ARIZONA ENTERPRISE.

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—BY—
R. C. & G. W. BROWN.

THE Florence Canal Company will shortly let a contract for the construction of an immense reservoir covering two thousand acres of land, at a point about seventeen miles south of Florence. Upon the lower side of the reservoir the embankment will be about twenty feet hight, ightly timbered upon the inside. Into this reservoir all the surplus water of the canal will be turned and stored for use below during the season of scarcity, and its construction insures a permanent supply of water as far as the railroad and even beyond. This company is pursuing a highly commendable course in its great undertaking, and is pushing the work of construction with an energy that is born of faith in the outcome and the presence of unlimited capital. The present summer will witness its entire completion with many miles of laterals that will ramify a vast extent of tillable land between the Gila river and the railroad, besides which that portion already constructed will be put in thorough repair. Every land owner along its course can receive plenty of water early in the coming fall, with which to put their land under the proper conditions for cultivation. The water now flows a distance of about twelve miles south of Florence and consumers within that distance can be served at once. With its system of storage reservoirs completed, the Florence canal will stand among the gilt-edge investments of the country and its construction will make this valley one of the choicest portions of the great west in everything that contributes to health, wealth and pleasant homes.

THE pomologists of Arizona, and particularly those of this valley, have much to learn in the successful culture of fruits. The experience gained in California or in the east cannot always be relied upon under the peculiar conditions existing here. Varieties that flourish well in California sometimes fail entirely in this valley under like treatment, while inferior species there prove superior here. The methods of cultivation and pruning are also somewhat different and the labors of the next several years must be more or less of an experimental nature, the results of which will affect the future practice in this line. It has been sufficiently demonstrated, however, that all the fruits of the temperate zone thrive exceedingly well here, while many of the semi-tropical fruits do as well as in Southern California. The grape, almond, walnut, fig, pear, apricot, peach plum, prune, nectarine, pomegranate, quince, and perhaps a few other kinds, attain a rare degree of perfection here, some of them producing several crops during the same season. The cultivation of raisin grapes is evidently destined to become the leading industry of the valley, as the grape grows unusually sweet here, and it can be cured easily and without artificial process during the warm and dry summers that prevail. And yet, as we have said, the experience of the next few years must give the text from which all the future success must be taken.

THE spirit of enterprise that has begun so auspiciously the reclamation and development of this valley promises to increase in vigor and strength during the coming several years, until the present desert becomes an attractive succession of cultivated fields, vineyards and orchards. The aggregate work involved in this transformation is a stupendous one, but the rich reward is a sufficient incentive to its fulfillment in the shortest space of time possible. Several hundred thousand acres of land will be reclaimed, and the present season will witness the clearing and cultivation of more than fifty thousand acres thereof, and the entire amount will be cultivated within three years. The present value of cultivated land with water right, in this valley, ranges from thirty-five dollars to one hundred per acre, and at the lowest rate a created valuation of nearly two million dollars will be the result of the present year's progress. But the larger portion of these new lands will be set out to vineyards and orchards, giving them a much greater value than above quoted and marking a far better ratio of progress. This is no fancy picture of the imagination, but it is the reasonable, logical and tangible result of the building of the great canal and the contingent settlement of the lands along its course.

NEXT Tuesday the Republican National Convention will meet in Chicago to nominate candidates for president and vice-president and, upon completion of their labors the machinery of a rigorous political campaign will be set in motion, with all its contingent prevarications, calumnies and bombast. We sincerely hope, for the honor of our nation, that the mud artist will for once be relegated to the shades of oblivion and that argument upon the governing principles of each party platform will form the basis of the contest, instead of personal detraction. The hurrah excitement that sometimes carries even thoughtful men against their better judgment into a mob-like whirlpool of heedless action may meet with occasional success, but the people are gradually withdrawing from its temptation and exercising a calm and deliberate right of suffrage —a reformation that promises much good to the whole country.

JAY GOULD is sick and the world wags on as usual!

THERE is greater activity displayed in the mining districts south of Casa Grande than in any other portion of the Territory at the present time. Several large mining companies are developing excellent properties and new ones are being formed for like purposes, and no less than fifteen or twenty corporations will soon operate the rich mines of that section. Up to the present time all developments made give the most complete satisfaction and the mines prove greater in quality and quantity than any one had reason to expect. No less than half a dozen quartz mills are soon to be built in that quarter and there are enough well developed properties to warrant the erection of double that number. The southern portion of Pinal county is destined to form a very important factor in the production of the precious metals of the United States.

THE usual summer weather of this portion of Arizona now prevails and the toilers in the field; upon the works of improvement; in the mines and in the shops, brave the heat of the sun that some have claimed to be unbearable, with a fortitude and apparent comfort that is scarcely equaled during the corresponding season in any of the eastern states. The thermometer tells us at midday that the temperature has reached one hundred degrees or perhaps a few degrees higher, and yet the dry atmosphere seems cool and agreeable and in nowise oppressive. With the growth of trees and the various crops of the ranchmen, the temperature of summer will be considerably modified in the future, and that season will become a most delightful portion of the year.

IT is really astonishing to what depth of fiendish barbarity a civilized being can descend when he permits his passions to go unbridled. Last Sunday, at Sunset, Texas, a prominent physician named Dr. Wiley, stripped his wife of all her clothing and beat her unmercifully. She escaped from the house into the streets entirely nude, her lord and master chasing her and firing a pistol at her as she ran. At last she found safety in a neighbor's house and her "protector" was disarmed and placed in jail. Mrs. Wiley will die and the fiend whose inhumanity took her life should die also, like a dog upon the end of a rope.

IT is reported that James G. Blaine has written still another letter declining to accept even the unanimous nomination for president by the Republican National Convention, should it be tendered him. This ought certainly to settle the question of his candidacy to the satisfaction of the most carping mind.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S aged mother died a few days ago without the knowledge of her illustrious son's serious illness. And now in his critical condition, the news of his mother's death is studiously kept from the dying soldier.

EVERY day witnesses the arrival of persons in search of land along the canals near Florence, and at the present rate of filings nearly all the most desirable tracts will be entered before the end of the present year.

Equalization.

The Territorial Board of Equalization met in Prescott on Monday, the 4th instant. Board consists of Messrs. L. H. Orme, Geo. R. Criswell and the auditor of the territory, Mr. John J. Hawkins; clerk Mr. H. T. Andrews. Soon after organizing the Board took up the statement of the Prescott and Arizona Central railway, when the road and its entire property was assessed at $5,151,62 per mile, being a total valuation of $377,613.75. The New Mexico and Arizona railroad was assessed as follows: Road-bed per mile, $5,000: rolling stock, tools, etc., etc., $1,301 per mile; total, $6,301 per mile; of this, 35 4 miles are assessed in Cochise county, amounting to $223,067.85, and 52 4 miles in Pima, amounting to $330,190.84.—Prescott Journal.

A Good Investment.

[Yuma Sentinel.]

Two old prospectors, Andy Hunter and Ike Goodwin, met in Yuma a few months ago for the first time in many years. Andy Hunter was in town on a visit, being in the employ of Geo. Norton, on the Mohawk canal. His friend Goodwin had just arrived from California where he had succeeded in getting "broke." Hunter goodnaturedly divided his wealth with his old friend, and after a few days sight-seeing the pair separated, Hunter returning to the Mohawk canal and Goodwin starting toward Mexico on a prospecting trip. Hunter continued to work on the canal until a few days ago, he received a letter from his pard Goodwin, informing him that he had struck it rich. The mine Goodwin found is two miles south of the line, in Sonora, Mexico. He wrote him even better news; it was that Goodwin had received fifty thousand dollars down and the balance, two hundred thousand, to be paid by the 30th of June. The letter concluded by telling Hunter that one-half of the property was his and to hurry up and join his old-time friend. On Monday morning he received a telegram from Tucson to meet Goodwin at Gila Bend, where conveyances had been sent to take the fortunate men and an eastern mining capitalist to the rich strike of golden wealth. Andy Hunter is an industrious and worthy man; his many friends throughout Arizona will be highly gratified to learn of his good fortune.

The news which comes from Germany concerning the Emperor's health is more hopeful; it might be said indeed that it has just begun to be hopeful. Professor Virchow has carefully examined the matter discharged from the Emperor's throat, and has failed to detect any sign of cancer in it. In addition, the invalid's general health has improved, and for the first time since he left San Remo, he has been able to take exercise out of doors. While every foot of European soil is resounding to the tread of armed battalions, the life of the German Emperor is worth a million of men to the cause of peace.—The Globe.

The Phenix Arizonan floats an inverted eagle over its national ticket.

ARIZONA NEWS.

Yuma had ripe grapes on June 2d.

Tobias Olsen died at Phenix last Sunday.

B. A. Fickas is a candidate for the Phenix postmaster.

O. F. Black and Carrie La Course, both of Phenix, were married last Monday.

A Mexican in Phenix has a young chicken with two perfect heads, four eyes and four legs.

Teodero L. Suarez a Mexican, committed suicide in Wilcox last week, because of ill health.

J. C. Waterman has purchased 160 acres of land near Silver Lake Tucson, which he will cultivate.

The new city hall at Phenix is completed and the Herald suggests that it be dedicated on July 4th.

C. R. Wores has completed a five stamp mill in connection with his sampling works at Tucson.

The Tucson Citizen will move its office on July 1st to the building formerly occupied by the postoffice.

Mr. J. O. Dunbar, editor of the Phenix Gazette, is the happy father of a bouncing baby boy, born Sunday, June 3d.

The wife of Mr. Fred W. Ward died at Oceanside, California, on June 4th. Mr. Ward, is a son of Mr. J. L. Ward, of Phenix.

A fire occurred in Nogales Sunday week and destroyed all the buildings between the Point saloon and Ephraim's store.

Prof. R. L. Long, of Phenix, has been elected principal of the normal school at Tempe, vice Prof. H. B. Farmer, resigned.

Hon. S. W. Carpenter died at Nogales a few days ago, after a long illness. He was a prominent democratic politician of Pima county.

The funds of the U. S. Court at Phenix have been all exhausted and certificates are now issued contingent upon an appropriation by Congress.

City Attorney James Reilly has been removed from office by the mayor and council of Tombstone, and C. Granville Johnston appointed in his stead.

A man was killed by the cars about a mile south of Tempe, Monday. From papers in his pocket it is supposed that his name was John Carr, of Los Angeles.

H. Goldberg & Co., of Phenix, have made assignment for the benefit of their creditors. One of the Phenix papers had it, "for the benefit of their customers."

It is reported that a new time table on the Southern Pacific will go into effect next week, the east bound train arriving at Casa Grande about 9 A. M., and the west bound about 8 P. M.

Globe people say that there is a first rate route for a railroad between their city and Phenix, by crossing the Pinal range north of Silver King and then keeping south of the Superstition mountains.—Herald.

During an altercation with Richard Jenkins, at Coyote, near Springerville, Apache county, on Friday morning of last week, William Magee fatally wounded Jenkins and shot Robert Thomas through the right leg accidentally, necessitating its amputation. The coroner's jury exonerated Magee, the testimony showing that he acted in self defense.

While lassoing a horse near Flagstaff on Monday of last week the animal became frightened and pulled the rope that was coiled about George Thomas' left arm so that he could not disentangle it, and he was dragged for a long distance over the rocks and nearly killed. He was found unconscious the same evening and taken to Flagstaff. It is believed he will recover.

Henry Arey, superintendent of the Maricopa vineyard company, was in this city. It is learned that the section of grapes are in fine condition and that the pump, which is evidently working from the Santa Cruz river, at that place subterranean, supplies more than a sufficient amount of water. This fact has resulted in the decision on the part of the company, of putting out a larger body of land in grapes for next year.—Arizonan.

The Copper Trust.

[Kansas City Record.]

The copper trust is one of the most ambitious attempts that have ever been made to extend the principles of combination over the entire world. But the trust, in consequence of the world-wide character of its engagements, is being subjected to a strain which may prove fatal to its success. The artificial advance in the price of copper which the French syndicate has succeeded in establishing has led to a considerable increase in the average output of quite a number of the copper mines, while it has had an almost equally marked effect in reducing the customary use of his metal. In consequence of this increase of supply on one side, and decrease of demand on the other, the amount of copper available for use, but undisposed of, is augmenting. This supply is already abnormally large, though the operations of the syndicate have only been extended over six months of time, and have yet about two years and half to run. It becomes, therefore, problematical whether it is strong enough to maintain itself by purchasing and carrying all of the copper that will be offered at the price agreed upon. It is said that the copper mining companies of this country which have entered into a contract with the French syndicate are abundantly protected in their engagements by securities of an unquestionable character. But as a very good authority, the London Economist, points out, it is well to remember, "in considering these guarantees, that there are such things as contracts in restraint of trade which the law refuses to recognize or enforce."

School Teachers.

The following information is furnished in regard to the teachers' excursion to San Francisco.

Tickets will be for sale at stations on the Southern Pacific railroad from July 10th to 15th at two thirds regular rate, this rate however not to exceed that from El Paso which is $42. Tickets will be good to arrive in San Francisco not later than July 18th and for return not later than September 15th.

On the Atlantic & Pacific railroad rates will be from Holbrook, Winslow, Flagstaff and Williams $42. Prescott Junction, $41; Peach Springs, $38.75, and Hackberry, $37.35 for the round trip. On the Atlantic & Pacific parties desiring to go must make application to the agents at the stations named in season to enable the agents to procure the tickets from the main office at Albuquerque.

Drew & Bamrick are the mail contractors to Silver King and Pinal. The best stock and quickest time made.

Do Not Forget to Catch on This Time.

At New Orleans, La., on Tuesday (always Tuesday), May 12th, 1888, the 216th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery occurred under the sole management of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. To those interested the returns are very attractive. The First Capital Prize of $150,000 was won by No. 55,315, sold in fractional tenths at $1 each sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Two-tenths were paid to M. A. Kelly, Pittston, Pa.; one to Mrs. G. E. Coleman, St. Louis, Mo.; one to J. W. Yates, No 612 G. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; one to a depositor in the La. Nat'l Bank, New Orleans, one to the City Nat't Bank, Dallas, Tex.; one to Dr. R. Quinney, Anderson, Tex.; one to Geo. H. Ashe, Galveston, Tex.; one to American Nat'l Bank of Kansas City, Mo.; one to A. Phillips, thro' T. W. House, Houston, Tex. No. 21,492 drew the Second Capital Prize $50,000; it was also sold in tenths at $1 each; three paid to Anglo-Californian Bank, L't'd, San Francisco, Cal.; one to Mrs. P. T. Robinson, 428 Dryades St., New Orleans, La.; one to Col. R. H. Porter, Birmingham, Ala.; one to J. B. Bliner, Dennison, O.; one to Mrs. Frances A. Hoke, Emmittsburg, Md.; one to H. Bunning, Moweaqua, Ill.; one to John Harrington, Houghton, Mich. No. 65,349 drew the Third Capital Prize of $20,000, also sold in fractional tenths; two were paid to the City Nat'l Bank of Cairo, Ill.; two to M. Waligurski, New York, and the rest went elsewhere. No. 84,352 and 90,405 drew the two Fourth Prizes of $10,000 each which were sold in fractions and scattered all over the world. On July 10th the grand drawing takes place when the First Capital Prize will be $300,000, whole tickets costing $20 and fractional parts proportionately. Do not forget to catch hold of this chance.

"If we may judge from the past, the same bitter wail of over-production will greet us this year after the fruiting season. It is an annual cry which acts like a deluge of water on the spirits of the enthusiastic fruit grower. We have given the subject of over-production considerable thought, investigation and study for years, and have reached the conclusion that there is no such thing, so far as it relates to well grown and well and carefully packed and shipped fruit. The basis of all the trouble in this direction lies only in the over-glutted markets teeming with inferior fruit. Over production of inferior fruit is the evil which exists, and the only one covering the ground of over production. Within reach of New York and Boston, two of the greatest markets for the absorption of fruits, hundreds of men are making money in fruit raising, and they have no difficulty in obtaining the highest prices for their products. This result is simply because the fruit these men raise is number one in size and appearance, is carefully and attractively packed and shipped and may be relied upon, every package of it, as being as good at the bottom of the box or barrel as at the top.

"There is no use disguising the fact that the grumblers among fruit growers are those who are too indolent to properly do the necessary work for the best success."—American Garden.

A Stab in the Dark.

Sometimes fails of its murderous intent. The insidious and dastardly attacks made upon the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters by persons who seek to palm off cheap and fiery tonics as identical with it, for "the same thing under another name," or "equally as good," in most instances react disastrously upon the unprincipled traders upon popular credulity who attempt them, conveying their speculations into ruinous failures. The Bitters is a pure, wholesome and thorough medicine, adapted to the total cure and prevention of fever and ague, bilious remittent, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, debility, nervousness and kidney troubles. Its every ingredient, unlike those in the imitations of it, is of an ascertained standard of excellence, and while they, by reason of their fiery properties, react injuriously upon the brain and nervous system, of both those organs it is a sedative and invigorant. Refuse all these harmful imitations.

Wm. Sparks, better known hereabouts as "Timbeline," had a lively time with a bear on or near his ranch about ten days ago. Mr. Sparks had set a trap for a mountain lion, and on visiting it found that a bear had been caught and had walked off with the whole outfit. He started in pursuit with a Winchester and trailed him for some time before coming upon his bearship. When he did find him bruin was mad, and in stepping back to avoid an infuriated rush Timberline fell, face under, down hill. The bear lost no time in taking advantage of the situation and seizing Timberline at the under side of his thigh gave him a lively shaking up. The victim of this rough usage, however, held fast to his rifle and managed to throw in a cartridge. He twisted around and just as the bear let go to take a fresh hold Mr. Sparks fired, the ball entering the brute's mouth. This ended the battle. But Sparks was badly hurt, one of the tendons of his leg bruised and bitten severely. He bound up his wounds as best he could and walked half a mile to a spring, where he washed and again fixed up his injury. From here he walked five miles and a half to his camp, subsequently mounting his horse and riding into town. He received medical aid six days after the occurrence. The wound is healing nicely, but it is thought that he may suffer a slight stiffness of his leg as the result of his battle with bruin.—Clifton Clarion.

A new feature that promises to be an important one in the meat markets of the east as well as those of the Pacific coast, is the introduction of Mexican beef cattle. During the last two weeks over two thousand head of this class of stock have been sent across the line to find purchasers in California and Kansas City. Under the present rule such cattle have to pay twenty per cent of their value in custom fees, but as the prices they realize in the United States are far above those they bring in Mexico, the custom tax is a matter considered of little importance by the Mexican shipper.—Hoof & Horn.

Pinal county in both her mining and agricultural industries is verging on a boom, and the fact that she has a vast area of agricultural land, and rich producing mines is a good indication that the boom will be long continuing.—Star.

The small-pox has all disappeared from Prescott and no new cases have developed. It is still a matter of doubt whether the two imported cases were really small-pox, but whatever the disease was it has entirely disappeared.

Their Work Was Worth Something.

The cows of a Georgia farmer got into the pea field of his neighbor and destroyed about ten bushels of peas. Thereupon the latter farmer presented an account claiming $6 for ten bushels of peas at sixty cents per bushel. The owner of the cows examined the account and then said: "Look here, my cows ate up ten bushels of your peas, but you know the rules in gathering peas is to give one-half for the gathering. So you see my cows were entitled to five bushels of those peas for picking them. Therefore I only owe you for five bushels at sixty cents, and that makes $3. Here's your money." And at $3 they settled.—Chicago News.

The Psychology of Handwriting.

The North American Review prints a series of the autographs of Napoleon, written at various epochs in his eventful life. Starting in his early years with a bold and clear signature, it retains most of these characteristics in the days of his greatest successes; but parallel with the declining fortunes of the great man is a degeneration of his autograph, until at the end we have nothing more than the rudest, characterless scrawl. The autographs cannot but suggest the ravaging changes in the nervous system that were the physiological concomitant of the turmoil raging in the hero's mind.—Science.

Condiments Promote Digestion.

The value of the various condiments in the preparation of combination dishes is great. Used with discretion they stimulate the appetite and promote digestion. red pepper being specially valuable in this connection. The various herbs and spices are exceedingly valuable; salt is absolutely necessary to health, despite all contrary assertions of the food cranks, and the condiments employed in making salads promote the digestion and assimilation of all food eaten at the same time.—Chicago Times.

Spiders That Capture Birds.

The tarantula of South America is so large and powerful that it attacks birds. Bell, the naturalist, found a web stretched across a tree in which were entangled two birds, one in the clutch of the spider. In some places they often bite the feet of horses and cause their death. A naturalist in the Amazon country reports seeing the native children leading about the huge spiders by threads of fibre wound about their bodies, as boys do dogs in our own country.—C. F. Holder.

Provoked Her Sympathy

Husband (groaning)—The rheumatism in my leg is coming on again.

Wife (with sympathy)—Oh, I am so sorry, John. I wanted to do some shopping today, and that is a sure sign of rain.—The Epoch.

During the past season two naturalists, G. W. and E. G. Peckham, have found that wasps remember the locality of their nests for ninety-six hours.

There are in the country nearly 400 colleges, with about 3,000 professors and 35,000 students.

The next session of the Arizona Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the Marina Street M. E. church, Prescott, Ariz. September 25th, 1888. Bishop Thomas Bowman, D.D., L.L.D., will preside. Bishop Bowman resides at St. Louis, and is the senior bishop of the M. E. Church.

The presence of refrigerated dressed beef in Los Angeles is already making itself felt in that city. Prices have declined until shippers are beginning to feel that they have taken a big contract to try to compete with the dressed beef monopoly, and in the meantime the monopolists are said to be putting refrigerated beef down in southern California at a figure which must represent an actual loss, in order to drive out shipments of live stock, when their old tactics of sending the price up out of sight will give the public a taste of what monopolistic greed is.—Hoof & Horn.

HUDSON'S BAY PEOPLE.

Family Life of the Eskimo Who Dwell Near the Great Inland Ocean.

In the summer each family has its own home, but in winter two or more families live together for the sake of increased warmth and economy of fuel. The summer residence is a tent made of sealskins with the hair scraped off, giving much the appearance of yellowish parchment, which is stretched over poles of driftwood arranged in the ordinary cone shape. The door always faces toward the water by whose side they are camped, and at the opposite side of the tent is the bed, composed of moss covered with sealskin. As they sleep with head pointing doorward, they necessarily lie down hill, owing to the natural slope of the land toward the shore. This does not seem either a comfortable or healthy position, but apparently they are none the worse for it. On either side of the doorway is their larder, consisting of exceedingly repulsive looking piles of seal meat and blubber, which give forth an odor that Samson himself, with his hair at its longest, could hardly wrestle with successfully, so overwhelming is its strength.

The winter habitations are made entirely of snow, and are generally built under the sheltering lee of a rock, in the drift that accumulates there. The builders begin by marking out on the snow a circle about fifteen feet in diameter, which represents the inner side of the walls, and with a saw or long bladed knife they cut out blocks of snow, from three to six feet long by a foot thick and high, from inside the circle they have marked; then, placing the blocks around the circle, they carry the walls up spirally (not in tiers), until they meet in a keystone above, at a distance of about nine feet from the excavated level of the floor. The result is, except, of course, as to color, the production of a gigantic bee hive, over the door or in the center of the roof of which is set a big block of fresh water ice to serve the purpose of a window in lighting an interior that, although stainless white at first, is soon blackened by the ever smoking, evil smelling lamps the inmates use.

The furniture of these human hives is very simple, as may be readily supposed. It consists of a bed place or divan along the side of the "igloo," opposite the door, and two fireplaces, one on either hand as you enter. These are made of firmly packed snow, and raised about three feet above the floor, the divan having its outer edge faced with a pole to prevent it from crumbling away when used as a seat in the day time. The beds are made up in the following manner; First, a layer of moss spread over the snow; next, a layer of sealskins; then a layer of bear or deerskins, and finally the sleeping bags, which resemble exaggerated pillow-slips, only that fur takes the place of linen, and the fur is double, so that there may be hair both inside and outside. Into these bags, of which each adult has one, the Eskimo, stripped to the bare buff, creeps for the night, and sleeps very comfortably. Up to the age of 10 the children share their parents' bag; after that they are promoted to having one of their own.

Their fires are nothing more than lamps rudely fashioned out of soapstone, and so arranged as to be self-supplying, a mass of blubber being hung in such close proximity to the flame that the fat is converted into oil, which, dripping into the bowl below, is consumed by means of a moss wick. As the lamp has no chimney, and both oil and wick are of the poorest, the result is the reverse of brilliant, neither light nor heat being obtained in what we would consider a satisfactory quantity. Just above the lamps a sealskin is stretched to prevent the heat thawing the roof away, a precaution that seems hardly necessary, seeing that the ordinary temperature of these snow huts is 27 degs. at the roof and 24 degs. at the level of the beds; in other words, from 5 to 8 degs. below freezing point.

In order to keep out as much cold as possible, the doorways are very low and narrow, a fact which explains the curious phrase with which the hosts speed their parting guests, namely: "Tabourke apernîak in atit"—that is: "Good-by; don't bump your head."—J. Macdonald Oxley in American Magazine.

Preservation of Meat by Sugar.

It results from a special report made to the French minister of agriculture that sugar is an excellent agent for preserving meat, and possesses some advantage over salt. In fact, salt absorbs a portion of the nutritive substances and of the flavor of meat. When an analysis is made of a solution of the salt dissolved by water contained in meat, we find albuminoid bodies, nitrogenous substances, potassa and phosphoric acid. Salt deprives meat of these substances so much the more readily in proportion as it enters the tissues more deeply or acts for a longer time. It then results that the meat, when taken from the saline solution, has lost nutritive elements of genuine importance.

Powdered sugar, on the contrary, being less soluble, produces less liquid. It forms around the meat a solid crust, which removes very little water from it and does not alter its taste. Thus preserved, it suffices to immerse the meat in water before using it. Although this treatment costs a little more than preservation by salt, account must be taken of the final result and of the loss prevented, which offsets the difference in cost between the two preservative agents. We think that navigators might profit by this.—Revue Generale de la Marine Marchande.

Where Quinine Comes From.

The mountains of Peru constitute what might be appropriately called "Quinine land." There the cinchona reaches perfection when it is not disturbed by the axes of the cascarilleros or bark searchers, and there the rich lanceolate leaves of the healing tree reflect the golden beams of a tropical sun. Almost constantly expeditions leave Cuzco and other Peruvian cities in search of the cinchona tree. The most of these are conducted with great secresy, for the discovery of a good group of cinchonas is sure to make the fortune of the leader of the party. Rival discoverers watch one another like hawks. They try to bribe the sepia colored cascarilleros who have sold their services to others, and very often Peruvian gold brings a whole season's preparations and toil to naught.—Philadelphia Times.

A London coroner has raised the question whether a man can cough himself to pieces. A broken rib was found in a deceased lunatic, when medical evidence was brought forward to show that under certain abnormal conditions bones may be broken by muscular efforts, or even by a violent fit of coughing.—Arkansaw Traveler.

London Houses Growing More Modern.

For a long while the London houses never changed their appearance. Now, when a house needs rebuilding, the front of it is apt to be remodeled, not in the staid old style which has prevailed hitherto, but according to modern fashion. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Narrow Escape.

Jones was so awkward the other evening as to sit down on a gentleman's silk hat, crushing it flatter than a pancake.

"And to think," was his comment, "that it might have been the new one I've just bought!"—Judge.

Speed of the Electric Current.

Experiments on the speed of the electric current prove that if a proper conductor could be wound around the globe a signal parting from it at any point of it would return to the starting point in one-half a second.—Chicago Herald.