

OHAGE OUTWITS THEM

WHILE THE COUNCIL DILLY-DALLIES HE PUTS HIS PET SCHEME IN EFFECT

PATRONAGE FOR A MINUTE

The Health Commissioner to Cut Off the Services of Garbage Contractors Tonight and Put His Own Force to Work Tomorrow—Will Make the Councilmen Swallow His Plan Temporarily at Least.

While the city council has been dilly-dallying with the garbage bids, Health Commissioner Ohage's brain has not been inactive. He has worked for the past two months on a plan by which the health department would be given charge of the collection, removal and disposition of garbage for the coming year. He has requested the council to set apart \$25,000 for the use of the department to carry out his scheme, which was on the principle of starting a municipal garbage department.

While a majority of the councilmen favored the plan, the majority were, for one reason or another, opposed to it. Some saw in the scheme a plot to make the forty men who would be employed under the sole direction of the health commissioner, "pluggers" for the present administration. Others favored the present contract system, and Dr. Ohage saw his plan of doing the work partly turned down. Elderly members of the board of aldermen, and the committee on streets recommended that the contracts be let to the lowest bidder in each district. The aldermen refused to adopt the report of the committee and a dead lock ensued. The bids were referred back to the committee and again a report was adopted recommending the letting of the contracts to the lowest bidder in each of the eleven wards. This report will be taken up at the meeting of the board of aldermen Tuesday night, and by the Assembly Thursday night.

In the meantime Health Commissioner Ohage has determined that he will make a try at doing the work under his plan. The contracts with the present garbage contractors expire Dec. 31, tonight, at midnight. Dr. Ohage holds that under the charter the health commissioner is given power to do the work, and he has decided that he will, commencing Monday morning, put in operation his plan of having the garbage removed under the supervision of the department of which he is the head. A meeting of the employees of the health department will be held this morning at the health office, and at the same time a number of men who have offered to do the work of collecting the garbage of the city and furnish teams will also be present. The contractors who are now doing the work have been under the impression that they would continue to work until the new contracts were executed. Dr. Ohage, however, has decided to notify the contractors that their services will not be required after today, and that he will assume charge of the work tomorrow morning.

The action of the health commissioner will be a surprise to the members of the council, and it is not known when the council can take action on the bids and the red tape necessary to execute the contracts is gone through with. Dr. Ohage may have demonstrated that his plan is a practical success. The sum of \$25,000 was placed in the tax budget for the garbage fund, and it is on this action that Dr. Ohage bases his proposed expenditure.

CITY ENGINEER'S REPORT

Money Expended the Past Year for Public Improvements.

Advance sheets of the annual report of City Engineer Clausen show that \$502,402.47 has been expended in the past year for public improvements. Of this amount \$29,520.27 was expended on streets, which property owners were assessed, and \$472,882.20 is contracts for construction and repair of bridges. About \$33,000 of the contracts for bridges has been completed, and the balance of the work is now in process of construction. The increase in the amount of city contract work this year over 1898, exclusive of bridges, is \$100,000.

During the year twenty-nine miles of wooden sidewalk was laid, at a cost of \$44,477.33; the total wooden walk in the city being 307.5 miles. Cement walks, laid under city contract, aggregated 1.53 miles, and under private contract 8.05 miles. The cost of the walk laid under city contract was \$195,752.50. The city now has a total of 338.08 miles of permanent stone and cement walks.

TO TEST ITS RIGHTS

Northwestern Telephone Company Begins Action Against the City.

Papers in a suit brought against the city by the Northwestern Telephone Company were filed with the legal department yesterday. The complaint sets up that the company desires to put up poles and wires for its long distance system in the city, and has been denied the privilege. On Nov. 25, 1899, the complaint alleges that application was made to City Engineer Clausen to construct poles here and there on various streets. The engineer refused to grant the application, and then the request was made to the council. That body also refused to grant the permission, and when the company sent out a force of men to put up the poles and wires, the police interfered and stopped the work.

The company sets up that it is engaged in the business of transmitting telephone messages from points in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and that it has invested in its business in St. Paul \$500,000. That its business is a public necessity, and that as common carriers they are possessed of rights of eminent domain. Reference is then made to an ordinance passed by the council of St. Paul in June, 1899, under which the company was given the right to erect poles and wires for the carrying on of its business on streets for application to the use of the same had been granted by the city engineer. In February, 1899, an ordinance was also passed giving the company the right to lay conduits on streets, and the council has designated for the purpose of carrying on its business. The claim is made that the underground

conducts in St. Paul are not satisfactory, so far as the use of long distance lines are concerned, and that persons desiring to talk from points in Wisconsin to points in Minnesota and the Dakotas are obliged to talk over the lines in the Twin Cities. By reason of induction and electrical disturbances, over which the company has no control, the long distance lines are rendered of little service. In order to obviate this trouble the company desires to run a pole line around the Twin Cities instead of using the underground systems, and for this reason desires to put up poles and string wires. The court is asked to enjoin the city officials from interfering to prevent the erection of the proposed long distance lines of the company and the repairing and replacing of poles and wires needed by the public interest and the reasonable extension of the business of the company.

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT

BOOKS FOR THE YEAR ARE CLOSED, AND SHOW FAVORABLE BALANCE

Receipts From All Sources Were \$3,953,340.03, as Against \$3,814,852 for 1898—General Fund Receipts Greater Than Last Year.

City Treasurer Horst closed his books for the year yesterday and reports a balance on hand of \$72,139.40, which is \$1,047 more than the city had for a balance Jan. 1, 1899. The receipts from all sources during the year amounted to \$3,953,340.03, as against \$3,814,852 for 1898. The disbursements for 1899 aggregated \$3,881,200.63, as against \$3,844,201.55 for 1898. The receipts to the general fund are \$2,900 greater than in 1898, the receipts to special funds \$41,000 and the receipts from special assessments \$5,000 greater than in 1898. The recapitulation of receipts and disbursements for the year follows:

Table with columns for Receipts and Disbursements, listing various categories like City orders, Water orders, Park orders, etc., with corresponding dollar amounts.

TO PRESERVE CIDER

Substrate of Hemorrhoid and Citric Acid Will Keep It Sweet.

This year's large apple crop has made cider abundant and cheap, and by reason of processes discovered in recent years cider made early in the fall, when apples are cheapest, remains palatable in winter. The old method of putting up cider in a strong and securely corked bottle, along with three or four raisins and a spoonful of sugar in a pint, is still practiced in the country, and the result is a delightful beverage with all the effervescence of champagne; but this method of preserving cider is expensive and the French have discovered a cheaper method, and that is to place in cider that is to be preserved from hardening a small quantity of the substrate of hemorrhoid, and indeed, a partly consumed barrel of raisins, hardening cider may thus be preserved for many months. The hardening process is not altogether arrested, but goes on slowly.

HISTORY OF YARDSTICK

Trouble It Took to Devise and Re-Place the Standard.

"People who handle the yardstick have but little idea of the years of study and experiments that were necessary to secure an official yard measure," observes an official of the coast survey, who, a famous scientist, made the first standard yard in 1760, but the English government did not legalize it until 1824. Ten years after the house of parliament in London was destroyed by fire, the standard yard was lost and England was again without a standard yard of measure. The standard yard was again made by the English government adopted, and so that it could not again be destroyed by fire, four authorized copies were made of it. One of these was deposited in the royal mint, another in the royal society, another in the observatory at Greenwich and the fourth was imbedded in the walls of the new house of parliament. The standard yard measures which are owned by the government are copies of the original, one of which is owned by the coast survey. The United States naval observatory has one also. The delay of its construction may be gathered by the fact that a change of temperature of one-hundredth of a degree Fahrenheit has been found to produce a sensible effect on the length of the bar.

PANCAKES OF HAY

A New Process for Compressing Food for Use of Animals.

New York Sun. The Georgia and Argentina mules which are doing war duty in South Africa get a new kind of food. The mules are surprised when they see the new style of food which will be served up to them as soon as the steamship Susquehanna gets to Cape Town. Three hundred tons were sent on the Susquehanna recently, and it is the first shipment of about 4,000 tons, ordered by the British war department. The baling of the hay is being done at the Atlantic dock in Brooklyn, where six new machines, owned by the Planters' Compress Company of Boston, are being used. The machine was invented by a man named Lowry. The hay is put up in bales cylindrical in form, about the size and shape of the old-fashioned nall keg, or eighteen inches high, and of the same diameter. When baled in this shape the hay is hard as a brick, and the bales weigh about 145 pounds. What will surprise Mr. Mule will be the way the hay is "handed out." It is baled in pancake form. The hay pancakes or layers which make up the bales are about three-fourths of an inch thick, and as soon as the mule takes a bite of the pancake he will be kept chewing constantly that he will forget all about the bullets.

The nineteenth century sees no more popular hotel in the Northwest than the famous Hotel Metropolitan, whose large rooms and beautiful grounds, and the superior accommodations, either European or American plan.

CELEBRATE CREEP GOLD OUTPUT

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col. Dec. 30.

The Gazette gives the production of gold from the Cripple Creek district for the present year as \$2,500,000 of ore, with a tonnage value of \$10,000,000. For the month of December supplied all previous records, and added \$1,000,000 to the world's wealth.

The most satisfactory range, the Universal. C. P. Battles, 370 Jackson.

KNOX APPROVAL JACKSON

HIS APPOINTMENT TO THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

GOV. LIND WAS WARY

He Was Not Hasty, but Sent the Metcalf Charges to Hennepin County for Investigation by the Grand Jury—Nichols Out of the Race for Surveyor General—Rogers Not Out for Congress.

The formal announcement yesterday that T. J. Knox, of Jackson, would be appointed to succeed Ira B. Mills on the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, while it will not be in the nature of news to the employees of the grain inspection department, will, no doubt, be a source of some anxiety to a large number of hangers-on in that department, who will view with alarm this severance of the last tangible tie that binds them to the powers above.

Mr. Knox is a silver Republican, but he has nothing in sympathy with the kind of Republicans who, when they lose their official positions, besiege their successors in suit and shanties and belabor them for, presumably, being on the winning side.

Gov. Lind's action in the Metcalf affair yesterday was, no doubt, a considerable surprise to many Republicans, some of whom at least expected him to seize with avidity any chance to chop the head off the head of a Republican officeholder. But not the governor. The fact is that if there really is political animus behind the charges, as might be suspected from the interest Republican adversaries Metcalf are displaying, the governor will not be entrapped. The law which gives him the power to remove a county official for cause carries with it a qualifying clause to the effect that the removal must be only after the accused official has been given an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf, and the law further provides that the commission will be appointed to take such testimony as is necessary to establish the truth of the charges. The governor calls the attention of Metcalf's accusers to the appointing clause of the statute, and admonishes them that the misfeasance charged is peculiar, if it can be proved, of a criminal sort, and can be more readily reached by the courts. There are imaginable certain kinds of misfeasance, such as continuous neglect of official duties, which could only be effectively reached by the governor, but this is not one of these cases, at least not until it has been shown that the county attorney of Hennepin county is, for any reason, not, or not disposed to, present the matter to the courts.

Whether there is any connection between the charges and the political exigencies of the Minneapolis Republican leaders, which have been submitted to Metcalf has directly antagonized a number of influential politicians of that city until they are really embittered against him. The county commissioners in Hennepin county have written the governor as "cats-paw," but the parties behind the charges would seem to have an efficient and a reasonably prompt way of getting the matter shown up, at least, in court.

That Metcalf will have hard sledding in getting a re-nomination for his present position, which would be a warrantable prophecy, in view of recent events, Frank Peterson, David Gorham and half a dozen other young fellows would be glad to take the place of Metcalf, but the register does not mention the fact that S. B. Lovejoy, and even Steve's old friend, "Uncle" Loren, have shafts in their eyes which would delicately pierce the official who has letted, in, perchance, opportunity offered.

That Monroe Nichols, of Duluth, will not be the United States surveyor general is a fact which is not likely to be a doubt. Vandiver and Zech are both said to be through, too, as far as anyone can learn, and the Alexandria senator has an axe to grind for the place remains to be seen.

They are still trying to smoke L. A. Rogers in the congressional race in the Third district. He is a candidate, and he is or would be a candidate.

Now that Henry Peig is out of the fight for representation, having been defeated to Chippewa county, there is likely to be a scramble before the convention for the nomination. Of course there was a scramble last time, but this will be a different kind of one. William Argus, Auditor Dunn's paper, the Princeton Union, says it will support either Van Sant or Chappin, although it did believe Collins the strongest man.

For secretary of state there are indications of a heavy scrap for the nomination. Sam Langum, of the First district, is an active candidate, but if Van Sant is nominated for governor it will injure his prospects. J. T. Lomen, of the Seventh district, and at present assistant secretary of state, is a candidate with a large following. As stated heretofore in these columns, if Hennepin county should elect a good Swedish-American for that position, he would stand an excellent show of winning out.—Elk River Star-News.—Editor Dare is evidently posted as to the trouble Israel Bergstrom has been having in trying to unify Hennepin county.

The talk of a Democrat for superintendent of the reformatory, St. Cloud does not ring merrily in the ears of Col. Clarke Chambers. Did Clarke think that he would get it or was he looking to succeed Whittier when the latter was proposed to the superintendency? The St. Cloud Journal-Press says:

A certain proportion of the board's membership wants F. A. Whittier, state prison warden, to succeed Mr. Houlton. The board is now constituted—its anti-Whittier fight has now resolved itself into a contest over the election of Houlton and Whittier. Bystanders may be allowed to wager small sums upon the result. This bet will be off. The board will upon that date declare for Houlton or Whittier, unless in the meantime a dark horse shall have been elected. There is a well-defined rumor in circulation that, realizing the desperate nature of the fight, the superintendent's friends have within a day or two taken a new tack. A Democrat is governor; why not a Democrat for superintendent of the reformatory? argue they to Democrats. Why this man Whittier, a relic of Clough's administration of Minnesota politics? they ask. Why not elect a Democrat of standing to one of the best offices in the state? Judge Keith goes by the board on Jan. 1, and Judge Moore, of Duluth, has been mentioned as a possible candidate. It is reported that Moore doesn't want the place, but, as he is a great fighter, it is probable that he will be forced into the honorary berth. He is a great Lind Democrat, and if the governor wants Whittier installed in the place now held by Houlton, it is beyond peradventure that Whittier will get Moore's vote. The only hope that Moore has is that Whittier may be defeated. His own camp is so divided. But if a good Democrat can be brought out for the place, sufficient votes might be attracted to him from the friends of Whittier. This is the opinion of the most recent development of the contest which the politicians of the state have been watching for the past few months. But it must be done before Jan. 3. Mr. Houlton must resign and get into the game. There is only one contingency that otherwise can defeat Whittier, and that is the position to be assumed by Secretary Griswold of the board. Both sides claim him on a final vote. His position is not definitely known. But by those who are best informed and closest to the gentleman from Fillmore county it is pretty thoroughly understood that he will vote for Whittier in preference to Houlton.

January Clearing Sale. 25 to 40 Per Cent Off December Prices on Entire Stock. Credit, Without Interest, Given During This Sale. Sale begins Tuesday morning. Discounts are made from old price tags. No marking up for the occasion. The following are a few samples of our bargains:

ACME PRYING PAN—Steel, regular price 25c; 25 per cent off ..... 19c. SINK BRUSH. Regular price 50c; 40 per cent off ..... 30c. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. With heat metal corners, large size; regular price 1.00; 25c; 40 per cent off. 14c. ROASTING PANS. Rolled steel, regular price 35c (advertised as a special bargain at 23c); 40 per cent off ..... 21c. COFFEE POT—Granite steel ware with lip instead of spout; regular price 40c; 40 per cent off ..... 24c. DINNER PAIL. Like cut, 4 pieces, large size; regular price 30c; 40 per cent off ..... 18c. GRATER, like sheet, regular price 50c; 40 per cent off ..... 30c. CAKE OR DOUGHNUT CUTTER—Regular price 50c; 40 per cent off ..... 30c. CENTER TABLE. Regular price, \$3.00; 30 per cent off ..... \$2.10. COMBINATION BOOK-CASE. With 4 V. R. D. Desk like cut; regular price \$25; 30 per cent off ..... \$17.50. ROCKER. Large leather seat and back; regular price \$12.00; 40 per cent off ..... \$7.20. COUCH. Regular price, \$12.00; 40 per cent off ..... \$7.20. ROMAN SEAT. With tufted seat; regular price \$3.00; 40 per cent off ..... \$1.80. REED ROCKER—Like cut; regular price \$9.50 (advertised as a special bargain at 2.25); 25 per cent off ..... \$2.39. EXTENSION TABLE. With square top or round, regular price \$18.00; 25 per cent off ..... \$12.38. DAVENPORTS—One like cut on solid Mahogany quartered oak frame; upholstered in best grade silk Velour; regular price, \$38.00; 25 per cent discount ..... \$28.50.

The above discounts apply on entire stock, including our Carpets and Draperies, Stoves and Ranges, etc. The chance of a lifetime. THE AMERICAN Housefurnishing Company, 22 and 24 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.

FREAKS OF THE PARIS FAIR. UNIQUE PROPOSALS MADE TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT FRENCH EXPOSITION.

The directors of the Paris exposition are divided between dismay and amusement at the large number of freak exhibits which have been submitted to them for use at the exposition. You have heard of the giant umbrella and of the Ferris wheel and the Eiffel tower! These have some scientific use and are valuable inventions, but the mere fact of their acceptance has so stimulated the ingenuity of inventors from Yankeland, from the South and from the West, that they have hastened to Paris to offer their freak ideas to the managers in the hope that they might obtain a concession of space in which to exhibit them. Recently Mr. Piquart, the director general, in half a day, finishing the ascent about 2 o'clock. The downward journey could be accomplished in an hour or less. Those who were leisurely in their movements and enjoyed climbing stairs might take until 4 o'clock to reach the top. These people could come down in two hours, stopping to rest at each change of scenery. Those who go upstairs two steps at a time might get to the top by noon and return in half an hour. Actually as an exhibit such a structure would be a wonderful thing, for it would show Paris up as nothing else could ever hope to do. The ever-changing view as the climber walked around the huge cigar would afford a magnificent opportunity to study all parts of the city from above. Tollers

A BRIDGE IN THE FORM OF A SILK HAT. The directors of the Paris exposition are divided between dismay and amusement at the large number of freak exhibits which have been submitted to them for use at the exposition. You have heard of the giant umbrella and of the Ferris wheel and the Eiffel tower! These have some scientific use and are valuable inventions, but the mere fact of their acceptance has so stimulated the ingenuity of inventors from Yankeland, from the South and from the West, that they have hastened to Paris to offer their freak ideas to the managers in the hope that they might obtain a concession of space in which to exhibit them. Recently Mr. Piquart, the director general, in half a day, finishing the ascent about 2 o'clock. The downward journey could be accomplished in an hour or less. Those who were leisurely in their movements and enjoyed climbing stairs might take until 4 o'clock to reach the top. These people could come down in two hours, stopping to rest at each change of scenery. Those who go upstairs two steps at a time might get to the top by noon and return in half an hour. Actually as an exhibit such a structure would be a wonderful thing, for it would show Paris up as nothing else could ever hope to do. The ever-changing view as the climber walked around the huge cigar would afford a magnificent opportunity to study all parts of the city from above. Tollers

eral, announced that all freak exhibits were now in, and that he would not accept any more. The French press went on to say that none of these were freaks pure and simple, but that all had a direct bearing upon improvement, scientific and mechanical. "The Ferris wheel," said they, "has a mechanical value; so also had the sliding sidewalk at the World's fair." But the would-be freak exhibitors, little daunted on being refused, have gone outside the grounds, and have in many cases obtained space upon which to erect their monstrosities. These, though outside the walls, directly overlook the grounds and give a perfect view of both sides of the Seine, on which the exposition is laid out. A very remarkable construction which was submitted to the management about six weeks ago was that of a cigar which was to be built of steel and covered with a wooden casing. Outside it was to have a coating of brown stucco so applied as to look like a pure Havana wrapper. The cigar, when completed, would stand 700 feet high and would taper at each end. From the top an American flag would wave. The projectors, a Florida company, insisted that the idea had a great mechanical significance, but Mr. Piquart and his friends did not think so. The mechanical excellence in the design consisted of a spiral staircase which wound around the cigar to the very top. The staircase, which had no landings, but consisted of steps rising slowly but surely one after the other, made five revolutions around the cigar, finally arriving at a very comfortable resting place at the very top of the structure. Those who have climbed Bunker Hill monument will have some idea of the journey upward. The projectors declared that they did not expect any one to make the full trip, but that a healthful man or woman could make the journey

could journey as they do up the Alps, half way and then return. It would be by no means obligatory to ascend "the Matterhorn," as the last revolution at the very top was called in the plans. The famous Alexandre bridge, the corner stone of which was laid by the czar two years ago, aroused jealousy in the mind of a Massachusetts inventor, a man who has secured many patents. On reading the many accounts of the Pont Alexandre bridge, he determined to originate a pont which would bring the Alexandre bridge to the blush. He drew and he drew, and when his plans were completed he submitted them to a committee, and the committee straightway sent them over to the Paris exposition. The Massachusetts plan showed a bridge in the shape of a silk hat. The one brim of the tile rested upon one side of the river; the other brim rested upon the opposite shore. This gave a beautiful view of the city, and was the delight of the constructor. The roadways were exquisitely provided for by the natural shape of the bridge. In driving over all teams would keep to the right and would drive along the sides of the brim going and coming. There is a band around every silk hat, and this band was utilized in the plan as a bicycle track. Bicyclists were raised by an interior elevator and were then loose to pedal across. The top, the plans explained, was not now occupied, but could be made into a magnificent observatory. A strawberry shortcake was the invention of a California man, who saw in his mind's eye this trophy resting upon the Seine, its lower layer built like a float and constructed as to sustain the upper part. Giant strawberries fresh from Pasadena would contain the waiting rooms and the cafes, the parlors and the libraries. "If this building," wrote he, "could be submitted to the people of California they would undoubtedly donate enough money to construct it, as the California building of the Paris exposition." A Kentucky genius is responsible for a whiskey bottle bigger than any building in New York city, while they make a specialty of skyscrapers. This building is to be devoted to an exhibition of the manufacture of liquors of all kinds. Wisconsin sent plans for a tall building to be shown here, and samples would be given away free. The building would be lighted by windows, which would also serve as observatories. A staircase would lead up ward into the top of the cork, and from the top of the cork would wave a triumphant American flag. New York state, which has never laid claim to being overgrown, is made responsible for a book building, in which the process of book manufacture could be illustrated in the top "windows," said he. In the elaborate letter which he sent to the directors, our men of letters could compose their epics. Here they could turn out their novels and their poems. While the ink was yet fresh these could be taken down to the ground floor and set in type upon the linotype machines. As soon as set up the types could be destroyed and finally placed in the forms, turned off and bound. This would give the visitor an excellent opportunity to see the making of a poem from the inkstand to the book store. Wisconsin sent plans for the tallest building that could ever be imagined in a day's journey. Just fancy a hoghead, not life size, but hercule size, so heroic that it would be a good journey to walk around it. Fancy a spigot set in a hoghead. When you wish to ascend you take an elevator which leads up the spigot. Then you walk along a nice pathway, climb up the stairs and emerge upon a handsome veranda. Thus you find yourself upon the hoop of the hoghead. Inside there are fine walks and a beautiful cafe, where the nourishing beer is dispensed. This is designed to show the superiority of the American beer over foreign. Native manufacturers claim that they can excel the imported beer, and the Wisconsin genius submitted the hoghead in their interests. Of course, an American flag waves from the top in the design. These few freaks are by no means all that have been submitted. But there is a delightful quality about them which makes them not worthy out of the thousand which M. Piquart and his assistants have turned down. GRASSHOPPER GLACIER. Ley Tomb of Thousands of the Long-Legged Insects. Omaha. There are many remarkable glaciers in that part of the Rocky mountain uplift

clergs in the temperate regions of the Western world. Here rises Granite peak, which, according to Mr. Gannett, is the culminating point of Montana, 12,324 feet high. Among the glaciers found in these mountains and recently described by James P. Kimball is Grasshopper glacier, which derives its name from the enormous quantity of grasshopper remains that are found on and in the glacier. Periodically the grasshoppers that thrive in the prairie to the north take their flight southward and must needs cross the mountains. Their favorite route seems to be across this wide glacier, and in the passage scores of them succumb to the rigor of cold and fall helpless upon the snow and are finally entombed in the ice. In the course of time billions of them have been the victims of this glacier. They are of course carried by the ice river down into the valley and deposited at the melting edge of the ice, and Mr. Kimball says that thousands of tons of grasshopper remains are the principal material at the lower edge of the glacier. We hear very often of rocks and sand forming the terminal moraine of glaciers, but here is a glacier whose principal moraine material is grasshoppers. The grasshopper remains are washed out of the ice in furrows, wherever the sun's heat has grooved the surface into runlets of descending water. The grasshoppers permeate the glacier from top to bottom. No fragments of ice can be broken so small as not to contain remains. Most of the insects have been reduced to a coarse powder, and the furrows of them washed out by the runlets and naturally disposed in parallel lines are very dark in color. TRAIN OF THE CZAR. Entirely of Russian Construction, and a Superb Affair. London Standard. The Imperial train in which the czar and zarina usually travel is wholly of Russian workmanship, having been made in the Alexander works, at St. Petersburg. It consists of seven carriages, painted blue and gold. They are connected by corridors, and provided with every luxury. Behind the luggage wagons there are first, the kitchen, containing a splendid French stove and two large fixed stoves. Then comes the pantry, with all its appendages, to which is attached a second-class carriage for the kitchen servants. The dining room, a whole carriage, is furnished with a large table in the center, and small tables along the sides, the walls being paneled with red beechwood inlaid with huge mirrors. The chairs are upholstered with brown Russian leather. Another carriage serves as the reception room, the walls being ornamented with stamped leather in beech-wood frames. The czar's carriage is light blue, with padded walls, and contains her majesty's writing table and an enormous mirror, and is decorated with beautiful creeping plants, of which the czarina is particularly fond. The czar's apartments consist of two rooms, his study and a dressing room. The study is fitted with brown Russian leather, and the study table is ornamented with fine bronzes. The next two carriages are re-connected by telephone.