

ARBITRATION TREATY GENERAL BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED.

An Amendment Adopted Striking Out the Selection of King Oscar of Sweden as Chief Arbitrator—The Treaty's Extent Somewhat Limited.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day concluded its consideration of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and after a session of three hours agreed by an almost unanimous vote to recommend the ratification of the treaty with amendments.

All but two of these amendments are merely verbal. One of the two which are essential strikes out of the clause providing for the selection of King Oscar as umpire, leaving it to the two powers to select an umpire when one shall be considered necessary.

This was agreed upon by the vote of 9 to 1. Senator Gray being the minority. The other important amendment is an addition to Article I of the treaty, reading as follows: "No question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the contracting parties or the relations of either with any other state or power, by the treaty or otherwise, shall be subject to arbitration under this treaty, except by special agreement."

This was agreed to by the unanimous vote of the committee. The six members who voted for the treaty were Messrs. Sherman, Frye, Davis, Cullom, Lodge and Gray, and those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Morgan, Daniel, Cameron and Mills. This vote was on financial rather than on political lines. All of the votes for the treaty were cast by those who had opposed silver in the Senate and in the last campaign while those in opposition, with the possible exception of Mr. Mills, were cast by free silver men.

It is understood that the ratification of the treaty would have a tendency to render this country subservient to Great Britain.

An amendment declaring in explicit terms that the Alaskan boundary question should not be included in the agreement for arbitration was voted down as being unnecessary.

ANOTHER TREATY.

A Commission Will Settle the Alaska-British Columbia Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, at 11 o'clock to-day, signed the convention for the definition by commission of so much of the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions as is marked by the 141st meridian. It will be sent to the senate Monday. It provides a commission of four members. The names are not given, but will be agreed on hereafter. The commission will meet in London or Washington.

HOUSE IN AN UPROAR.

Atlantic and Pacific Bill Causes a Spirited Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The House yesterday witnessed another exciting and somewhat sensational episode. At the end of an acrimonious debate on the conference report on the bill to confer the rights and franchises of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad on the purchasers under the mortgage foreclosure, Mr. Powers of Vermont and Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts exchanged broad-sides.

Mr. Powers defended the conference report against the assaults of a half score of members, led by Mr. Barrett. The latter was particularly severe in his criticisms, charging that a stock jobbing operation was behind the measure. This drew from Mr. Powers a reply in which he charged that Boston was the home of the railroad wreckers, and with keen satire ridiculed the Massachusetts member, and continued that perhaps he was "interested" in his opposition.

Mr. Barrett in responding was very vicious, not only denying absolutely any interest in the bill, but scoring Mr. Powers, who, he said, was on the supreme bench of Vermont when the Central railroad of that state was "wrecked under its decree."

He was not called to order, but Mr. Grout of Vermont twice protested against the attack on the judiciary of his state. The report was rejected by an overwhelming majority—71 to 143—and the conferees were instructed to insist on the House amendments. Just before adjournment Mr. Hardy of Indiana, who was refused unanimous consent to continue a political speech he was making, declared he would retaliate by objecting to every request for unanimous consent for the remainder of the session.

Maine's Governor, a Noted Publisher, and Norman Colman Heard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—When the Senate committee on postoffices and postroads resumed to-day its hearing on the Loud bill, repealing certain provisions of existing law in regard to second class mail matter, Governor Claves of Maine spoke in opposition to the bill, saying that should it become a law it would injuriously affect many people.

Norman J. Colman, ex-secretary of agriculture, antagonized the bill as opposed to the interests of the farmers, especially of the people of the West, who, he would, he said, have to stand the cost in the end. He contended especially for the retention of the sample copy privilege. He characterized the bill as a monopolistic measure and said it was designed to promote the interests of trusts.

X-RAYS ON DUESTROW.

The Brain of the Ex-Millionaire Murderer Photographed for Sanity Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Efforts continue unabated to save Duestrow, the ex-millionaire murderer, from the gallows. Several X-ray photographs have just been taken of him to discover, if possible, any malformation of the brain that might be construed as producing insanity. The photographs were developed and the details of the experiment will be produced before the sheriff's jury which will pass upon the question of his sanity at Union Hill.

CLEVELAND TO DOCTORS.

The President Addresses the New York Academy of Medicine. New York, Feb. 1.—The occasion of the celebration of the semi-centennial of the New York Academy of Medicine at Carnegie hall last night was made auspicious by the presence of President Cleveland, who arrived in this city in the early evening. The President was invited to attend the celebration by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, who is president of the academy and also Mr. Cleveland's private physician.

The feature of the entertainment of the evening was, of course, the address by President Cleveland, which excited considerable merriment and good feeling. Other addresses were made by President Bryant, Dr. S. S. Purple of New York and Dr. Lewis A. Sayre. Mr. Cleveland said in part:

"In confessing that I have no right to even standing room within the inner circle of the profession, I hold boldly and without the least authority determined to speak to you as a representative of the vast army of patients and taxpayers."

"At the outset, I desire to remind you that you owe us much. Though largely in the majority, and with plenty of members to spare, those who are well conducted among us do not vex you with hurtful competition. Instead of making life hard for you by an observance of the laws of health, we assist you by indulging in all sorts of irregularities. We are obedient and submissive to your commands—that is, when we are sick, and we sometimes pay your bills even after a recovery to life, which we are always certain would have resulted without your interference."

"It may be this seems to you an acknowledgment so much your due as to be hardly worth making. You should, however, value it because it is sincerely made by those who were not born yesterday, but who hold in lasting and tender memory the ministrations of the village doctor of fifty years ago, and are now the living monuments of his faithful care. He, too, alleviated suffering and saved a human life. We know that it was not given to him to see the bright lights that now mark the path of medicine and surgery, but you cannot convince us that he groped entirely in the dark. We remember with abhorrence his every-ready lancet and the scars of his blood-letting, found in every household."

"We endure with complacency the recollection of the awful medicine case, containing bottles, powders and pills, which, whatever might be thought of them now, seemed then to be a thought for all emergency—to say nothing of the tooth pulling tools and other shiver-breeding instruments sometimes exposed to view. If he was ignorant of many of the remedies and appliances now in use, he in a large measure supplied the deficiency by hard headed judgment, well observed experience and careful nursing. Besides, it was in his favor that he did not have to bother his head with many of the newly invented and refined diseases that afflict mankind to-day. He thought of the allotted hours for his patients, but was always on duty; and we knew the sound of his gig as it rattled past in the night."

"Your ways are better than his; but we desire you to regard this admission as all the more valuable because it is carved out of our loyalty to our old village doctor, who brought us through the diseases of childhood without a relapse, who saved from death our parents and our brothers and our sisters in many hard combats with illness, and who, when vanquished, was forced to surrender, was present in the last scene to close the eyes of his dying patient and sympathize with those who were present."

WANTS MORE PEOPLE.

France's Decline in Population Alarms the Nation Thoroughly.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The National Alliance for the increase of the population of France, founded by Dr. Bertillon, chief of the municipal statistic department of Paris, in view of the alarming state of the population of France as shown by the recently published census, is discussing a proposal from M. Meline, the France premier, that government scholarships in schools, lyceums and academies shall only be given to members of families with not less than three living children and that all government posts unless requiring special qualifications or favors like tobacco licenses, concessions in the colonies, etc., etc., shall be similarly given and that promotions and allowances be regulated according to the number of children. The proposal is meeting with serious consideration.

Dr. Bertillon, early during the present month, said that the result of the census is simply appalling and that unless a great change for the better should take place France would soon disappear as a great nation. Germany, in 1841, it appears, had about the same population as France, but to-day she is accreted with having 14,000,000 more people. Then again, during the last five years the population of Germany has increased by 3,000,000, while that of France in the same period has increased only 1,250,000. Finally, it is shown that in 1873 the number of young men on the lists for military service was about the same in Germany and France, whereas to-day the number of German conscripts is 450,000, while the French conscripts only number 330,000.

General School Taxation Proposed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30.—The Senate committee on assessment and taxation has recommended for passage Forney's bill to levy a tax of 3 to 5 mills on all taxable personal or real property for the support of the common schools of the state.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The passage by the Nevada Senate of the bill licensing prize fights has given great joy to local sportsmen, and already they have in prospect battles between noted pugilists of all classes. It is contended that the imposition of \$1,000 license on every fight will have a tendency to discourage dishonest men from going into the business of bringing off contests, and that square fights will be assured. It is asserted that Dan Stuart will make his permanent headquarters in Nevada and will from time to time arrange contests between the most noted pugilists of the country.

ARE INTRODUCING BILLS.

Law-Makers of Kansas at Work—Woman Suffrage.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1.—Among the bills introduced in the house this morning were: By Outcalt, to give women the right to vote for Presidential electors; by Henley, to permit the use of convict labor upon Kansas roads, not more than forty nor less than twenty convicts to be employed for such purpose at one place or time, the convicts to be sent to counties upon requisition of county commissioners to the warden of the penitentiary; by Brown of Cowley, to provide for the appointment by the governor of a state board of examiners of railroad telegraphers, to examine all persons engaged as railroad telegraphers and to grant them certificates, the members of the board to receive a salary of \$2,000 per annum; by Mr. Fell, to create township boards of fire commissioners, composed of the township trustee, clerk and treasurer, the boards to cause grass along all public roads to be burned and empowered to levy a tax of not exceeding one mill on a dollar to defray the expense.

THE BOARD OF PARDONS SCORED.

The house indulged in a sharp debate over the state board of pardons. The committee of state affairs had made an adverse report on the bill of Jackson of Harvey to abolish the board. Jackson moved that the bill be referred to the committee of judiciary, and spoke somewhat severely of the committee on state affairs, and declared that the state board of pardons was simply an easy road out of the penitentiary. Fairchild of Kingman said the board was a stench in the nostrils of the people, the laughing stock of lawyers who understood the methods employed to secure recommendations for the release of convicts. He believed the governor might assume the responsibility of pardoning vicious men if such were to be pardoned.

Cobison of Wyandotte said that he was opposed to abolishing the board, but the law should be amended and therefore the bill should be referred to the committee of judiciary. It was so referred.

HOUSE COMMITTEES COMPLETED.

Speaker Street announced the committee on education as follows: D. M. Rothweller, chairman; Kelson, Ernst, Foley, Stover, Irwin and Ury. This completes the list of standing committee clerks were appointed to-day: Congressional apportionment, Robert Lockridge of Clay county; labor, E. W. Majors of Crawford county.

The house committee of printing reported Taylor's bill cutting the fees of state printer. The committee amended the bill by striking out the proposed cut of 10 per cent and inserting 25. As amended its passage was recommended. The house committee of the judiciary has recommended that the pay of court stenographers for transcribing their notes, now ten cents a folio, be reduced to five cents, and that their per diem, now \$5, be reduced to \$4.

NEW RAILROAD BILL.

Walters of Labette Introduces a Sweeping Bill in the House.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1.—Representative Walters of Labette has introduced a general railroad bill in the House. Some of the sections follow: "The board of railroad commissioners heretofore appointed shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected and shall qualify. At the general election of 1897 three members of the board shall be elected, one to hold office one year, one two years and the third three years. Then there shall be one commissioner elected each year. The commissioners shall receive \$2,500 per annum, and shall have power to appoint a secretary, with a salary of \$1,500."

"It shall be unlawful for any railroad, express or freight companies to enter into any pool or combine, or divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such companies or any portion thereof."

"The board is authorized to require annual reports from all companies subject to the provisions of this act, and may demand specific answers to any questions it may ask the companies."

"Any railroad guilty of extortion, or making any unjust discrimination in freight rates shall forfeit and pay to the state not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for the first offense, nor more than \$1,000 for every subsequent offense, to be recovered in a criminal prosecution, and the same amounts to be recovered by civil prosecution for unjust passenger rates."

Eighty Thousand for the University.

TOPEKA, Feb. 1.—The House by a vote of 79 to 1 passed Hackney's bill to make an appropriation of \$80,000 for the current expenses of the State university for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1898, and June 30, 1899.

Bank Wreckers Sentenced.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 1.—In the United States district court to-day Judge Hallett sentenced O. E. Miller, president of the Miller Harris Trust and hard labor for ten years. C. H. Dow to seven years and Sydney E. McClusker to five years. They will be taken to the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

Desperate Men Fight in Jail.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—Charles May and Walter Rice, two prisoners in the county jail, fought to-day and May was stabbed three times and Rice's jaw was broken in two places. May is under sentence of death for the murder of William Burdette at the Sugar Creek church and Rice is charged with burglary.

A Teacher "Kissed Out."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—Miss Charlotte Brown, a teacher in the Stoddard school, attempted to discipline one of the boys of her room yesterday when he struck her a blow with his fist on the jaw, which rendered Miss Brown unconscious for fully forty minutes. She is not seriously injured and will resume her usual duties Monday. She refuses to give the boy's name.

Few Troops Left in Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Col., Feb. 1.—All of the state troops excepting 100 men under the command of Colonel McCoy were withdrawn from Leadville to-day.

A PAIR OF DREAMS.



It is a strange story; but perhaps the less strange because there is not a thread of fiction in the entire fabric. I am thus positive, because I am Marcella Clomas and telling only what happened to myself.

I did not need the evidence of a mirror to convince me that I was handsome. Friends and strangers told me so till I was weary of it, even as the monotony of a song bird may make one weary. That I was young, had affirmation in the thick family Bible with its brazen clasps and well-thumbed leaves. That I was not dull was attested in a diploma from Vassar, a knowledge of French that did not puzzle Frenchmen, music that musicians liked to hear and a literary ability that never brought back more than one out of four of my contributions. In social life I had the rare luck of success without envy, save as those who are less fortunate long to join those who are more so.

But one quick move of fate changed this life of sunshine and brightness. Father failed, and when millionaires fall it seems as though one never could fathom the depths of disaster. To me the one great tragedy of the wreck was the impoverishment of Charley. Of course it is necessary to explain that I mean Charley Truman, for the familiarity of our set does not extend to the reading public. Charley was ruined with his eyes open, but to me that only meant that there was suspense as well as actual suffering without the buoyant influence of hope. He had insisted upon coming to the help of my father though the great risk incurred was made plain as day.

How like physical torture this was to me can be inferred when it is known that Charley and I were engaged. It was not a matter of expediency, but an old-fashioned love match. He made light of the calamity in which we were all involved. But to me it was the saddest reality that could have come into my life. That may account for all that follows, but I have thought over it much more than any one else will do, and am inclined to doubt, My one thought was to restore the fortune that Charley had so generously sacrificed. I invented a score of quixotic schemes, but had the good sense to abandon them because they were quixotic. But I can only plead the perversion of human nature in admitting that I adopted what seemed the most quixotic of them all.

I dreamed that I went to Monte Carlo with a mint of money and lost it all. I had only read of the place, but it was spread out before me as a vivid picture. I saw the esplanade, the cafes, the clean asphalt pavements, the palm trees, the grass plots, the arcade, the Hotel Metropole, the haggard faces of those who wander up the hillside to disappear forever among the foliage, the false cheerfulness of the electric lights, the bright red and black of the tables, even the many-colored metal discs over which the ball of fate danced and skipped as though it brought nothing but happiness into the world. No less graphic were the details of my losing. But after bet was swept into the omnivorous maw of the great gambling Mecca, and the mechanical movement of the insatiable rake seemed to harrow my vitals.

If I had any superstition it was the result of heredity. No old nurse or



WOULD I NOT STOP!

foolish school companion ever sought to impress me with the mysteries that cloud reason until it seeks explanation in the supernatural. I do not even recall ever hearing that dreams go by contraries. Yet I had not thought over that dream for a day before I had an unalterable desire to visit Monte Carlo for the purpose of restoring what my fiance had lost. I would not apply to him or to my father. This was not because of their impaired fortune, but because I could not defend the resolve. I had a family physician to whom I went for funds and who was willing to respond without asking any questions that would have embarrassed me. He went farther and assumed the professional responsibility of sending me abroad, though he could never explain why he thus compromised his conscience.

When I reached what seems to me one of hell's principalities, I felt as one going into battle. All my surroundings were familiar. I passed through the glittering attractions as though they had been a part of my whole life. I could not have delayed to scan the daily papers or to avail myself of the fine stationery that suggested a duty so those left behind. The fever of the gambler was upon me, and yet I knew nothing of gambling. Entering the fatal rooms, I passed the trente-et-quarante table. It might be surer, but it was slower, and I had read as much. My fight was to be a Waterloo, with the role of Napoleon assigned to the bank.

After confidently seating myself I played with an abandon to astonish even the steepled feeders of the tiger. I had no system. No color, no number, no combination was tried as the result of any previous thought or suggestion. I was an automaton with eyes, placing my money as the divinity scatters the scented blossoms. When a goodly heap of gold was in front of me an old Prussian officer made an elaborate apology for addressing the handsome young American, but he had seen so many give back a fortune after winning it. The devilish fascination of its backers. Aside from chances in their favor, infatuation was their chief reliance. Would I not stop while Dame Fortune was so generous?

But I played day and night with the regularity of planetary movement. I won and won till the corps of regulars were following my plays and sharing in my prosperity. When I appeared a seat was given me as though I had a proprietary right, while the poor wretch who had given the place his all was ruthlessly put aside. At the wheel or at the table I seemed to dictate the course of fortune, and I had more than enough to re-establish the two men I loved best.

One morning I awoke with a vivid impression of a dream that gave me a clear title to the little princely and all its belongings. Straightway I came home as nearly as the crow flies as the facilities of steam will permit. I am no more superstitious than before all this happened, and there is nothing uncanny about the little ones that call Charley "papa." I only know what happened.

A Railroad Puzzle.

Between the forty-nine and fifty-five mile posts on the Carolina Central railway there is a piece of track for a distance of nearly six miles that presents a singular condition that so far amounts to an inexplicable mystery. All trains going and coming go to grinding and start a terrible squeaking when they get on this six miles of track. The noise comes from not only one car, but every locomotive, every coach, and every car of whatever kind sets up a grinding as if turning a curve. It is something like the screeching of an ox cart that has no grease on it, and it is made by every truck on a train. The track is perfectly straight, and as there is no curve at all, the cause of the grinding and squeaking has mystified the railway people. Every effort has been made to ascertain the cause of the difficulty. The locomotives have been scrutinized, every rod and every rail has been inspected, every joint has been looked at and every foot of the track has been regreased, but no explanation could be found. It is one of the railway puzzles of the age, and has been going on for twenty years. During that time the crossties and rails have been replaced several times with new ones, but without effect.

The Sultan's Trade.

According to a writer in the Contemporary, the sultan of Turkey never sleeps before dawn for fear of assassins, but sits up reading detective stories. A good French translation of Sherlock Holmes would be quite a boon to him. Of the sultan's intellectual capacity, this illustration is given: "Abdul Hamid is impatient and of a hasty disposition; he cannot brook any hindrance to his intentions or caprices; when he has given an order he does not admit that events can develop otherwise than in conformity with his irade. A grotesque instance of this and one of very frequent occurrence may be cited. When a fire breaks out at Constantinople or in the environs the sultan sends an aide-de-camp with orders to the commandant of the fire-brigade to extinguish it at once. When the fire baffles the efforts of the firemen and spreads, which happens more usually than not, other aides-de-camp arrive in quick succession to announce that 'Efendimiz is angry to find his order is not yet obeyed, and there is an irade that the fire should cease immediately.'

Aliens and the Ballot.

The number of states in which aliens are permitted to vote at elections after having simply declared their intention of becoming citizens has been diminished by one. At a recent election the voters of Minnesota approved a constitutional amendment which repeals the provision conditioning the vote of persons of foreign birth upon a declaration of intention. Hereafter no alien can vote in that state who has not been a resident of the United States for at least five years, and admitted to full citizenship at least three months prior to the election. It is estimated that more than one hundred thousand voters in Minnesota have never been fully naturalized.

Official Scandals at Berlin.

Five German editors have been convicted at Berlin of libelling distinguished officials, and have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment. These sentences and the arrest for perjury of the chief of the political police have occasioned a stir in the German capital, because the evidence goes to show that certain members of the Emperor's official household have conspired to traduce and destroy other officials of whose preference they were jealous. Taken in connection with the Bismarck disclosures, these trials have produced a painful impression as to standards of official rectitude in Germany.

Girls' Ways.

It is a late custom for a girl to invite as many friends to her birthday party as she is years old and an Atchison girl, who will be 27 next Tuesday, will observe it by inviting seventeen girls to tea.—Kansas City Star.

TREE-TOP FISHERY.

Pleasant Place from Which to Fish on a Midsummer Day.

"John, John!" shouted the rosy little wife of my host in central Florida, from the honeysuckle porch. "John, if you're going to have fish for supper it's time to go up the tree!" relates the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Well, now, I've fished for all sorts of fish and in some odd places, but thus far I never climbed into a tree to get them, but I didn't ask any foolish questions. John simply replied over his shoulder, "All right!" and we continued our walk through the frost-blackened orange trees, which were just beginning to recover, those that were alive at all, from the havoc of the preceding winter.

We passed beyond the plantation and through the cool shadows of a "hammock," where cypress and palmetto trees were matted together and a winding creek was bridged with a single log. Somewhere along the path John picked up his rod and a can of bait. Then we came out upon the edge of the bayou. Laze alligators floated at a little distance or stuck their noses out from their mud beds in the rushes, and having satisfied themselves that neither John nor the stranger had a gun they went on dozing serenely. A heron flapped away and rested himself in a convenient tree. A moccasin snake rolled from a dry log into the water. None of these incidents disturbed my friend, who led the way serenely to the foot of a big tree overhanging the still waters of the bayou. Up this tree we walked by a regular series of board steps, and at the top we crept upon a well-fastened platform, thoroughly shaded by the thick drapery of moss pendant from the framework branches; and, thus encoined, John proceeded to business, and in half an hour we had the finny wherewithal for a delicious supper.

John enjoyed and I suppose still enjoys a practical monopoly of fishing in that lake, for no one thereabouts owns a boat, and, anyhow, the alligators don't approve of boats, the shores are too sedge and water too shallow for casting, and "fishing trees" are not found in any considerable number thereabouts. So I borrowed John's primitive tackle and thus earned the right to boast that I had fished, among other methods piscatorial, from a tree-top.

LET THE NEW WOMAN GO!

Rather Than Have No More Comfortable Fat Old Ladies.

When all has been said and done, when the new woman has become an established personage among us, and has advanced in years as well as in wisdom and honor, there will still be one thing for the world to regret and sigh for—we shall have no more fat old ladies, bless 'em! says Scribner's.

For of course the new woman trained from her youth in the most approved and effective methods of physical culture, with all her superior knowledge of how to control bodily conditions, to put off flesh and take it on at will, will never, even in her old age, commit the error of growing stout. So that, when the present generation of old ladies, our mistakes—some might say mishapen—uncles and grandmothers, are laid to rest, there will be nobody left to fill their wide armchairs by the fireside (the new grandmothers will probably be in the gymnasium) and the world will know a want which no superiority of the new woman can satisfy. This loss will not be felt at once; it will steal gradually upon us as the shadow steals over the lawn, and there may even be some in those progressive days "so thin and long and slim of mind" as not to recognize it as a loss at all. But these persons will be the ones who never knew in childhood—for it is upon the children that the loss will fall heaviest—the blessedness of having a stout aunt or grandmother within whose radiance of serenity and good nature they crept as into the sunlight when the world suddenly turned a bleak and cheerless face upon their souls.

Uneducated Mathematical Prodiges.

Zerah Colburn, born in Vermont in 1804, at the age of six was a mathematical prodigy, though he was without even ordinary intelligence in other directions, and was a degenerate, with supernumerary digits on both hands and feet. Tom Fuller, a Virginia "lightning calculator" of the last century, was an illiterate native African of prodigious power of calculation. Asked how many seconds in a year and a half he responded in two minutes, 47,304,000; how many seconds a man had lived who was 70 years 17 days and 12 hours old, he answered in a minute and a half, 2,210,500,800. Dase, an otherwise extremely dull-witted German, was a "mathematical genius," who, for example, multiplied correctly in fifty-four seconds 79,532,853 by 93,758,479.

Paper Cannons.

To add to the number of astonishing things that are made of paper, Krupp, the great German manufacturer of cannons, has lately completed a number of paper field pieces for the use of the German infantry. Their caliber is five centimetres, or a little less than two inches; and the pieces are so light that one soldier can easily carry one. But the resistance is greater than that of a field piece of steel of the same caliber. It is not expected that these paper guns will replace those of steel. They are intended for use in situations where the movement of the field artillery would be impracticable.

John Brown's Daughter in Want.

Mrs. Annie Brown Adams, last surviving child of John Brown, is living in direct want in northern California. Contributions for her relief are asked