtedness, the new boards to pay two per cent, for ten years and three per cent. for the remaining ninety years. In approving it the Advisory Board says:

received yesterday from the English

cred tors announcing their concurrence in the negotiations conducted by the two

committees with Gov. McKinney and his

"We should con-ider it unfortunate for the creditors and all concerned, if the subject of this indebtedness and its settlement should be allowed to again fall into the vortex of popular political dis-cussion and dispute. We are decided in our judgement that, if the terms of settlement now proposed

are rejected, the prospect of an advantageous agreement in the future is far from encouraging."
Gov. McKinney has reminded the Olcott and Cleveland committees that under the resolution of the Virginia Legislature by which he and his Commission were appointed it is provided that "no proposition shall be entertained by the Commission which is not supported by a deposit in cash of not less than one million dollars, to insure the faithful performance of the proposals, if accepted and ratified." Gov. McKinney adds, in a letter to the committees: "You make

sideration of your important proposi-Mr. Olcott, replying, says that his committees represent 85 per cent, of the creditors, and are prepared to make delivery to the proper officers of Virginia of the defaulted bonds to that amount.

no mention of this fact, which the law

makes a condition precedent to the con-

d Mr. Ofeatt adds: This, we suppose, is a far more compiete and satisfactory guarantee for performance on our part than a deposit of one or even five million of dollars; The object of the act was evidently to insure. the performance of the contract with the State, if made. And if, from the nature of the proposal we shall make, a far better guarantee is given, we presume that its object will be substantially accomplished, and that it would be useless to require us to tie up a million of dollars without practical benefit to any one." Virginia, through Gov. McKinney, is

yet to reply to this. The Olcott Committee, it will be remembered, offered to accept \$18,000,000 of new three per cent. bonds, or \$19,000,-000 of two per cent. bonds, rising to 21 after five years, and three per cent. after ten years. This offer was accepted.

The bonds and interest coupons are to be of the same character as the Riddleberger bonds, and not receivable - for taxes. It is stated in the agreement that there are only \$28,000,000 of the old bonds outstanding, but this, it has been added, is probably arrived at by ignoring the coupons maturing on the bonds since the were deposited.

The South's Progress. While the low price of cotion and iron

naturally has a depressing influence upon

the general trade of the South and re-

stricts collections, there is no danger of this section not sharing in the prosperity and activity which promise to make 1892 noted as a year of great development throughout the entire country. The past week has shown considerable activity in the organization of new industrial enterprises in the South, notwithstanding the nearness of the holiday season. There is seen a constant tendency towards the diversification of industrial enterprises which promises well for the South's prosperity. At Birmingham a \$150,000 company has been organized to establish large works for manufacturing cottonhandling machinery; Augusta, Ga., will manufacture heavy saw-mill and woodworking machinery, which will be almost a new indus'ry for this section; at Middlesborough the contract has been let for the foundations of the large buildings of the South Boston Iron Works; at Abilene, Texas, a \$100,000 water works company has been organized; in Kentucky a \$650,000 coal mining compnay: East Nashville, Tenn., is to have an ice factory; Central City, W. Va., has a \$20,000 milling company; a \$100,000 lumber company has been organized in Hardeman county, Texas: \$100,000 land improvement company at Walnut Grove, Ala. : \$200.000 cotton compress company at Norfolk; \$50,000 water works company at Orange Cry, Fla ; a saw mill with a daily capacity of 100,000 feet near Alexandria, La.; a \$100,000 land improvement company at Alderson, W. Va ; foundry and machine shop at Durham. N. C.; a \$356,000 land improvement company in North Carolina; a \$100,000 coal company in West Virginia; a \$100,-900 brick company at Wellsburg, W. Va. : \$100,000 water works company at Harriman, Tenn.; enlargement of steel works at Wheeling, W. Va: \$250,000 water works construction company at Dallas, Texas.; a \$300,000 phosphate

New Uses for the Scrub Palm.

company in Florida, etc.

Everybody who has been in Florida, and especially on the flat lands along the St John's river, has learned that the scrub palmetto, a stunted palm growth, has been a poor, despised thing ever since white men trod Florida seil. It has been looked upon as worthless and cumbrous to the land, and those who have ploughed it up and made every effort to kill it out have considered it a curse. But it is nt you to give me money, and that now more than likely that it will be looked upon as an article of value to the most prominent feature about the owners of the land where it grows It. berries have been found to contain rare medicinal qualities; the root is said to President Veech stood on ends, realizing what kind of a man he had to deal th. The banker said: "Very well, we haven't much on hand, but I can dout and get you some." The bankdid send out, not for a million or so dollars, but for a policemany. In the leaves into fibre which, it is claimed, will make the best of rope and matter the stranger became tired of ting, and is used for making hats matters and unholstern. Florida Cover. seing and left in peace, no one offering | tresses and upholstery - Florida Correspondent New York Tribure.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Something Interesting About the Co-Operative Stores.

How the Plan is Successfully Carried Out in England, and Its Adaptability to This Country.

Senator Stanford, of California, intro-duced a bill in the Senate last Tuesday to provide for a ore money in circulation.

Spain is one step in advance of America in the the use of electricity for agricultural work. In some parts of that country the farmer plows his fields with electricity as a motive power.

The Alliance will hang out a little while longer down in Texas before-handing in its checks. Between November 1st and 15th there were fifty-two Sub-Alliances organized in that State.

A large Citizens' Alliance club has been organized at Indianapolis, Ind., and a People's Congress was also formed to discuss the economic questions of the

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS.

The political results growing out of the farmers' convention at Ocala may or may not vanish like smoke. But that assembly oxiginated one movement which, if faithfully followed up, will end in most substantial good to all the agriculturists engaged in it. This is the movement toward co-operative stores.

One state depot of the National Union company has already been established at Louisville. Thirty-five branch stores are to be founded elsewhere in Kentucky. The farmers' county organizations will select agents and place them in charge of the branch stores. There will remain one thing to insure the success of the movement to enable farmers to control their own purchases and secure them on advantageous terms. Talk will be that the agents of their choosing must be both honest and shrewd business men.

With the example of the great co oper ative store system before them in England, the farmers cannot fail in their scheme if it is well managed. Members of the first English co operative society put their means together and formed a j int stock company. At first they confined their work merely to buying articles at wholesale and distributing them among their members, adding to the price merely the expenses of distribution. Then a great vista opened before the co operationists. They began a retail store of their own. They gave good, honest value in all that was sold. but the retail price was put slightly above the wholesale, though it was still below that charged by ordinary retail stores. Then at the end of a given time they divided the profits among the stockholders. Outsiders were allowed to purchase goods, but had no share in the profits, which were reserved for members of the co op-

erative concern. The plan above outlined has been the one which seemed to wear the best in Great Britian, where the system has now spread far and wide. With modifications such as the difference of country and people would demand, this appears to be the plan which would succeed best in America The old scheme of Grange stores was a failure naturally. But now the agriculturists have gained experience. They will be benefactors of their fellow man if they can inaugurate successfully the system of co-operative stores in the Unit d States, where all attempts to make it work on a large scale have hitherto failed. The fact that it has been so marvelous a success in England, however, shows that it can be brought to perfection. Hozesty, patience and business shrewdness will perfect the plan, and farmers will have opportunity to show that they can manage their own business without ou side assistance.

THAT AWFUL WRECK.

Heartrending Scenes at the Wreck The Unfortunates Were Pinned Down and Scalded to Death.

NEW YORK, [Special.]-The accident which occurred on the New York Central railroad at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, has proven to be much greater than stated by reports received. The official list of the dead, as given out, numbers eleve 1

The accident was due to carelessness of a brakeman, Albert E. Herrick, of the Buffalo express, which was lying still below Hastings. Herrick fled and has not yet been found. He left his uniform in the train and put on citizen's clothes. From an official report given out by

Third Vice President Webb, of the Central road, train No. 93, which left New York at 6:40 o'clock p. m., stopped at Dobb's Ferry to make some slight repairs on the engine. A distant signal was thrown out and following the train, was the Buffalo and Niagara Falls special, which left here at 7:30 o'clock p m, and was stopped about three-quarters of a mile south of Dobb's Ferry station. The conductor of No. 45 immediately sent coming train. He proceeded as far as

Brakemen Herrick back to signal the the station at Hastings. He went inside and talked with the station master, waiting for the Cincinnati and St. Louis express No. 7, which left this city at 8 near the door the St. Louis express whizzed past, running at the rate of for-Engineer J. Donohue, of the St. Louis

express, received no warning whatever of the presence of the Buffalo express on the track ahead, until he was almost on the track. He reversed his engine, put on airbrakes and jumped for his life. The engine of No. 7 crashed into the rear sleeper. Gibraltar, of the Buffalo special, with terrific force. There were twenty-two people in the sleeping car at

The remains of J. W. White, porter, who died of his injuries, were shipped to his home in Virginia.

Rails Spread and 17 Persons Were Injured.

ATLANTA, GA. [Special.]-Vestibule train No. 11 on East Tennessee railroad going South ran off the track in a cut near Williams Station, seventeen persons were injured, but none badly.

The accident was caused by the rails spreading. Four craches were derailed. Fifty feet beyond the cut was a frestle. The train was almost on the brink of it. when it ran off.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

One-half of the people born die before the age of sixteen.

There are 055 fire-alarm boxes in Philadelphia, Penn.

shot in Maine, so far as known.

The Persians have a different name for every day in the month. Two pounds of beet are consumed to

one of mutton in England. The Mohammedan year is shorter than ours by nearly eleven days.

Only three golden eagles were ever

The Mexican orange trade with the United States is gradually increasing. Twelve oranges grown at De Land, Fig., completely filled a peck measure. It is said that Shakspeare prepetrated sixty-three puns in "Romeo and Juliet."

twenty-six different portraits of Colum-The Digger Indians of California prefer insects to any other kind of animal

In the New York State Library are

A man in Missouri has twenty-seven pet rattlesnakes which come when he

The giant Galabra, brought from Arabia to Rome during the reign of Claudius Cæsar, was ten feet high.

The principal street of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, is but thirty feet wide, and no carriages are permitted to enter it. What is thought to be the largest flag

in Chicopee, Mass. It measures 41x71 Bakersfield, Cal., is to have a flouring mill which will be operated by

in the United States floats over a factory

water power derived from an irrigating A Connecticut man has invented a machine which automatically feeds his

chickens at night and morning. It is run by clock work. Levi says of the natives of Brazil that they are subject to fewer diseases than the Europeans, and many reach an age

of from 100 to 120 or even 140 years.

A Portsmouth (N. H.) woman recently found a one cent paece in an egg which one of her hens had laid, and later on the same hen laid an egg with a ten cent A tramp was arrested a few weeks ago

in Parkersburg, W. Va., who could by means of muscular contraction, to all appearances, slide his ribs around from place to place in his body and shitt his heart about. Many Florida growers polish their

oranges by passing them through patented brushing machines. The standard orange box measures 12x12x27 inches. Strong Manilla paper is a favorite sort -for wrapping oranges. No animal has more than five toes,

digits or claws to each foot or lin's. The horse is one-toed, the ox two-toed, the rhinoceros is three-toel, the hip popotamus is four-toed and the elephant and hundrels of other animals are five-

On the disinterment recently of the remains of James Campbell, who was buried in Ray County, Mo., thirteen years ago, it was found that his entire body was covere I with a luxuriant growth of glossy hair that filled all the vacant space in the collin.

It is related that when a certain Chineso junk was attacked by a msa-of-war, the crew threw cocoacuts overboard into the sea and then jumped in among them. Nearly all of the Cainamen escape 1; for it was impossible to tell which were heads

The Japanese practice refine 1 cruelty to delight their palates. They believe that the fish calle I the du is most delicious when eaten alive. An expert Japanese carver can dexterously remove five-sixths of the elible matter from its bones without touching a vital purt. During this cruel operation the fish is kept alive by wet seaweed, which, being a ship's magazines and being fitted-with place l over its gills, enables it to

wooden flunes commonly used in the mining districts of this country, and more lately for irrigation purposes, is the alternate shrinking an I swelling of the wood, which causes warping and distortion. To avoid this galvanize l iron, the upper edge of which is stiffed. is being used for flumes. These mental flumes are nearly circular in section and are usually supported in cast-iron brackets placed in timber supports.

In Cape Colony, South Africa, orange trees on the estate of the late Mr. Ryk le Sueur, of Sea Point, were so badly infested with and injured by bugs that the owner cut the grove do va to the groun l. As the sprouts gre was the sons of Mr. le Sucur kept the bugs off by liberal applications of whale oil, and nov the grove, which was far-famed in Copp blony in former times for its superior fruit, is once more heavily laden wit's luscious fruit. The same excellent results have followed the use of whale oil on lemon and naartje trees.

Dedging Ballets.

During a shooting match in presence of the Governor of Candahar the latter noticed to his astonishment that the heads of sparrows were the favorite butt o'clock. While Herrick was standing of the marksmen, who but seldom missed their aim. Whereupon he declared that it was far more difficult to hit an egg. Sir Peter laughed at the supposition, but the Sirdar stood his ground and the matter was put to the test. Ac egg was suspended on a wall and the soldiers fire I at it, but strange to say not one of them hit the egg. The Governor and his suit kept their

countenances and excused the non-success of the firing party on the ground of the difficulty of the thing. At last a ball happened to hit the thread to which the egg was fastened and it fell to the ground without breaking. Now the mystery was solved; the cunning Afghan had used a blown egy, and the featherweight shell had been moved aside each time by the current of air in front of the ball and thus escaped being hit .- Taglische Rundschau.

The proportion of travelers killed in railroad accidents in the different countries is as follows: In France, one to every 24,000,000; England, one to every 21,000,000; Germany, one to every 9, 000,000; Belgium, one to every 6,830,000; United States, one to every 2,800,000.

EXPLOSIVES FOR THE NAVY.

HOW THE AMMUNITION FOR OUR WARSHIPS IS PREPARED.

Loading the "Tanks" for the Big Ten. Inch Guns and the Eight-Inch Rifles-Powder in Sacks.

Inside the damp and gloomy casemates of the old water battery at Fort Wadsworth a force of experienced men has been kept bard at work the past few weeks preparing the ammunition for the war ships fitting out at the various navy yards. These men are skilled in the handling of explosives, and the officer in charge, Gunner John A. McDonald, has had long experience in this kind of work during the thirty years he has been in the paval service.

When a Recorder reporter called upon Mr. McDonald at the fort the officer had just succeeded in getting the last of the Newark's ammunition transferred from the magazine down to the powder lighter at the wharf.

At the magazine the powder tanks or cases and the boxes of shell were loaded on to a truck by a working party of the blue jackets from the ship. Arriving at the wharf the truck was unloaded and the contents passed by part of the blue jackets to others on the lighter, where it was carefully stowed below. A navy yard tug was lying at the wharf ready to tow the lighter and its dangerous cargo up the bay to where the Newark was anchored.

On entering the fort one ascends several flights of winding stone steps between walls of gray stone and under stone ceiling. One could almost imagine himself in some historic fortress or prison built during the medieval ages. The very air smells of dampness. The fort s shaped like the letter O and the inside is open and exposed to the elements. On the outside three rows of frowning gunports face the Narrows, while the waters of the bay beat against the base of the massive walls. The place has long been abandoned by the soldiers, who are now quartered inside the big

On what corresponds to the third floor, one encounters long piles of wooden boxes. - These are all empty, but when received here from Wilming. ton, Del., they contained brown prismatic powder. Hundreds of tons have been used in the past four months. The powder is manufactuared according to; contract with the Navy Dapartment by the Du Pont Mills on the Dalaware.

The powder tanks for the ten-inch guns of the new monitor Miantonomoh, are cylindricaten shape, the sides being of copper and the ends of steel. The tank is divided into two sections, each of which contains a quantity of powder. Four of these sections, or some 250 pounds, are used each time the gun is fired. The projectiles fired from the tea-inch guns weigh over 500 pounds

For the eight-inch rifles the tanks used, of course, are not so large, and the weight of the projectile is 259 pounds. Only a small quantity of this calibre has been prepared at the fort, the only ships using them being the Baltimore, Chicago, Atlanta and Boston; in all only twelve guas.

Most of the work is for the six-inch rides, with which every cruiser of our new navy is armed. Each ship has from one to tweeth of these, and the quantity of ammunition expended in reget practice and that needed by new ships going into commission keeps the men at the magazine busy the year round loading shell and weighing out powder.

For this calibre the powder charges are of two kinds, the full weight being forty-six pounds, and what is called the reduced charge for use at target practice being thirty-three pounds. This powder is put into sacks ready for use and inclosed in copper cylinders, which are then sealed to make them water tight. These cylinders are very easily stowed in rings at the ends, can readily be hoisted to the gundecks when needed. The One of the greatest objections to the projectile made for the six-inch guns weigh 107 pounds, and is of two kinds. The armor-piercing shell is longer and sharper pointe i than the common or iron kind, and the point is of heavy forged stee'. The bursting charge, which is

placed isside, weigns several pounds, and is ignited by a timed fusc. Fixed ammunition for the rapid firing guns is also loaded here accesso 1917. this kind the projectile and powder charge are fixed together in the form of a cartridge to expedite the loading and firing of the guns. The projectile weight one, three or six pounds. The most o the ammunition for the Hotchkiss gun in general use in the navy is furnishe now by the Hotchkiss Company itself, and is made in Connecticut. The cartridges are packed in specially designed boxes. Loading blank saluting chargefor the guns of the secondary batterieof the ships sceps the men busy part o' the time, but this work on be done on shipboard. Then the old style smoothbore guns, such as are in use on the Lancaster. Pensacola, Kearsarge and a few other of the remaining relics of ou-"wooden walls," make a demand for another form of projectile and size of pow

The gunner and his assistants at Fort Wadsworth do not manufacture any of the powders, forge any of the shells or make any of the powder tanks in I fuses. but the work of putting them together keeps them busily employed. Handling powder may be a dangerous occupation,

but great care is exercise 1 there and The is not often that an accident of any kind is reported .- New York Recorder.

The Coming Rayal Wedding London, [Cablegram.] - The Duke of

Cambridge is credited with endowing the Princess Victoria Mary with £5,100 dresses to be worn by the bridamaids of is any easier than the old fashioned way the Princess will be of white and silver, of first putting the pill in the mouth and yearly. It has been decided that the tr'mmed with May bloom. They will then taking a swallow of water the juving. claugh will give her a diamond brac let. Hea and then to a uninister to each a flose Members of the nobility ars vieing with of jewelry and plate to the young couple. Journal.

An African Pumpkin,

Through their many biological pecu-liarities the family of the pompion has become known to everybody. Cucumbers, melons and pumpkins belong to the heaviest fruit and yet they grow on a very slender stalk. But as a protec-tion against being tora by the weight of fne fruit the trunk of the plant either creeps along the ground or winds around other plants or prope that happen in its way. Bearing this feet in mind, it is all the more surprised to know that among this genius of o uts a specimen is found that deviates from the rule of

being a creeper and grows like a tree.

The home of the Dindrosicceyes is in the Dark Continent, and this is undoubt-edly the reason who we have not been made acquainted with it earlier. It grows on the Island of Socotra, where the plant is known by the name of gam-hen. Wellstedt, who visited the island in 1834, was the first to mention it in his "Memoirs on the Island of Socotra." In 1886 Socotra was traversed by Bailey Balfour, the well-known botanist, and

he described two kinds of gamhen. In



THE PUMPEIN OF SOCOTRA. following year Profesfor Schweinpictorial view of the plant. The trunk is knoll-shaped and grows about fourteen feet high, with a diameter of from three to six feet. The rind is white as chalk and perfectly smooth, and the clumsy trunks among the green shrubbery look more like marble columns than anything else. New Tamarind, the largest village on the northern coast of Socotra, these plants grow in such large numbers that one's imagination need not stretch very greatly in comparing "the forest hills of Socotra with a graveyard

full of marble monuments." These plants attain a venerable age: Wellstedt reports having found at Kadhub not far from Tamarid, in the bark of a gamben trunk an Arabian inscription bearing the date 1640. The fact that this rescription has remained intact so long also demonstrates that the gamhen does not shed its tark like our trees

by the formation of scabs. The wood is not solid and compact like that of the trees we know, but full of sap and cuts like a turnip. A penknife is sufficient to cut a stairway into the trunk of a gamben, over which the

flowers on the top can be reached. Aside from its tree shape the gamben. resembles the pompion in every detail, so lar as the formation of flowers, leaves and roots is concerned .- New York Re-

A Remarkable Career. Robert Harvey, of England, is quite a

remarkable man. One of thirteen chil-

dren of an assisstant overseer of Truco,

he started life in au engineering firm at

thirty-five cents a week, and when he

came of age was earning \$2. A little time after, his firm built some unchinery for South America, and young Harvey took so much interest in its construction that he attracted the attention of the owners, who took him out to superintend the fitting-up, under a three-years' agreement, at one hundred and fifty dollars a month salary. At the end of this term he picked up his traps and made for Peru, where he cast about for a job, and got one at two hundred dollars a month. Ther came the "discovery" of the nitrate fields, and young Harvey showed his spirit by seeking and obtaining the position of inspector-general of the nitrate fields for the Government of Peru, at a salary of fifteen thousan's dollars a year. Then came the war. He was taken prisoner, put on board one of the Cailian ironclads, and condenned to death-ac one knows what for. This did not prove a very great obstacle to Robert, for he argued the Chilian Government into believing him invaluable in the working of the "fields," and they straightway pardoned him and installed him in his former position, under the new Government, at an increased salary of twenty-Colonel North, sent over by Fowler, of captured by the Chilians, start large nitrate and iodine works, and prosper. Re for the procuring and working, etc., of the Chilian properties, become million aires, and, in Robert Harvey's case, pur-County, a Deputy-Lieutenant for of London, and an aspirant for fame. Robert Harvey, in all

mercial transactions, is as " the rivets he han lel as honors all men, fears non complished and charming children .- Fankee Blad

A New Way to Swal An Englishman has inv to facilitate the operation of take He attaches to a glass a small for on which rests the pill, and glass is tilted forward the liq shes down the pill. Just why has peration wear wreathes, but their toilettes will for does not think it necessary to state, rave no trains. The corporation of the "but I suppose he goes on the same priaity of London will present the Princess ciple the ingenious Franchman did when with a silver dinner service and a dia- he "discovered" a new insert powder. noud necklace, and the Duke of Buc- His modus operandi was to first catch his

WAYS OF THE MUSKRAT.

THE DITTLE ANIMAL THAT IS POUND EVERYWHERE.

Winter Home of the Muskrat-Its Food-Trapping the Muskrat for Its Far-The Best Trap.

Of all our wild fur-bearing animals the muskrat seems to hold its ground best against advancing civilization. It is to be found everywhere in North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Rio Grande to the Barren Grounds, swelling the animal kingdom by many millions. But its pleasence in many places is unsuspected by the major-fty of persons, and for use coully pouversant with its habits.

In size and appearance the muskrat re-sembles an undersized beaver. It is about two feet in length, including the tail, which, like the beaver's, is flattened that vertically, not horizontally. In color, it is dark brown, occasionally almost black above and lighter beneath.

The breeding season is in March and April, and the young appear in June and July. It has been stated that the fomale raises more than one litter in a season. On the 29th of June last I pushed a skiff up a challow tidal creek in the District of Columbia, and discovered a breeding nest of the muskrat. Built on the bank just above high tide, it was composed of drift rubbles, mixed with frashly cut grass and sticks and lumps of mud. The parent rats had found a cotton tobacco sack, and built this in with the other

Catefully removing the material over the centre of the nest to a depth of six inches, the young rats were to be seen. They were four in number, blind, nearly bairless, and evidently only a few days old. The nest in which they lay was made of dry grass, a foot in diameter, well hollowed out. From this centre three passages led out; one was visible in the side of the creek bank at low water, and the others went to compose the network of holes with which the bank was honeycombed. During my examination an occasional muffled splash in these subterranean channels told of the anxious mother's presence. Though the disturbed meterial was carefully

my approach. As cold weather approaches, the muskrat, if in a favorable locality. builds a winter home. This is usually located in a marsh, and contains fully a cardload of material, principally rushes, mul, and sticks. The inside chamber. about the size of a bushel basket, has platform raised just above the water, into which the rats pluoge at any disturbance from without. Usually there are two or more holes under the surface of the water, which join before they enter the interior. In many places, however, the rats seem to live in their

burrows in the banks the year round. The food of the rauskratis principally grasses and roots, varied with freshwater mussels in cold weather, when other food is difficult to procure. They deftly open these mussels, but how they do it is amystery to me, although I have seen them perform the feat a number of times. Some of their tastes brings them into condict with the farmer, whose meadows they also undermine. juicy stalk, and in the autumn I have seen several bushels of ear corn piled in deep water for future use. They also make themselves obnoxious to millers and canal companies, because of the frequent

and destructive leaks in the banks occasioned by their burrowing habits. Although they are poisoned and trapped by persons with whose business they interfere, and are destroyed by hawks, owls, foxes, and minks, their principal enemy is the pelt-hunter or professional fur-gatherer. The muskrat's | in connection with a caverni kin "is his worst enemy." About 4,-000,000 of these skins are taken annually on this continent. The skin is used in variety of ways. Sometimes, when plucked and dred, it innitates the costly seal, but it is oftener used he its natural state for muffe, caps and clothing. The muskrat's proffic breeding has so far preserved it from the fate of its cousin, the bearer, and unless some great

change takes place, its extinction many years off. It is usually the arst victim of the amateur furtrapper, and its skin is found in the pack of nearly every traveling buyer. In the Eastern States the muskrat is found most abundantly in the marshes of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; and here thrive the professional "ratters." as they are called. From the 15th of November until the same time in April, these men roap their furry harrest. Some rata are taken by shooting five thousand dollars a year. Eater by moonlight or jack-light, and also by spearing when the marshes are frozen. Leeds, to fit up engines. North and These methods, however, damage the Harvey join forces, discover other nitrate | skins, and the great majority are trapped. fields unknown to the Peruvians and un | The steel trap & used with success everywhere but on the tidal marshes, where another trap more destructive is employturn to England, float their companies ed. This is nothing more than a length of stovepipe or a wooden box of the same size, with a wire gate in each end, which yields to pressure from the outchase a sumptuous mansion at Palac | side, but which the rat's efforts to escape Gate, and "Dundridge," in South Devon only serve to close the tighter. At low become a Justice of the Peace the tide the "ranger" sets these trans in the hole ("leat" is the professional term), nd at low tide next day he visits then. many as six rats have been taken in

these simple traps in a single

The most common method in trapping hem is to set a No. 0 or 1 steel trap at some place along a stream where the rat approach of daylight and its accompanying dangers, it will amputate its foot and so escape. Many three-legged rats are taken in the traps. These traps are light and cheup, and one man can sometimes set and tend 150 of them. The

meat of the muskrat is sometimes use f as food, but principally by Indians. - New York Press.

Emperor Wilhelm's latest project is or a grand cathedral in Berlin to cost of his powder, which was warranted to \$2,500,000. It is to be for the State each other in the costliness of their gifts kill without loss of time. - New Fork religion. He is also bent on establish. ing an "imperial cooking school."

The beaviest guas made for the navy are twelve-inch, forty-five-ton breech-

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

For such a small country, Belgium has made great progress in the adoption of electric lights.

Illuminated walking sticks are among the latest applications of electrics. A small incandescent lamp is concealed in

the head. Rigel, the magnificent star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Orion,

has recently been discovered by astrono-mers to be one of the most distant stars in the celestial vault.

A new invention is an elastic rabber custion for the soles of the chose, the special object being to give relief to those who are competied to stand all day on wooden or marble from. The new Italian rifle is a repeater and will penetrate planks five inches thick at a distance of 4000 feet. A smokeless

powder is used with it, thus allowing the soldier to carry greater weight of Miss Annie I. Oppenheim has been awarded the diploma of the British Phrenological Association honoris cause, in recognition of her studies of the omy of the brain and her interest in

phrenology. A Russian electrician has inven a process of etching on metal by means of electricity, thereby dispensing with use of acida for this purpose. The issues is first transferred to the plate by photo-

graphic methods. The method of determining specific heats by the use of Joule's law as only been successful in liquids which were good conductors. A new method has been adopted for such measurement by means of a glass spiral filled with mec-

An automatic cut-out that replaces a new fuse when one is burnt oul is being introduced by a true of electricians. A rotating drum with the sever-vires on its surface is so alranged as to furn around and insert a new fuse when a A maritime laboratory of biology and

zoology will be opened next year at Berreplaced, the mother rat had made extensive repairs before my next visit a where the marine fauna is particularly week later, when, to my disappointment, I procured only the empty nest. The rendered great service to science. It young had doubtless been led away on has been decided to allow the free use of the establishment to foreign savants.

A new life belt has been patented in Germany. It is in the ordinary form.

in Germany. It is in the ordinary form, but is made from teindeer hair covered with canvas, and is much lighter than the belt of cork. Its weight is only two pounds, while it will support twenty-two pounds of iron in the water. Its busyance is not affected by prolonged immersion.

A new idea to give an ordinary room the appearance of a parquetry border is to cover the floor with wall-paper, forming a design representing wood parquetry. This is afterward varnished and the floor will then so closely resemble intaid wood will then so closely resemble inlaid wood

that only a connoissour will detect the

difference. An oriental rug threw in the center of the floor will complete the floor decoration. The magnificent glacial scratches and grouvings in the limestone at Kelley's Island, near Sandusky, Obio have been preserved from destruction and perpetually dedicated to the public by the corporation owning the quarry. These corn is frequently cut by them for the markings are unique of their kind, and the finest in the world and their destruction would have been as irreparable

loss to geological science. In the neighborhood of Schaffnausen, close by the three rocks know as the "Schwezersbild," Dr. Ruesch has discovered an extensive human settlement belonging to the Stone Age. It is in a rocky niche about thirteen metres highand thirty-seven metres long, and is the first of that period which has been dis-Covered in Switzerland and which is not

Dr. Mitcherlich has invented a stuff made from the fibers of wood. Thin boards, with the knots taken out, are treated with a solution of sulphuric acid in a hollow boiler. Not only the hard matter, which is the cause of the brittleness of wood fibers, is eliminated by this treatment, but the fiber itself is chemically transformed. It is bleached, and becomes silky as well as strong and elastic. It is then treated in the same manner as any other goods, that is, combined, span and finally woven into stuffs of exceeding fineness and different varieties.

A Shrewd Trick of Letter Thieves. Do you see this letter, forn here in the

middle of this side? What do you suppose did it? Done by the string that is used to tie up the bundle of letters in the mail bag? That is what almost every one thinks, but it isn't the fact. It is done by postoffice thieves. I got that straight from the postmaster of a large city not very far from here. It is a shrewd trick to deceive the man who re-ceives the letter. Hownows that after the letters have been collected at the office they are put through the stamping machine, which cancels the stamp and prints the postmark at the same time. Then they are sorted out according to their destination, and all these going to the same place are tied up in one bundle. They have a neculiar them, used at all postoffices. They use rather fine string, and it is put around the bundle twice, once around the side. and once around the end. The letters are not all of the same size. Some are longer than others, and some are in square envelopes, while others are in the old-fashioned long envelopes. This being so, it follows that if the string is lands to feed. The trap must be ar- drawn tight, as it must be to hold the ranged to throw the trapped animal into letters together, some of the larger let deep water and drown it, or, on the ters will be cut on the side or end by the string. The postoffice theires knew this as well as any one cist, and so when they wish to find out if there is any money in an cavelope they simply tear it a little on the side or the end. Almost any postmaster considers it a favor if a man getting such a letter will take it to him. They always make an endeavor to trace such letters, and then watch if other letters come over the same route are torn in the same way. You can usually tell whether the letter was really torn by the string or by hand, for the string will wear and fray the edges before it cuts into the letter itself - St. Lovis Gide Bemocrat.