

FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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THREE feet of snow in Montana will greatly encourage the prophets of a cold winter to give additional coloring to their predictions.

The farmer who sells his crop and puts the money in an old sock in the chimney jamb is taking that much money from circulation and intensifying the hard times that he complains of.

The year 1891 will be known in Texas as the year of hangings. More criminals have gone through the gallows since January 1, 1891, by legal process, than for any two preceding years, and the material is not all exhausted by any means.

How insignificant and pitiful Bachelor Dave Hill must have felt when he rose to face an audience after Grover Cleveland had addressed it, when the audience knew, and he knew, that Cleveland had addressed it, when the audience knew, and he knew, that Cleveland had addressed it.

WHATEVER else may be said of Senator Norwood's financial plan, he struck the cause of the agitation in declaring that the present system "produces congestion in one part of our political body and paralysis in the other parts."

The Democratic demand is for a law preventing corporate ownership of large bodies of agricultural or grazing lands. The cry raised against alien ownership was the device of men representing landed corporations.

Governor Holt of North Carolina says "the people of the Southern states have contributed \$40,000,000 to the education of the negro—more than twice as much as all the rest of the world" and, he might have added, four-fifths more than was ever contributed by the negroes themselves.

U. S. HALL, ex-president of the Missouri Alliance, is looked upon with high favor as the Democratic candidate for governor of Missouri. The gallant fight made by him against the sub-treasury party in the Alliance, though unavailing, as is usually the case where brain is put against the mob, has commended Mr. Hall to the Democrats of Missouri, and it may happen that the sub-treasury crowd, in displacing him from the head of the Alliance in that state, has "kicked him upstairs."

WEST TEXAS needs wheat elevators. West Texas is the wheat granary of the South, but until enough elevator capacity is obtained to handle the wheat to advantage it can never get the largest benefits out of favorable conditions that God has bestowed upon us.

THE cotton yield is placed by the Cincinnati Price-Current at 1,690,000,000 bushels, or 500,000,000 bushels above the yield of 1890, and 223,000,000 bushels below the officially reported yield of 1890. For the past ten years the crop has averaged 1,630,000,000 bushels annually, and yearly exports have averaged 50,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that about 1,825,000,000 bushels will be needed for the usual home requirements. This would leave 165,000,000 for export and enlarging reserves, which last, however, are unusually low.

The Henderson Times may find amusement in the suffering of people and in the depression that has followed the expulsion of money from the state; but a day is coming in Texas when Rusk county statesmanship, such as is that represented by the Henderson Times, will not be potent to retard development and sit astride the neck of West Texas like an Old Man of the Sea. Let the Times laugh and mock at distress while it may; Western Texas is attracting immigration, and when it is given representation, demanded by justice, Rusk county will not be in it as it is to-day.

The Jefferson Jimblecote calls upon THE GAZETTE with a query: "Col. H. McKay asks us the following question: 'If the alien land law ruins Texas by driving out English capital, how is it that after having the English cheap money for twelve years the people have derived no benefit from it, and the farmers are in a worse condition than before English capital was introduced?' We respectfully call on THE GAZETTE to answer."

We do not know that the people have derived no benefit from English cheap money. Does Mr. McKay know that? Neither do we know that her farmers are in worse condition than before English capital was introduced. If they are, it is more likely owing to the high prices they have had to pay for tariff-taxed goods than for the low prices they have had to pay for money.

COL. LIVINGSTON of Georgia, president of the Farmers' Alliance of that state and member of congress, is as reckless in dealing with figures as are the rest of the calamity shriekers. In a recent speech he made the startling assertion that in 1866 there was a total of \$1,693,379,573 in circulation in the United States, or \$52 per capita. At that time the population of the country was 35,000,000, which could not have allowed \$52 for each person, even if the volume of circulation as given by Mr. Livingston were correct. The report of the chief of the bureau of statistics gives the amount of paper circulation in the United States in 1869 at \$708,631,000. At that time, as is well known, this was the sole money of the country, there being no gold or silver in use. The pro rata of circulation was not \$52, by any means, but \$19.95. The per capita of money now in the country is greater than it ever has been, but it is nothing like \$52. What we now need is not so much money as a great deal more confidence, and the repeal of the alien land law.

DELLA PLAIN, TEX., Sept. 23, 1891. Editor Gazette. Will you please inform us through the columns of the daily GAZETTE the number of representatives in the United States congress and how the house and senate are divided politically—number of members each party has? Also the number of representatives and senatorial districts in Texas, and number of representatives in lower house. There are some representatives from the state at large, are there not? FAYETTE COPPELAND.

The Fifty-second congress that will gather at Washington City in December will have 322 members, of which 236 are Democrats, eighty-seven Republicans and eight Farmers' Alliance. The Alliance, however, claims several of the members classed with the Democrats and Republicans. The senate has forty-five Republican members, forty Democrats and three—Pfeifer, Irbay and a senator from South Dakota—who probably will act with the Alliance.

There are thirty-one senatorial districts in Texas. The full membership of the lower house is 104. There are no representatives at large from the state.

It is to be kept in mind that the present congressional representation is not based on the apportionment under the census of 1890, but under the 1880 census. The new congress to be elected next year will have 356 members.

DRAW THE LINES. If a sub-treasury advocate will not support any man for any office who opposes the sub-treasury scheme, why should he be permitted, why should he seek, to participate in a convention of a party that opposes the sub-treasury? If men cut losses from all past political ties by making the sub-treasury scheme the test of their fealty and the condition of their support, they cannot, and in self-respect they should not, complain if invited to be absent from the councils of men who oppose the sub-treasury.

The time has come in Texas for Democrats to be Democrats. There is not an ill of which the people have cause to complain for which Democracy is not a remedy, and the state is suffering enough from Democratic piancy without further trucking to those who are Democrats only when Democracy is bent to their will and whim. Let Democracy be true to itself and it will better serve the whole people than by yielding to every demand of political quacks and demagogues, who are too often in the pay, directly or indirectly, of Republicanism, the enemy of Democracy and of the people.

SOME PRIVATE HISTORY. Mr. Sam H. Dixon very emphatically denies the statement that he ever favored the sub-treasury scheme, and proves the fact. Mr. Dixon in his card gives the public the benefit of this piece of private Alliance history: At the time the sub-treasury plan came up before the Alliance for its consideration it had been very little discussed in Texas. The first time I ever gave it any serious thought was just after the St. Louis convention in 1890, when Ex-Governor Jones at the Mercury office and detailed to Mr. E. Newton and myself and others present the plan put forth. Mr. Jones was fresh from the convention and very full of ideas, and in a humor to talk plainly, he did. And he proceeded to dissect the sub-treasury and Macneire. I have never heard a man more harshly dealt with. He was almost ready to lead a revolt against Macneire in Texas, and had issued a bogus charter to the Wheelers under which I presume he proposed to fight. But he advised the Mercury management to hold up for a while and watch developments. The management watched developments, and it was soon developed that Jones was preparing to take the field in advocacy of the same Macneireism that he so vigorously denounced a few weeks before. This matter had about escaped my mind, but I had ceased to reflect upon the frailties of human nature when the Rev. Stump Ashby was seen. The story of the Ex-Governor and his lieutenants at St. Louis, "All I want," said he, "is to go to the Ocala convention as a delegate and I will expose the whole gang." But a change came over his dreams, for at the state Alliance the following August he was found doing the bidding of the same men he had denounced.

THE DEAD PARNELL. To Mr. Parnell death came too late. He lived a year too long for his own good. Had he been taken away a year ago he would have left an honorable name and an illustrious record to his country. The man who died yesterday was dishonored, overthrown, repudiated by the people whose greatest delight had been to testify to their love for him. From the time of his entrance into politics in 1875, nothing had been denied his asking, until he fell into a fatal liaison with a woman, who dragged him down from his high estate and wrecked the fortunes of the uncrowned king of Ireland.

Though only forty-five years old, Parnell had spent sixteen years of that time in active political life. He was sent to parliament in 1875, and soon after began to take a stand among the leaders for Irish advancement. Within three years from his entrance in parliament he had displaced Mr. Butt, the then leader of the Irish organization in England. From that time his influence grew until he became in effect the absolute dictator of the Irish party. His triumphs were many. While on a visit to this country in 1880 he had the distinguished honor to be invited to address the house of representatives at Washington, which had been bestowed upon but two men before him, two of whom were Lafayette and Kosuth. His strength and importance in the Irish cause led to his arrest by the English government, and he spent several months in Kilmainham jail, which made him a martyr in the eyes of the Irish people, and gave him an almost irresistible hold upon their affections. His triumphs and his downfall are a part of such recent history that they need not be spoken of here. He was a victim of that weakness before which many men as high as he and as honored have gone down in disgrace and death.

A DISCOURAGER OF ENTERPRISE. There is something to think about in this quotation, taken from a dispatch which says that a syndicate is preparing to buy up all the rice mills of the South: The syndicate propose to put in Dutch milling machinery, by means of which the price of rice will be lowered so that the importers of foreign rice cannot undersell American. Note the language. The syndicate propose to put in Dutch milling machinery, by means of which the price of rice will be lowered so that the importers of foreign rice cannot undersell American. The presumption is, then, that the foreigners are able to undersell American rice, because they have better and more economical machinery for cleaning and preparing it for market. When we get this improved foreign machinery, we shall be able to compete with the foreigners who are now using it. Our people, instead of keeping up with the progress of the world and putting in the most economical machinery—machinery that will do the most work in the least time—have come to depend upon the tariff to protect them against competition. In this way the tariff has become a discourager of enterprise and advancement. As long as foreign competition is kept out of the country by taxing it, our manufacturers and millers will not keep up with the world in the use of the most improved machinery to do their work. With old machinery and antiquated methods they jog along, depending upon the tariff enacted by a paternal government to keep them up against the competition of enterprising foreigners. The tariff is not only a tax—it is an enemy of enterprise, industry and invention.

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BUILD UP THE COUNTRY. The letter of "Uncle Billy" from Azle, insisting that something be done to settle farmers in Tarrant county, touches upon a subject that deserves the attention of the men who are building a city in Fort Worth. We have a county that is full of good land, and the northern and western parts of it are full of big pastures. There are 570,000 acres of land in Tarrant county. They ought to be cut up into eighty-acre and 160-acre farms, each supporting a family. There are many farms of a thousand acres in this county with not more than two hundred acres in cultivation, and there are pastures of three or four thousand acres that are not cultivated at all. Big pastures and overgrown farms do not build up cities. In 1880 Tarrant county had a population of 24,000, of whom 6000 were credited to Fort Worth, leaving an outside population of 18,000. The population of the county had grown in 1890 to 41,000, of that number 22,000 being credited to Fort Worth, leaving an outside population of 19,000, but 1000 more than we had ten years ago. If we consider the people in the suburbs and additions to Fort Worth, that are not included in the 22,000 credited to this city, and the growth of the smaller towns, such as Arlington and Mansfield, we shall find that the agricultural districts of Tarrant county have barely as many people as they had in 1880. Ten years has added nothing to our country population.

THE KEY-NOTE. Fort Worth Bulletin. Boom Tarrant county! That is the keynote struck. We want to assist in it. Land is not so very high as yet. Good improved farms can be bought for from \$12 to \$15 per acre. The same land would bring \$20 to \$40. Kansas has to ship to Kansas City to obtain a market. We offer our own Fort Worth right in the county. Of course Fort Worth is a city as yet, but we have the railroads, the packery, cotton and woolen mills, flour mills, and the promise of more coming. And we are almost in the center of the country, a great inducement for the farming public.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY. Stephenville Empire. The Fort Worth brewing company intends to build a large maltery, and this will be a market for 600,000 bushels of barley, and will give our Erath county farmers a chance to decrease their corn patches. Every man who drinks beer ought to use the Fort Worth beer. The matter of the matter is Texas sends too much money to St. Louis for beer than that made in the state, and is crippling the state in a financial way. We send it out of the state by the railroad to such people in other states. Is there any wonder that our people cannot sell for their surplus horses and mules? Too much money goes to St. Louis. Always patronize home enterprises, and there will be more money at home to trade and traffic upon.

THE BACHELOR'S ADVICE. Chicago Herald. Do you know a luscious youth Hokey ooking like the Southern belle? On a bed of lilies wait! Do not think about it! Do not think about it! That will scorch the heart like fire; if a sweet mouth haunts you still Exit from you with a will. Never think about it. Do you know a pair of eyes, Dreamy, soft and passion wise? Do not think about it! Do not think about it! Light eyes are like a pool. Where one looks and sees a fool. Can you deem that such are kind if they kill your peace of mind? Never think about it. Do you know a downy cheek, Peachy, plump and satin sleek, Where the rosy zephyrs sweep, Dimples deep like eddies keep? Do not think about it! Dimples come and dimples go, Where the rosy zephyrs sweep, But the wound that did the harm E'en outlives that fatal charm. Never think about it. 'Tis a rule for young and old, Good to keep good and to hold; Woman's charms are devil's bait. Do not think about it. Lily hands and fairy feet, Four lips and a tender throat—Love's a chain and these are links. He's a slave who looks and thinks Never think about 'em.

THE NEW YANKEE DOODLE. Little Frankie Cleveland. Pretty as can be, Sends her equal compliments To little one McKee: Frankie Cleveland's come to town; McKee's the best and the true. Grover's prancing up and down— This time Grover's in it. Mother's old very well, Father, still plethoric, Well-groomed, 2000's a year, Sense of paragon! Grover's the best and the true— Here this very minute! Let McKee and grandpa know— This time Grover's in it.

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among the Democratic press of Dallas. It falls to the lot of THE GAZETTE, therefore, to vindicate the propriety of the committee's conduct.

The Dallas Times-Herald, a journal that is generally to be counted on as an exponent of sound Democracy, assails the committee and says: "The sub-treasury is only a part of the Ocala platform, and is not pronounced against by any national Democratic convention." Therefore, that paper holds that it was improper to exclude a man from the councils of the party because he is a follower of the sub-treasury party.

The sub-treasury is only a small part of the Ocala platform. True enough. A drop of prussic acid is only a small part of the glass of water in which it is dropped, but it poisons the whole. If it is also true that no national Democratic convention has put the ban of its condemnation upon the sub-treasury, one very good reason for this omission being, probably, because no national Democratic convention has been held since the sub-treasury question got into politics. The state Democratic convention has, however, recorded the opposition of the Democratic party of Texas to the sub-treasury, and that is good enough and high enough authority for a county executive committee to act under. The state Democratic platform also repudiates the doctrine of state ownership of railroads, which the Ocala platform calls for.

We take it, however, that the action of the Dallas county committee was put upon other grounds than the mere circumstance that Mr. Cole held to the sub-treasury fallacy. We know that at a meeting of the sub-treasury Alliance of Texas, held at Waco a few months ago, a resolution was adopted pledging the members of the Alliance to not only support the Ocala platform, but to oppose all candidates for office who will not support it. No Democrat can say, in advance of the action of his party, that he will oppose any candidate of that party who refuses to believe as he does on any point; and in this case the sub-treasury Alliance took up the fight against the Democratic party of the state. That party's declaration is against the sub-treasury. The Alliance then—or that part of it which follows the sub-treasury banner—made utterance that it would not support any man that stood on this Democratic platform of opposition to the sub-treasury plank of the Ocala platform. The issue is clearly made up. If one wishes to be in line with the Democratic party of Texas he cannot favor the sub-treasury scheme; if he wants the support of the sub-treasuryites he cannot oppose it. What will be for, the Democratic party or the sub-treasury?

That is the question that the Democratic executive committee of Dallas county had to settle, and its decision was that any man who had pledged himself to oppose a candidate for office who stood on the Democratic platform was not the right kind of a man to counsel good Democrats how to act.

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ABOUT SOME PEOPLE.

Ex-President Greney died worth about 10,000,000 francs.

Melbourne, who is running a railway in the West, gets \$500 a shower.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman was once a page in the United States senate.

Senator Proctor's first step into official life was as a village selectman.

Jay Gould was a surveyor and school teacher and once peddled mouse traps.

Victoria Woodhull is going to make another lecture tour of America. She says she is unable to content herself with a life of ease and luxury, and wants to die on the lecture platform.

Senator Jones of Nevada is called one of the best yarn spinners in Washington. He is also a high roller at poker. According to popular report he has at least \$300,000,000 to bank on. He is one of the original bonanza kings.

Mrs. Annie Meyer, author of a recently published book on the work of women in the United States, is a beautiful young woman of twenty-four with a fair face, from which her dark brown hair is gracefully rolled back.

The proper way to pronounce Liliuokalani, the name of the queen of the Hawaiian islands, is as though it were spelled Liliu-woke-lanny. Avoid the second syllable and pronounce the word rapidly. It means "Lily of the Sky."

Atthansios, the Greek brigand, enjoys a larger income from the railroad companies than the shareholders, in addition to which he compels the sultan to pay him tribute in the shape of ransoms for the foreigners whom he seizes.

Sarah Bernhardt has a gorgeous magnificence of extravagance about her which is unique. She says she knows nothing about her own income and expenses, keeps no accounts, lets her money come and go at hazard, and says it is a big bother to think about such things.

Lucky Baldwin, the California millionaire, says that he got his nickname because he was successful in resisting the efforts of Flood, Mackay and O'Brien to down him in the Ophir mine deal by forming a combination. His victory was so complete that he was reported to as Lucky Baldwin, and the name stuck.

Governor Boies squarely faces the prohibitory liquor law in his canvass through Iowa. He says that the law has been fully and fairly tried, and that it must be pronounced ineffective. Its application is not enforced at all in many places, and the effort to enforce it anywhere is farcical. He believes that the people are tired of the business.

A feminine correspondent says that "the Empress Augusta of Prussia could not win the laurel wreath at a beauty show, but as far as the physique is concerned she can outshine any of her female subjects, as she possesses a superbly proportioned neck and arms, and a hair of iron on any mortal that she has ever seen, or Emperor William's consort."

NEWS AND NOTES.

This year is 5633 in the Hebrew faith. The weight of \$1,000,000,000 is equal to that of 41,645 American men.

The oldest mule in the United States is a venerable object of interest in Ray county, Mo. Its name is Julia and it is thirty-six years of age, and its voice is in a perfect state of preservation.

A syndicate has offered to buy the Washington monument for a shot tower.

New York city annually consumes about five hundred thousand bushels of peanuts.

The school boys of Malden, Mass., will hereafter be taught to sew during school hours.

One hundred million bushels of grain were harvested in Buffalo this year up to September 30.

A large chair which John Wesley sat in in bygone days has been brought across the water for the use of the presiding officer of the great Methodist council which meets in Washington. There will be few men there who can sit in it.

A process has recently been discovered for making flour of bananas. Chemical experiments show that this flour contains more nutriment than rice, and that when eaten with beans, corn or sugar, it forms a very palatable and nourishing diet.

There are now in this country ten Episcopal clergymen who can minister to the deaf and dumb, and four of these are themselves deaf mutes. In this country about 40,000 persons are totally deaf, and there are about one-half as many in Great Britain.

An electrical journal tells of the construction of an electric string-stick, of which the knob consists of a small electric lamp in a thick glass bulb, the battery being two cells of a peculiar shape made up as itself. The lamp gives sufficient light to read a newspaper at night, or to light the beam of a lantern at night.

The first piece of steel manufactured in this country of which there is any record was made by James Highley of Simsbury, Conn., in June, 1725. Although a patent was granted him and Joseph Dewey of Hartford, Conn., by the state court, they did not take advantage of it and did not continue the business.

The free coinage man is opposed to the government following the business of buying either gold or silver. He wants it to cease being a trade in a business, and bearing the silver market out of a business that belongs solely to individuals, singly or aggregated, and to confine itself to the function of a coin for it by the constitution. (Denver Post.)

The battered hull of Nelson's famous flagship the Victory, which will be exhibited at the World's Fair, is 120 years old. The ship was launched in 1759, and marked on the deck and in the cockpit will be a number of Mrs. Tussaud's wax figures representing in a realistic way the death of the admiral surrounded by his officers.

Various governments pay their chief as follows: The United States, \$30,000 a year; Persia, \$20,000,000; Russia, \$10,000,000; Siam, \$10,000,000; Spain, \$3,000,000; Italy, \$3,000,000; Great Britain, \$3,000,000; Morocco, \$2,500,000; Japan, \$2,500,000; Egypt, \$1,575,000; Germany, \$1,000,000; Saxony, \$700,000; Portugal, Sweden and Brazil, each \$600,000; France, \$300,000; Hayti, \$240,000; Switzerland, \$300,000.

A remarkable weather change is reported to have occurred at Orenburg, Russia, on November 9 last. After a temperature of 36 degrees with a heavy rain there was a fall to 16 degrees below zero in twenty minutes. Some thirty Kirghizes who were returning to Orenburg were drenched with the rain, then frozen on their horses. Ten of them had been found, and the others were being sought for. Many horses and other animals succumbed to the cold.

The eminent electrical authority of Trinity college, Dublin, Prof. Wigham, is reported to have said that electricity can never take the place of oil in light-houses. Oil lights, it seems, are visible at a useful distance in foggy weather, while the electric light is invisible, and therefore useless when most needed. The London shipmasters' society indorses the correctness of the professor's statement.

A New York merchant, in the hearing of a newspaper man, made a calculation of the number of stitches in a shirt, for which a customer thought 39 cents too high a price. He found: There are four rows of stitching in the collar 8300 stitches; cross ends of the collar, 320; buttons and button-holes, 150; attaching the neck and sewing on the collar, 1205; stitching wristbands, 1838; ends of the same; 68; buttonholes in wristbands, 148; hemming skirts, 254; gathering the sleeves, 540; setting on wristbands, 1468; stitching on shoulder straps, 1880; hemming the bosom, 353; sewing in sleeves and making the cuffs, 8050; gathering up seams of sleeves, 2554; cording the bosom, 1104; "tapping" the sleeves, 1520; sewing up all other seams and setting the side gussets, 1374. Twenty-one thousand stitches in all.



AN ANOMALY IN FROGS.

A Recent Acquisition to the London Zoological Garden. The London Zoological Society has contributed many curious objects to the gaze of the wonder-loving public. A recent acquisition of a kind to interest visitors is none other than a white frog—a rare object indeed. He was caught in Wiltshire, and is a fine specimen of his kind.



AN ALBINO FROG. He takes existence calmly in his wood strewn box, not at all disturbed by the curious who throng to see him all day. His large black eyes are rimmed with flesh of a dull golden color and make him rather a ghastly object than otherwise.

How Do Pearls Grow?

Professor Quirkett seems to believe that all pearls are produced by the boring of small animals through the shell and the pushing forward the inner plate of nacre so as to irritate the animal. That pearls can be produced in this way there is no doubt, but if all pearls are produced in this way I doubt very much, says a writer in Notes and Queries. Another writer on the subject of breeding pearls tells the following: Nearly five years ago, while staying with some kind friends in Pulo, Penang (Straits of Malacca), I was shown by a lady resident, wife of a merchant of high position in this island, some ordinary looking small pearls, which had increased and multiplied while in her possession. She had set them aside for about a twelve-month in a small wooden (screw) box about two and a half inches long and one and a half inches wide, and the pearls were in soft cotton and accompanied by a dozen grains of common rice. On opening the receptacle at the expiration of the above time she found four additional pearls. These I myself saw and examined not long after the lady had made the discovery, beautiful little things, they were, and about the size of a pin's head.

Antennae of Senses in the Mouse.

In an interesting paper on the habits of the mouse in The Zoologist one of the points noted is that mice generally lie with the tail to windward, and their sense of hearing and smelling, which are remarkably acute, to warn them of approaching danger from that quarter. They can use their eyes to warn them from danger to leeward, where hearing and especially smelling would be of little use. While they are sleeping or clinging the curve of their ears is in a vertical position, one backward, the other forward, alternately. They also have the remarkable insight to make a short turn and sleep below the wind of their fresh track, so that any one falling thereon and following it up is sure to be heard or smelted before he can get within shooting distance.

A New Idea for Preventing Hot Bores.

A new method of lubricating passenger car journals is under the experiment of members of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company. The idea is as simple as can be, consisting of a strip of wire, one end of which is inserted in a hole in the journal, the other end of the wire is wrapped around the journal, and at every revolution of the wheel the oil is drawn to the journal, keeping it continually cool. One pint of oil, it is claimed, will run a train 5000 miles without the necessity of an overhauled bearing. The Manufacturers' Gazette, authority for the foregoing, says if this method is developed it will undoubtedly meet with success, as hot bores resulting from friction are the source of much trouble.

Increase in Aluminium Products.

There has been a remarkable development in aluminium products, due in large part to the use of electricity in obtaining the metal. According to a census report one company produced about 200 tons of aluminium in 1889, and another produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a third produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a fourth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a fifth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a sixth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a seventh produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and an eighth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a ninth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a tenth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and an eleventh produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a twelfth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a thirteenth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a fourteenth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a fifteenth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a sixteenth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a seventeenth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and an eighteenth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a nineteenth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a twentieth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a twenty-first produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a twenty-second produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a twenty-third produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a twenty-fourth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a twenty-fifth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a twenty-sixth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a twenty-seventh produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a twenty-eighth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a twenty-ninth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a thirtieth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a thirty-first produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a thirty-second produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a thirty-third produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a thirty-fourth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a thirty-fifth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a thirty-sixth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a thirty-seventh produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a thirty-eighth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a thirty-ninth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a fortieth produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a forty-first produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a forty-second produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a forty-third produced 100 tons of aluminium in 1889, and a forty-fourth produced