PROF. HUXLEY DEAD.

The Well-Known Scientist Expired in London To-Day.

Friend of Tyndall and Eminent Surgeon and Author.

Member of Many Societies and College Faculties.

LONDON, June 29.—Prof. Huxley died at 3.45 P. M.

Thomas Henry Huxley was born May 4, 1825, at Ealing, Middlesex, near London.

In 1846 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon on board the British warship Rattlesnake, and spent the greater part of the time from 1847 to 1850 off the Eastern and Northern coasts of Australia, subsequently publishing some of the results of his studies in natural history.

In 1851 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was appointed Professor of Natural History at the Royal School of Mines in 1854, and in the same year was appointed Fullerian Professor of Physiology to the Royal Institution and Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy to the University of London.

Prof. Huxley accompanied his friend, Dr. Tyndall, in 1856, in his first visit to the glaciers of the Alps. He was appointed Croonian Lecturer to the Royal Society in 1858, and in 1860 his large work on "The Ocean Hydrozoa; a Description of the Calycophoridae and Physophoridae," was published by the Royal Society.

In 1860 it became Prof. Huxley's duty to give one of the courses of lectures to the workingmen in the Royal School of Mines, and he selected for his subject "The Relation of Man to the Lower Animals." The questions brought forward at that time became the subject of warm controversy at the meeting of the British Association in that and subsequent years and excited much interest in England and elsewhere.

In 1870 he was elected a member of the London School Board and took a very active part in the deliberations of that body, rendering himself particularly conspicuous by his fierce denunciation in 1870 of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, growing out of its opposition to denominational teaching. He was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University for three years in 1872 and in 1873 he was elected Secretary of the Royal Society. He received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the University of Breslau, M. D. from the University of Wurzburg, LL. D. from the Universities of Edinburgh, Dublin and Cambridge, D. C. L. from the University of Oxford, and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1884.

Prof. Huxley was also a trustee of the British Museum and a member of the Senate of the University of London. He served on many Government and Royal Commissions relating to fisheries and science, contagious diseases, vivisection, the Scottish Universities and other matters.

He was the author of a number of very valuable works on science, anatomy, biology, physiography, &c. He was made a member of the Privy Council in 1892.

GREEN CLAY SMITH DEAD.

Veteran General and Statesman Passes Away in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—Gen. Green Clay Smith, once Prohibition candidate for President, a war veteran, and in recent years a well-known Baptist pastor of Washington, died at his home in Northeast Washington at 12.56 o'clock this afternoon. For several months he had been in poor health, and over a fortnight ago a malignant carbuncle began to develop on the neck.

Gen. Smith came of the famous Clay family of Kentucky, of which Henry Clay was the most conspicuous member. Gen. Smith was born at Richmond, Ky., July 2, 1832. His father was a member of Congress, and the family was noted for its steady adherence to the Union at a time when the border States were torn with dissensions over secession.

At the age of fifteen he enlisted in a Kentucky cavalry regiment and went to the Mexican war. At the opening of the rebellion Gen. Smith was in the Kentucky Legislature and spoke and acted against secession. Soon after he entered the Union military service, and was colonel of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, which operated under Gen. Rosecrans. He was wounded at Lebanon, Tenn. He was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers June 11, 1862. He continued to serve with Rosecrans, and was complimented in public orders for gallantry. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General.

While on the field he was elected to Congress, and resigned his commission to enter the House of Representatives, where he served two terms. At the Baltimore Convention, which nominated President Lincoln the second time, Gen. Smith's name was presented for Vice-President. After a warm contest in the Convention Andrew Johnson secured the Vice-Presidential nomination by one-half vote's majority over Gen. Smith. This half a vote kept Gen. Smith from becoming President.

In 1868 he resigned from Congress and accepted the appointment of Governor of Montana. In 1869 he left public life and entered the ministry. In 1876 he was nominated by the Prohibition party for the Presidency, and polled 9,522 votes. All of his work of late years has been in the church. He came here in 1890 as pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church.

Mrs. Smith is still alive, and the family consists of two daughters and a son.

BIG RUSH TO EUROPE.

Steamers Take Out Several Thousand Persons To-Day.

Several thousand passengers left on the great transatlantic steamships today. On the City of Rome were several excursion parties. Prominent among those who sailed on the Campania for Liverpool were Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund R. Fremantle, Clay Bartlett, Judge F. C. Brewster, Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, John H. Drew, Shipton Green, Brent Good, Rev. James I. Good, J. T. Agg-Gardner, M. P.; Rev. Dr. John Hall and Mrs. Hall, Rev. J. A. Hartnell, Dr. T. W. Kilmer, Capt. A. H. Lee, R. A. Jefferson M. Levy, Geo. W. Lyon, Rev. Thos. J. McGlynn, Dr. Robert Nesbitt, Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.; Gen. and Mrs. Frank Reeder, Mrs. Joseph Singerly and J. B. Tailer.

On La Champagne for Havre were Mr. and Mrs. John A. Aspinwall, Jas. T. Bayley, Rev. C. George Currie, Mrs. C. A. Dana and Miss Dana, Dr. S. E. Davis, Prof. and Mrs. A. F. Flack, Prof. J. Guinan, Robert M. Hooper and C. P. King.

Mrs. Vanderbilt on Lucania.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—The Cunard line steamship Lucania, which sailed from this port today for New York has among her passengers Cornelius Alva Vanderbilt, accompanied by her father and son, ex-Judge Curtis, of New York, Mr. Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., and S. T. Oxnard, of Nebraska.

Prominent Arrivals from Abroad.

Among the passengers who arrived this morning on the American line steamer New York were J. D. Brodhead, Capt. A. C. Reid, Oliver H. P. Belmont, John F. Dryden, Gerard Gerous, George H. Lowe, Col. William Roberts and George J. Roesch.

Joseph Chamberlain's Son Here.

Among the passengers who arrived this morning by the Ward line steamer Santiago from Nassau were Neville Chamberlain, son of Joseph Chamberlain, and A. C. Greenwood, Secretary of Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Bahamas.

Caroline Bayard Stockton Dead.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 29.—Caroline Bayard Stockton, of the famous Stockton family, is dead. The funeral was to-day.

$120,000,000 FOR WAR.

Spain Will Make a Hot Cuban Campaign in the Fall.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—As it is understood that the Spanish Cortes adjourns July 1, there is much interest in the closing action of the session concerning the pending questions with the United States and the prosecution of the Cuban contest.

The most important item in the budget is a provision for raising $120,000,000 to put down the rebellion in Cuba. There has been no word as yet as to whether the Mora claim, urged by the United States, has been included in the budget, but the fact that no affirmative action has been reported from Madrid indicates that appropriation has not been made.

It is expected that the large sum provided for the Cuban uprising is specially intended for an offensive campaign next Fall.

Glen Island Has a Big Museum.

The establishment of the Museum of Natural History at Glen Island has proved a strong attraction. The Museum contains many rare articles. Prof. L. M. McCormick, who spent two years abroad collecting curios, is in charge, and is daily adding to the already large catalogue. There is an entire whaling outfit, an interesting chart giving the exact routes of several whaling expeditions of American whalers, and spots designating locations in which whales were captured. Mr. Starin takes a particular interest in the Museum, and has decided that it shall eventually become second to none in this country. He spends hours each day in different parts of the building seeking an opportunity for improvements.

Prof. Daniel C. Eaton Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 29.—Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, aged sixty-four, of Yale University, one of the most eminent authorities on botany in this country, and professor on that subject in the college, died this morning at his home, 70 Sachem street, after an illness of eight months. Prof. Eaton was born at Fort Gratiot, Mich., Sept. 22, 1834. He graduated from Yale in the class of 1867, and later took the degree of Master of Arts at Harvard. He was appointed professor of botany at Yale in 1868, which position he held until his death. He leaves a widow, one son and one daughter.

Gold Discovered in Wyoming.

DOUGLASS, Wyo., June 29.—After two weeks of secret prospecting, a party headed by an old Colorado prospector of twenty years' experience, has discovered gold twelve miles from this place. When the news was leaked out it caused an excitement which has heretofore been unknown in this vicinity. It is estimated that over one hundred claims were staked out to-day. Reports brought in are that the mineral locations of the recent find are identically like Cripple Creek. An assay shows gold in more than paying quantities and the ore increases in value as the shaft deepens.

Chicago Toughs Mob Excursionists.

CHICAGO, June 29.—An exciting battle, witnessed by at least one hundred persons, took place on the North Government pier last evening between four excursionists and six toughs. As a result Ed Barnett is at the County Hospital battered and slashed almost beyond recognition, and all the others who participated in the fight are more or less injured. Barnett may die. Knives, clubs and stones were used in the fight. It is believed that the toughs attacked the excursionists for the purpose of robbery.

Banker Faulkner Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President Cleveland has granted a pardon to James Faulkner, sentenced Jan. 28, 1891, in the Northern District of New York to two years for violation of the United States banking laws. The President's pardon Faulkner was discharged from imprisonment nearly three years ago, and has endeavored to regain the confidence of his neighbors. He thinks the man should have his citizenship restored.

Measles Caused Forty-one Deaths.

Dr. Nagle, Register of Vital Statistics in the Health Department, reported to-day that there were 41 deaths caused by measles during the week ending June 22, while from diphtheria there were 35, and scarlet fever 11, thus showing that while measles is not looked upon seriously as other contagious diseases, it is really the most serious.

Wants "Chop" Dollars Coined.

TACOMA, Wash., June 29.—Representative W. H. Doolittle left to-day for Washington, D. C., to spend the Summer there transacting business of importance to this State. As a result of his recent Oriental trip he will work to secure the enactment next Winter of measures providing for the coining of chop dollars for use in the transaction of business in the Orient, in Japan and China especially.

Has Mt. Rainier Volcanic Intentions?

SEATTLE, Wash., June 29.—Assistant Weather Observer E. C. Hobbs has recently been making some examinations of the summit of Mount Rainier with a small telescope, and has discovered a large dark crevice through the centre of Columbia's crest which can be plainly seen with the naked eye. A large snowslide has recently occurred at the base of Liberty Cap on the north side, and on the west side there appears to be several new crevices of various sizes. Mr. Hobbs has also noted the mountain steaming and smoking in the same manner as last Winter.

STATEN ISLAND NOTES.

C. F. Mayer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, visited Staten Island yesterday in his private car and inspected the railroads in which his company is interested.

The Sunday-schools of Calvary and the First Presbyterian and St. John's churches gave a united excursion up the Hudson yesterday on the Grand Republic. The excursionists, about nine hundred and fifty in number, arrived at St. John's church shortly after 8 o'clock last night, tired but happy.

Syrian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at its meeting last Thursday evening, worked the "past and most excellent degree" upon Arthur W. Dean, A. J. Young and William Craig.

The cornerstone for the Westerleigh Collegiate Institute was laid this afternoon at Prohibition Park. Chancellor MacCracken, of the University of New York, delivered an address.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, who was arrested on Staten Island a few years ago for shooting robbers, will deliver an address at Prohibition Park to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. W. W. MacFarland, of Arrochar, gave a reception this afternoon in honor of the officers and directresses of the Staten Island Diet Kitchen.

The Washington Hotel, at Richmond, has been sold to the Bechtel Brewing Company.

Mrs. Susan Ellis, aged eighty-nine years, is seriously ill at her home in Tottenville.

Miss Nettie McCalmont, of Kane, Pa., is spending the Summer with Mrs. William O'Connor, of Tottenville.

Neptune Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Stapleton, has elected the following officers: Noble Grand, Henry Lee; Vice-Grand, Charles Frierson; Secretaries, John Carmichael and Charles E. Fader; Treasurer, John H. Hall; Representative to the Grand Lodge, Charles E. Fader.

Constable "Jack" Redmond, Port Richmond's fox catcher, made a big catch late yesterday afternoon, but it was not a centre. It was the negro who grabbed Miss Martha Brown's pocketbook from her hands near Arlington last Monday while she was on her way to Summerfield to teach school. The prisoner gave his name as Isaiah Skinner, aged twenty-eight. The pocketbook was found in his possession and Miss Brown identified him. He was locked up at Police Station No. 2, West New Brighton.

Coming Events.

Rev. George S. Avery, the New England evangelist, will address young men in Association Building, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, Sunday, at 4 P. M. Good music.

The floating hospital and seaside hospital of St. John's Guild will open on Monday. John P. Faure is Chairman of the Floating Hospital Committee, and Byron W. Templeton, M. D., is Chairman of the Seaside Hospital Committee.

Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, train excursion Monday. Train leaves at 9.30 A. M. from foot of East Thirty-fourth street. Boat excursion Wednesday. Boat leaves at 9 A. M. sharp from foot of East Third street.

Rev. J. H. Wilson, of the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, Eighteenth street near Eighth avenue, will speak on Sunday morning on the liberation of Cuba the duty of American patriotism.

THE SEVENTH GOES HOME.

Brooklyn's Forty-seventh Regiment Takes Possession of the Camp.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 29.—The first week of the State camp came to a close to-day when the Seventh Regiment, of New York City, gave way to the Forty-seventh Regiment, of Brooklyn, and separate companies from Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Utica.

The Seventh took part in some light morning drills. The men were paid off at noon. When the Forty-seventh Regiment and the separate companies arrived, the Seventh was ready to break camp.

The officers of the Seventh were complimented by Adjt.-Gen. McAlpin. He told the officers the Seventh had done excellent work in camp.

The Seventh, after the camp had been turned over to its successors, marched to Roa Hook and took trains for the city.

Naval Battles in Fireworks.

The spectacle of "War Between Japan and China" will be given in Pain's outdoor theatre at Manhattan Beach this evening. Both sides of the situation will be illustrated. Peace is shown in a peaceful city of Japan before hostilities, the forces of Japan and China in conflict in the attack on Wei-Hai-Wei, and the bombardment of the place by the Japanese fleet. The new scene is so elaborate that it was found impossible to get it ready before now. When the spectacle is over a miscellaneous display of fireworks will be given.

Omaha Wants New York Reform.

OMAHA, Neb., June 29.—The demand for municipal reform in Omaha became so pronounced yesterday that the business men and citizens, regardless of party feeling, united in the publication of a proclamation calling for the organization of a movement looking to the introduction of business methods in the city government. The embers of public indignation have been fanned for several months by the alleged corruption now existing in municipal affairs. Months ago it was noticed that city money was being used by speculators, contractors and others with political influence.

Didn't Know His Own Wife.

Jacob Weber was committed to the workhouse by Justice Grady in Essex Market Court to-day. He approached Emma Lindenberg, a domestic, in Tompkins Park last evening and said she was his wife. The woman denied it. He insisted she should accompany him. A policeman's Weber arrested Weber. In court Weber declared he still believed the woman was his wife, or else it was another woman who resembled her very much.

The Weather.

Forecast for thirty-six hours ending 8 P. M. Sunday: For New York City and vicinity: Fair to-day and on Sunday; stationary temperature, except slightly cooler Sunday night; southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the morning hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Perry's pharmacy:

3 A. M....70|6 A. M....71|9 A. M....75|12 M....79

Two New Floating Palaces.

The People's steamboat line to Albany has given out contracts for two new boats intended to excel in every respect anything yet seen on the Hudson. Each boat will be of 3,000 horse power, with three staterooms decks, and will cost about $1,500,000.

Abuses in a Free Hospital.

The report to be made by the committee appointed by the Medical Association to inquire into practises of New York Charity Hospital promises to be startling. It is said a vast amount of testimony concerning evils and abuses carried on in these institutions will be brought to light.

Thirty Years of Litigation.

The famous Hackley street-cleaning contract after thirty years of litigation is to be settled. The city is paying to Andrew J. Hackley's heirs $237,000. The contract was given to Hackley during the administration of Mayor Wood, in 1861. There were charges of fraud a few years later and the contract was annulled. Suit for $400,000 was brought and has dragged on thirty years.

Dr. Carney Sues for Removal.

Dr. S. A. Carney, who was recently discharged as assistant medical director of the New York Life Insurance Company, is suing the Company for $100,000 for unreasonable and unauthorized dismissal. Carney claims his term of service was to have been for life.

Capt. Ambrose Snow Dead.

Capt. Ambrose Snow, a well-known Brooklyn citizen, and member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for many years, died last night at his home, 129 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn. Capt. Snow was eighty-three years old. He died from apoplexy.

Trinity Rooms Its Tenements.

A pamphlet containing statistics of the death-rate in Trinity tenement-houses has been prepared by an insurance expert, and issued by the Vestry of the Church. The report compares Trinity's tenements to other buildings of the same class, and tries to show the former to be in a more healthy condition than the latter.

Season of '95.

(From the New York Weekly.)

Mrs. Spritelie—I'm so glad you've all kept well. I've had lovely health, too, while away. By the way, my dear, I nearly forgot. Here is a divorce for you.

Mrs. Homelove—What?

"A divorce, you know.

"Merciful Heaven! Has my husband——

"Oh, he doesn't know a thing about it."

"But I don't want a divorce."

"Of course you don't now, my dear, but you might some time, and then it would be real handy to have in the house. I thought that, being in South Dakota, I might as well get divorces for all my friends and save them the journey. Of course you needn't use it until you want to.

"And have you given others such papers?"

"Not yet. You know, I give a reception next week, and I thought I'd use the divorces for german favors. So novel, you know."

A Kind Heart.

(From the New York Weekly.)

Mrs. Kindlie (reading letter)—My goodness! Aunt Hetty, your great aunt, you know, is coming on a visit, and may be here any moment.

Daughter—Yes, ma.

Mrs. Kindlie—You are younger than I am, dear. Hurry up to the attic and bring down that green pasteboard box lying among the old clothes and things in the corner.

Daughter—There are two green boxes there. Which do you want?

Mrs. Kindlie—Bring the one with those outlandish Christmas presents Aunt Hetty sent us, and put them on the parlor table.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR TO-DAY.

Sun rises....4.31 Sun sets....7.36 Moon sets....11.51

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12.22	1.04	6.35	7.21
Governor's Island	12.45	1.34	7.21	8.08
Hell Gate	2.55	3.27	8.49	9.26

To find New York local time add 4 minutes.

PORT OF NEW YORK.

ARRIVED TO-DAY.

New York	Southampton
Alsatia	Liverpool
Santiago	Cienfuegos
Waneke	Richmond
Gallinas	Cardenas
Seminole	Charleston
Ardanmore	Hamburg
Werkendam	Amsterdam
Alaska	Pilt Cove
Pontonelle	Barbados
Umbria	Liverpool

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

SAILED TO-DAY.

Campania, Liverpool	Palatia, Hamburg
La Champagne, Havre	Yucatan, Havana
Ems, Bremen	Alene, Kingston
City of Rome, Glasgow	Bellaria, Montevideo
Veendam, Rotterdam	Gulf of Mexico, Trinidad

WILL SAIL TO-MORROW.

Panama, Havana.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY.

Olympia, Gibraltar	La Bourgogne, Havre
England, London	

DUE TO-MORROW.

State of California, Glasgow	Nassau, Savannah
Gallia, Antwerp	Hudson, Jacksonville

HEALTHY, BUT RISKY.

The Death Rate in Powder Mills Less than Generally Supposed.

(From McClure's Magazine.)

Apart from the danger of explosions, which, by the way, are less frequent than is generally supposed, gunpowder mills are exceedingly healthful places. Such a thing as a workman dying of consumption is unheard of, the explanation being that the constant breathing into the lungs of dust containing charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre is beneficial to them. Even horses employed in gunpowder mills are found to be fatter and sleeker than their fellows from the same stable worked elsewhere. As to the death rate in powder mills, the popular ideas are much exaggerated, the average freight yard being vastly more fatal than they. Statistics show that from the beginning of this century, when the Du Pont powder mills were established, up to the present year, there has been an average of not quite one death a year from accidents or explosions.

As among the employers, so among the men. Four is almost unknown, the black-faced fellow shoveling the gunpowder about as if it were coal, and walking through it knee-deep, as they would through so much flour. They are perfectly happy, these stolid Irishmen, who go on risking their lives year after year for about the same wages as are paid for less dangerous employments; that is, $40 or $50 a month. And yet they are exceedingly superstitious. It being not uncommon for a man to throw up his job because he has had a warning of his wife has dreamed of a white horse. There are various dreams understood by powder men to foretell an accident or an explosion, and it is very difficult—often impossible—to get a man who has had one of these to go near the works.

MEDICAL PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

Treatment of Croup in Napoleon's Time—Dawning of a Better Day.

(From the Independent.)

Shortly after Louis Bonaparte had taken up his residence in the kingdom bestowed upon him—Holland—his oldest boy was seized with croup (very likely diphtheria) and died. The great Napoleon was so affected by the news that he at once ordered that steps should be taken to offer a prize for the best essay on "Croup: Its Origin, Nature, Treatment." The prize was 12,000 francs. Eighty-three essays were received. Two were of such equal merit that the prize was divided between them.

Lately Dr. Cabanes has examined a number of them, and finds himself astonished at the ignorance shown by even the authors of the prize-takers. He says the disease was uncommon and often fatal, and as there must have been careful and good clinical observers in France at that time, he is at a loss to account for the fact that absolutely no step in medical progress or knowledge followed, and the most noticeable summing up was "eighty-one disappointed essay writers."

Not long after the son of Constant, Napoleon's valet, died of croup; then the defeated essayists said: "Why were not the recommendations of the successful writers carried out on the child?"

Still a better day now seems to have dawned, for croup may be almost defined diphtheria in the very young; and it is shown that the prompt use of the anti-toxin treatment conquers this terror of the nursery. It is to be hoped that every newspaper in the land will spread abroad the news that good anti-toxin can be had almost anywhere.

A MAGNIFICENT DOMAIN

Some Facts About Alaska Not Generally Known.

(From the Washington Post.)

A newspaper that has attained an unexceptional reputation for accuracy in computing, comparing and contrasting areas of States, territories, countries, continents and the isles of the sea, asserts that "twenty-one States of the union may be named whose combined area is ten thousand square miles less than Alaska." We will not name any or all of the twenty-one, for any one who is curious in the matter of figuring them in a school atlas. But this statement presents an impressive idea of the magnitude of our latest real estate purchase. Another way of putting it, with equal impressiveness, would be this: Forty-two of our eighty-eight United States Senators stand for States whose combined area is less by ten thousand square miles than that of Alaska, which has no representative in Congress, as she has not yet ripened into full territorial privileges. Prior to the Louisiana purchase our republic was but little larger than this Russian addition to our domain. It is twenty-one days' sail from or the island of Attu goes to Sitka he has to travel 2,500 miles. If such a resident were elected to Congress he would be enriched in mileage, for the trip to Washington, D. C., would cover 7,000 miles, or 14,000 for the round trip, at 10 cents a mile. Attu is 1,000 miles further west of San Francisco than that city is west of New York City. From Attu to Eastport, Me., is one-third of the globe's circumference.

It is claimed on apparently good ground that the Alaska canneries can supply the world with all the salmon it wants. The latest report of Clay Sheakley, recently published, gives a list of twenty-two canneries which market altogether nearly 700,000 cases of salmon a year. Their combined product in 1891 almost reached 800,000 cases, "which was more than the world wanted," says the Governor in his report. "The market declined, and since then the canneries have pursued a more conservative course and have endeavored not to overstock the market." Besides this great canning industry Alaska has twenty-four companies engaged in salting and shipping salmon with an annual output of 21,000 barrels. And another company markets one thousand barrels of salt herring, 400,000 gallons of herring oil and 1,000 tons of fertilizing material every year. The Governor reports the codfish banks of that territory inexhaustible and halibut "in great numbers," also that about a hundred other species of edible fish are to be found in Alaska waters. From all this he naturally concludes that "Alaska food fishes will be a source of wealth for all time."

There is wealth in it on the ground as well as in the waters of Alaska. An inexhaustible supply of lumber will be found there when necessity requires it. One Alaska gold mine netted $414,000 in 1894. Its owners have the largest quartz mill in America. According to the Governor's report, Alaska has a mineral belt from two to twenty miles wide, extending from Point Barrow, the most northern point in a southwesterly direction through the Territory.

If the seal industry has not been lost or destroyed as the result of submitting to arbitration a right that we should have maintained against any and all claims and claimants, it may be a source of some profit. But even if this hope should vanish, we shall still have a magnificent domain that will be productive of wealth for centuries, in the North Pacific. The purchase of Alaska, whether viewed as a question of international policy or a matter of business, was one of the best official acts of Secretary Seward.

HYPNOTIZED BY HIS NERVE.

Young Man Who Stopped a Street Car to Strike His Match On.

(From the Kansas City Star.)

One evening not long ago a yellow car was jolting along West Ninth street and just as it had bumped over the mule-car tracks on Broadway, a well-dressed young man stepped off the curb and hailed it. The gripman threw his levers this way and that and brought the car to a standstill opposite the young man.

Between the young man's lips was an unlighted cigar and in his fingers a match. When the car had fully stopped the young man carefully scratched his match on the side of it and slowly lighted his cigar. The gripman was looking at him in a fascinated way. When the cigar was lighted and drawing freely the young man waved the car along, nodding his thanks to the gripman and stepped back on the sidewalk. It happened so quickly so naturally and so altogether as a matter of course, that all the gripman could say was: "Well, I be——" The passengers gazed stupidly at the man, who was walking slowly away, hypnotized by his nerve.

GREATEST OF SNAKES.

The Anaconda Is Huge, Beautiful and All-Powerful.

(From Youths' Companion.)

Recently a South American anaconda which measures twenty-nine feet in length has been taken to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, London. This is one of the largest serpents in captivity, but Mr. H. W. Bates, an English naturalist who died recently, had heard on the Amazon of anacondas which were forty-two feet in length. The bulk of such a serpent is enormous, and the Brazilian anaconda or Eunectes murinus, is probably the largest snake in the world. The weight of an anaconda increases in an advancing proportion as its length increases; that is to say, a snake twenty feet long would be four times the weight of one ten feet long.

These Brazilian anacondas, which are sometimes called pythons and often "boa-constrictors," though they are not related to either the python or the boa proper, are not venomous, but are nevertheless highly destructive either to man or animals if they wish to be. They can easily crush a man to death, and cases are known in which they have swallowed human beings.

It is agreed by naturalists that the Brazilian anaconda would be a dreadful scourge if its forcefulness were equal in strength and its astonishing swiftness of movement, whether on land or in water. If it were as rapacious as the Indian python it could kill every creature, including man, that is found in the delta of the Amazon.

It is simply impossible to keep out of its reach, as it will go anywhere, along a rope, up the side of a ship, or in at a house window. Mr. H. W. Bates has related his experience with his first anaconda. He was at anchor in a large boat, in deep water, in the port of Antonio Malaguetta. An anaconda swam out to the boat, lifted its head from the water, with it broke in the side of a fowl house on deck and carried off a couple of fowls.

It was found that this snake had been stealing ducks and fowls from that part of the river for months. A hunt for him was organized. Miles of river bank were searched, and at last the serpent was found sunning itself in a muddy creek and was killed.

Mr. Bates lived eleven years on the Amazon without any serious adventure with the anaconda. A neighbor of his, however, who had left his ten-year-old son in the boat while he went ashore to gather some fruit, heard the boy's screams in the distance and returned to find his child completely encircled by an anaconda, which was preparing to swallow him.

The father leaped upon the snake and in his fury actually tore its jaws asunder and liberated the boy.

Like many other tropical snakes, the anaconda is brilliant and beautiful in appearance. Its skin is a roundwork of rich brown, over which a double series of blotches extends along the back with bright rings along the sides.

THE CYCLING CRAZE.

The Youth of Paris Surpass All Others in the Use of the Wheel.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

It is now pretty well known that the youth of Paris, not necessarily the gilded youth, has thrown itself into the cycling movement with an ardor not surpassed and perhaps not equaled in any other capital. Every young clerk and shop assistant has a bicyclette or saves up money with a view to buying one. But when the machine is bought the expense is not over. There is the tax to pay, and there is the stabling of the steel horse, which is a city like Paris, where people in modest circumstances are miserably cramped for want of house-room, is often a serious consideration.

The bicyclette cannot be lugged upstairs, and the concierge will not find a corner for it below unless his hand is well greased. But in every young Parisian there is something of the Gavroche, and his mischievous ingenuity, although it may lead him into some difficulties, helps him out of others. He has solved the problem of getting his bicyclette well and economically housed during the bitter months, when he is seldom tempted to use it. He simply takes it round to his "aunt"—the Mont de Piete—and frankly pawns it. The interest he has to pay on the loan is only about 10 per cent., and he cannot get his bicycle taken care of in any other way so cheaply.

There are 300 of these machines now at the Paris Mont de Pelte, and the administration is getting ill-tempered about it. It took some time for the officials to realize the meaning of the diurnal procession of cyclists accompanied by their machines, but the truth at length broke upon them. On the list of those who have pawned their bicycletes this Winter is a modiste.

MUKWONAGO AND PHANTOM LAKES

Much Work Done There Lately—Water to Be Raised Four Feet.

(From the Mukwonago Chief.)

Mukwonago and Phantom Lakes are considered by many as two of the handsomest lakes in Wisconsin. They are situated a short distance from the village of Mukwonago, on the Wisconsin Central road. Were they not inland lakes they would make the grandest summer resorts in the world. As it is they are picturesque gems. The waters of the lakes are open to the public, and fishermen can go there without being molested. The beautiful Mukwonago Lake region is located eighty-five miles north of Chicago and eleven miles south of Waukesha, in Waukesha County. The Mukwonago Lake Improvement Company has secured the Mukwonago mills and is about to raise the waters in the Mukwonago Lake four feet higher than the present high-water mark, which will make it one of the finest sheets of water in Wisconsin. The shores are hard and studded with trees.

Mukwonago and Phantom Lakes abound in pickerel, pike, perch and bass, and have for years been known to produce more fish than any other small lakes in the State. The marsh above affords the very best feeding ground and protection for the young fish, and there is doubtless why the supply never seems to be exhausted, even though thousands of fish are taken out every year. The Mukwonago Lake Improvement Company controls 1,400 acres of this property and is placing it on the market in acreage tracts.

The water power will be used in generating electricity, and electric lighting will be furnished to the whole region. In addition to this the company proposes to put on an electric boat system to run between the Wisconsin Central Railroad and all points on Mukwonago Lake, Phantom Lake, Beulah River and Lake Beulah, which will traverse in all twelve miles of the most beautiful and picturesque country that can be found. In every direction are beautiful drives winding around sylvan hills and wooded dells.

STUDY OF ANTIQUITIES.

Prehistoric Relics in Excellent Preservation Found in Denmark.

In the Popular Science Monthly Prof. Frederick Starr describes archaeology in Denmark. Prehistoric archaeology has been, thanks to Thomsen, Worsaae, Muller, Madsen, and others, carefully studied in this northern country. Perhaps nowhere else have finds been more numerous.

It is important to note that in Denmark there is no paleolithic, or rough stone period. After the retreat of the ice of the glacial period, man seems to have at once set to work. Kitchen middens or refuse heaps abound. Among the mammalian remains the bones of dog are common. Worsaae estimates that these refuse heaps would date back from 3000 to 2000 B. C. Since they were found there have been important changes in the geography, fauna, and flora of Denmark.

The oysters of the Baltic no longer exist, and peats now take place of the coniferous forests. The highly entertaining piece of work of a practical character has been carried out in Denmark. On an estate has been found a large quantity of stone implements in excellent preservation.

A nobleman on whose grounds these stone tools were discovered has had a small wooden house built at Broholm, in Funen, for the exhibition of these relics of, say, 4000 years ago. In erecting the house the carpenters used no other tools than the old stone ones.

THE NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

A Gigantic and Beautiful Bloom Which Flourishes at Los Angeles.

(From the Land of Sunshine.)

A flower grown out of doors the year round surpasses one which has to spend half its year in an artificially heated room, with little sunshine and less oxygen. The superiority of California flowers is no miracle and no accident, but the logical and inevitable result of more favorable surroundings.

The night-blooming cereus is a plant much admired by amateurs in the East, where it is blooming as a social as well as botanical event. It is needless to say, however, that an Eastern invitation to come and see our cereus bloom means an indoor affair. But it is not so here. Cereus triangularis is one of the most showy of the night-blooming cacti. The branches are triangular, very thick and heavy, with few and short spines. Outside, it grows to immense proportions. If planted near a dwelling its great branches flatten themselves against the side, which attach themselves tightly to the wood, until the stems become hardened, when they loosen, turn gray and hang like the fringes of string. Plants bloom from cuttings in a few months. The time of blooming is from July until November.

The buds are at first like rough leeks. As they increase in size, they develop into a gorgeous flower, with a scaly and pale green stem. They begin to open at 5 o'clock in the evening, and close at 10 in the morning—except on foggy days, when they remain open until the sun comes out. The flowers measure from nine to twelve inches from tip to tip of petals, and twelve inches in length. The sepals are greenish yellow, the broad inner petals fine creamy white, like satin. The stamens lie in the centre like a skein of silken floss, their creamy anthers surrounding a magnificent, large, light-yellow velvet pistil.

In this country the plant gives no seed unless the flowers are fertilized by hand. When this is done, it bears a splendid large fruit of a beautiful deep rose color. The rind is composed of large, pointed scales, tipped with green—the blossom end somewhat resembling that of the pomegranate. It is spherical and measures from seven to eleven inches in circumference. When cut open, a pulpy, translucent centre is disclosed, dotted with shining black seeds about the size of large pinheads, and soft, like fig seeds. The pulp is cool, juicy and deliciously sweet. It is surrounded by a broad band of brilliant carmine about three-eights of an inch wide, which makes a striking contrast and renders it a most picturesque fruit for the table. Cut in halves, sprinkled with sugar, and eaten with a spoon from its deep carmine cup, it is dainty enough for the most fastidious. By some the taste for this fruit might have to be cultivated, as is the case with olives and figs, but it looks good enough to eat—and almost too pretty.

THE CLEVER GIRL.

How She Managed to Mortify Two Rude Men.

(From the New Budget.)

A girl I know told me a little story the other day. She is quite an ordinary girl, well-behaved enough if people let her alone and making no claim to equality with any one except under extreme aggravation. She is a busy person and therefore, when going home to dinner, only reached the station in time for the exact train which would insure punctuality. It was late and it was crowded. To waste time finding a seat would be to be left behind. She got into the carriage which stopped opposite her and, finding it full, stood quietly by the door.

Two men on opposite sides of the carriage looked at her in wrath and one said (you can imagine the air of self-praise): "I never give up my seat to a lady."

"Neither do I," said the other. "It's unreasonable that they should expect it."

They started a sort of duet on the subject, enlarging by turns and in unison on their firmness in keeping their seats, the selfishness of women in getting into full carriages—they had paid for their seats, of course, and should have them up—and much more to the same effect, all directed with black looks at my friend by the door.

She heard, unconcerned. The opinions of the speakers did not interest her at all; there was no reason why she should trouble to answer them. All she wanted was to be home in time for dinner. When some one in the carriage alighted at a station she took the seat vacated and quietly enjoyed the remainder of the matter had not the two men still continued to talk at her with wearisome iteration. After a few more stations were passed another passenger got out, and a woman, getting in, asked my friend a quite unnecessary question. The two men looked up; they could not help being interested in anything the woman they had been talking at so long might say.

She smiled sadly and shook her head. The question was repeated; of course three or four people in the carriage answered it at once but my friend shook her head more sadly still and pointed to her ears.

"Ah, deaf! Poor thing!" said the questioner.

And the blank absurd faces of those two men were a sight to see. My friend said their humiliation would have made her repent her little fraud had it not been for the hearty and welcome delight it afforded the rest of the passengers. The shout of laughter that rose at the expense of those two men was almost enough to deafen any one in sober earnest.

A BLACK FEMALE SAMSON.

She Lives in Texas and Can Lift a Barrel of Flour.

(From the Houston Post.)

Freedman's Town, a suburb of Houston, Tex., boasts of a female Samson, who has repeatedly proved herself a match for any three men that have pitted their strength against hers, and who, a few nights ago, successfully routed Officer John Baxter and three of his assistants, all men of fine physique.

The woman is a negress as black as night, of a stature slightly above the average, but magnificently built and extraordinarily active. Her grip is such that she was able to break two of the bones of the hand of a woman with whom she had a fracas recently, and it was on the police attempting to arrest her that she was not only able to prevent them from putting the handcuffs on her, but taking the officer and his posse, one by one, flung them out of the house and closed and locked the door.

Baxter, in particular, is accounted a man of unusual strength, and is of large build; but he says