

## A RAILROAD HORROR.

FIFTY KILLED AND AS MANY WOUNDED.

A Crowded Excursion Train Run Into by the Reading Express—The Express Plows Clear Through the Excursion Train and Victims are Struck in Every Direction.

### A Horrible Collision.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—A railroad accident, horrible in its details and sickening in its results, occurred last evening just outside of this city, and as a result about 100 persons are either killed or injured.

The Reading railroad express, which left Philadelphia at 5:10 o'clock for Atlantic City, crashed into a Pennsylvania railroad excursion train at the second signal tower, about four miles out from here. The Pennsylvania train was returning to Bridgeton with a party of excursionists from that place, Millville and neighboring towns. It was loaded with passengers, and a rough estimate of the killed and injured at late hour places the number at 100. It is hoped that this is an exaggeration, but the number is undoubtedly more than fifty.

At the second signal tower the tracks of the two roads diagonally cross. The Reading train was given the signal, but it either failed to work or the speed of the express was too great to be checked in time. It caught the excursion train broadside and ploughed through, literally cleaving it in two. The engine of the Reading train was shattered to pieces. Every car was jammed to its fullest capacity.

As soon as the news reached Atlantic City, the utmost consternation prevailed, but the authorities were equal to the emergency. Relief trains were dispatched to the scene, loaded with cots and bearing staffs of surgeons.

As quickly as the bodies were recovered they were carried into the local hospitals and undertakers' shops. A general fire alarm was sounded and the department promptly responded and aided in the heart rending work of digging for the victims. Fear grew into despair and horror as the vigorous work of the relief gangs revealed the awful extent of the disaster.

The first Reading relief train bore into this city twenty-seven mangled corpses, men, women and children. The next train, not an hour later, carried fifteen of the maimed and wounded, and two of these died soon after reaching the city. As train after train plied to the scene of the wreck and came back with its ghastly load, the sanitarium which does duty as the city hospital quickly found its capacity overtaxed. Meanwhile, others of the dead and injured were being carried to the private hospital at Ocean and Pacific avenues.

The excursion train was made up of fifteen cars, the foremost of which was a baggage car. This and the next two coaches caught the full force of the crash, and were utterly demolished. What remained of the third car was tumbled into a ditch at the roadside.

Superintendent L. N. Sweigard of the Philadelphia & Reading Company places the number dead at thirty-seven and the injured at about the same number. He sent a telegram to Philadelphia which said: "There were thirty-seven persons killed, as follows: Twelve women, twenty-one men, two boys and two girls. About the same number injured."

Mrs. Edward Farr, wife of the Reading engineer who was killed, when informed of her husband's tragic end, threw up her hands with a frantic shriek and fell dead at the feet of her informant.

William Thurlow, telegraph operator in the tower house, was arrested and held, pending an inquiry.

It is said that the Reading signal was displayed, and that the whistle of the train was sounded. The Reading has the right of way at the crossing.

The excursion train bore five tribes the Order of Red Men, the Brideton, the Niagara, the Ahwahntonah and the Cohansick, with their wives and children.

## SIMPSON RESENTED.

The Ex-Congressman Aroused by a Gossip's Talk of Hoarding.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 1.—Yesterday afternoon County Attorney John Davis and a party of friends were coming into Wichita on a train when Davis said: "I see Jerry Simpson is accused of receiving bootleg for favoring the nomination of Watson at St. Louis."

Simpson sat a seat in front of the party, but his hair was cut and he wore a new straw hat, and they did not recognize him. He jumped to his feet and confronting the speaker, demanded to know who made such an accusation.

Davis said that the Globe-Democrat did so directly and the Wichita Beacon indirectly and retorted that he wouldn't "put it past him."

"If you were outside of this car you never would say that," was Jerry's hot answer.

### Attorney Pike's Revenge.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1.—Attorney Vinton Pike yesterday brought suit for \$15,000 damages against Dr. Barton Pitts. The suit grew out of the assault made by the doctor on Mr. Pike in his office on July 11. Five attorneys appear in petition as counsel for the plaintiff. The case will be on the docket for the September term of court. The criminal cases against the doctor, for which he is now under bond, will come up in the November term of the criminal court.

### Preacher's School of \$1,300.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—The Rev. John Constantine, an Armenian preacher who is raising funds in this country for his people, was held up by two colored men and a woman in Smoky Row, a tough quarter of this city, at a late hour last night, and robbed of \$1,300 in gold. Constantine had been to a missionary meeting and was on his way to his boarding house when the robbery was committed. He became greatly excited and forgot his English and the robbers had time to get out of the country before he could make the police understand his predicament.

## CARLISLE'S OPINION.

Says the Government Would Not Be Back of Silver Under Free Coinage. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 1.—A statement was widely published by the press a few days ago that President G. L. Green of the Connecticut Life Insurance Company of Hartford, had issued a circular letter to policy holders notifying them that in the event that the government adopted the free coinage of silver the company would be compelled to pay all claims in depreciated silver coin. Mr. F. W. Alsop of this city sent a clipping of this statement to Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, with a request for an expression on the subject. He has received a reply from Mr. Carlisle, which is, in part, as follows:

"In case free coinage of silver should be established in this country, I presume insurance companies and all other institutions would continue to make their payments by checks and drafts on banks as heretofore; but in my opinion the whole volume of our currency would sink at once to the silver basis, and those checks and drafts would be paid in silver dollars or their equivalent, instead of gold or its equivalent, as is now the case.

"I presume no one supposes for a moment that it would be the duty of the government to attempt to keep the standard silver dollar, coined free for private individuals and corporations equal in value to a gold dollar; or, in other words, that it would be the duty of the government to attempt, under a system of free coinage, to maintain the parity of the two metals. The dollars would be coined on private account and delivered to private individuals and corporations as their own property, the government having no interest whatever in them, and being, therefore, under no obligation to sustain them by guaranteeing their value.

"Under our existing system, all silver dollars are coined on account of the government and are issued by the government in payment of its expenditures and other obligations, and it would be an act of bad faith, therefore, to permit them to depreciate. Very truly, JOHN G. CARLISLE."

## CLOUDBURST IN OHIO.

Two Hundred Persons Rendered Homeless by a Torrent of Water.

STUEBENVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 1.—A severe storm, like a cloud burst, occurred west of this city yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock and within a period of thirty minutes a mighty torrent of water had spread desolation along both Farmer's and Fisher's runs in the lower part of this city. No lives were lost, as there were persons along the creeks who saw the water coming down the valley, and ran from house to house warning the people. Everybody fled, many wading knee deep in water from their houses to the hills which line both sides. Two hundred people are homeless as a result of the flood. The damage will aggregate all of \$200,000.

### Mr. Sewall Will Not Resign.

BATH, Me., Aug. 1.—Arthur Sewall, Democratic nominee for Vice President, was interviewed as to the story that he intended to resign in favor of Mr. Watson. He said: "Any man who for a moment entertains such an idea is not worthy of an answer. I do not know whether Bryan will retain a place on the Populist ticket. He will come to Bath with Mrs. Bryan directly after the notification, which will take place in New York. They will make their headquarters at my house while in Maine."

### A Burglar Shot at Emporia, Kan.

EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 1.—A score of burglaries have been committed here the last fortnight. Tuesday night two of the perpetrators entered the bedroom of Captain J. D. Morris, who shot the first. "Oh, God, Jack, I'm shot," said the burglar to his companion, and they retreated, Captain Morris shooting at them as they went. Yesterday morning their course was traced several blocks by blood and then lost.

### Topeka to Have Another Day.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—It is not unlikely that Topeka will have another afternoon Republican paper. The State Journal is not supporting the National Republican ticket, and a delegation of local Republicans, headed by Oscar Swazey, are circulating a petition to Arthur Capper, editor of the Mail and Breze, an orthodox Republican weekly, to get out a daily, the signers pledging their support.

### Queen Victoria May Retire.

LONDON, July 31.—The rumor that Queen Victoria intends to retire in favor of the Prince of Wales is current again to-day and it is added that court circles are troubled about the queen's health. The queen has decided, it is said, to spend her time hereafter at Balmoral or Osborne and to give the Prince and Princess of Wales the use of Buckingham palace and Windsor castle.

### Fired on From Ambush.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 31.—Ludus Johnson and his wife, colored, while on the public road near Augusta, Ark., were fired upon from ambush, the woman being instantly killed and the man fatally wounded. Another negro, with whom Johnson had had trouble, has been arrested on suspicion.

### A Kansas Murderer Caught.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 1.—John Jackson, who deliberately murdered John Smith at Yale, Kan., about a year ago, was caught to-day at Warrior, Ala., and Sheriff Deets of Crawford county left for that place to get him.

### General Manager Frey Boils.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—J. J. Frey, general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad system, a life long Democrat, has bolted the Chicago ticket and will vote for the gold standard this fall. He said to-day: "I have no hesitancy in saying that I am not in favor of the free silver idea. I don't think it would be best for the country. I have been a Democrat all my life and have always voted the Democratic ticket and I am sorry I can't stay with the party this fall. This would be impossible, however, holding the ideas I do."

## AS TO THE REVENUE.

INCREASED RECEIPTS THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Aggregate Receipts Are \$145,830,615, an Increase of \$3,584,551 Over Those of the Preceding Biggest Year—Largest Item of Increase Was in Fruit Spirits—Oleo Tax Is Less.

### Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The commissioner of internal revenue has submitted to Secretary Carlisle a preliminary report of the operations of his bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30. It shows that the receipts aggregated \$145,830,615, an increase of \$3,584,551 over those of the preceding fiscal year. The expenses approximated \$4,044,351 and the percentage of cost of collection was about \$2.70, a reduction of eighteen cents as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

From spirits the receipts were \$80,670,070, an increase of \$807,443. The largest item of increase was from fruit spirits, the receipts of \$1,584,879 being \$488,893 in excess of last year's. Retail liquor taxes were increased \$221,106, rectifiers' taxes, \$49,458, and the wholesale liquor dealers' special taxes, \$46,243. The only decreases noted were trifling.

Tobacco brought in a revenue of \$30,711,629 or \$1,066,721 more than in the preceding year. There was a general increase in all the items under this head, the largest being in cigarettes under three pounds per 1,000 of which the receipts were \$2,921,195 or \$387,493 more than in the preceding year. Chewing and smoking tobacco brought in \$15,250,028, \$329,449 more than in the preceding year; cigars and cheroots over three pounds per 1,000 \$12,713,267, an increase of \$231,800, snuff, \$792,915, an increase of \$103,027.

From fermented liquors there was derived taxes aggregating \$3,784,235, or \$2,148,617 more than during the preceding year. Ale, beers and similar liquors brought in \$33,185,141, an increase of \$6,094,836.

There was a falling off of \$189,778 in the taxes realized from oleomargarine, the revenue from which amounted to \$1,219,432. The decrease was general in all the items under this head, the largest item being \$112,817 in the direct tax on oleomargarine, while retail dealers' taxes shrunk \$57,215 and wholesale dealers' taxes \$26,520.

The miscellaneous receipts decreased \$182,600 during the year, the largest item being \$122,548 in the receipts from playing cards, which were only \$1,829,386.

During the past year 67,039,910 gallons of spirits distilled from other materials than fruit were withdrawn for consumption, a decrease of 7,143,179 gallons as compared with the preceding year. Cigarettes to the number of 4,042,391,640 were drawn out, 714,947,860 more than we consumed during the preceding year. The number of cigars and cheroots withdrawn were 4,267,755,948, an increase of 78,788,538. Chewing and smoking tobacco was taken out to the amount of 26,667,137 pounds, an increase of 5,397,499 pounds.

Illinois returned more internal revenue taxes than any other state, the total collections there being \$31,973,133. New York came next with \$21,620,470, Kentucky third with \$14,903,110, Ohio and Pennsylvania close together with \$11,947,724 and \$11,145,548 respectively. Indiana had \$7,993,164, Missouri \$6,959,915, Maryland \$5,968,595, and Wisconsin \$5,123,077. None of the remaining states reached the 5 million mark.

## WATSON VS. SEWALL.

The Populist Vice Presidential Nominee Declares Himself in His Paper.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 31.—The Hon. Thomas E. Watson is out in a strong editorial in his paper stating his grounds for accepting the nomination for vice president from the Populist national convention. He refers to Mr. Sewall as an individual of standing and a free silver Democrat, but adopts the argument elaborated on at St. Louis, that the nomination of a Populist for second place was necessary to preserve the autonomy of the Populist organization, especially in the South.

The editorial is accepted not only as a letter of acceptance, but also an official ultimatum that propositions for withdrawal will not be considered by Mr. Watson or the Populists, and that the case now rests with Mr. Sewall.

It virtually demands the withdrawal of the Democratic candidate for Vice President. Throughout the editorial insinuations are made, and where it seems to analyze the situation it develops the fact that Mr. Watson is making a strong demand for his immediate recognition as Bryan's running mate.

## ELOPED WITH AN INDIAN.

Seventeen Year-Old Missouri Girl Runs Away With a Half-Breed.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., July 31.—Kittie Sykes, the 17-year-old daughter of James Sykes, a prominent farmer living north of Warrensburg, eloped last night with Wise Ward, a half-breed Chickasaw Indian. Some weeks ago a family named Ward, consisting of husband and wife, daughter and three sons, arrived in Warrensburg and camped just north of town. The old lady is a full-blood Chickasaw, and claimed to be a fortune teller and Indian doctor. She picked her trade successfully, but the rest of the family were worthless. Wise Ward, one of the young men, made love to Kittie Sykes, with such success, that he finally induced her to leave a good home and go with him.

### Preparing for Kansas Populists.

AMENEX, Kan., July 31.—A large warehouse has been remodeled as a wigwag for the Populist State convention next week. It will seat 2,000 people. Sleeping arrangements have been made for 1,500 and churches will feed the crowds. A large number of delegates are expected to come in wagons and camp out in groves near the town. T. M. Patterson of Colorado will be the principal orator of the occasion. The Free Silver party is arranging for a demonstration the night before the convention in the interest of Ed Little's candidacy for Congressman at large.

## THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Populists Reading the Riot Act to the Democrats.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 31.—General James H. Weaver of Iowa was in conference much of yesterday with the Populist leaders with reference to the State election to be held next Monday. It was agreed that if a fair election is had, the Populist-Republican fusion State ticket will win, and it was decided to give the Democratic managers to understand that unless an absolutely fair election is had the Populists in this State will not support Bryan in November, but will fuse with the Republicans and cast their ballots for McKinley in order to rebuke, as they say, dishonest election methods. General Weaver telegraphed National Chairman Jones of the Democratic committee to come here at once and use his efforts to see fair play for the Goodwin ticket, in order to hold the Alabama Populists in line for Bryan. Populist leaders confidently expect that Senator Jones will come. They assert that while the success of silver is greatly to be desired, honest elections must first be had. In the event that the Populists are satisfied with the result Monday, they will then demand the removal from the state Democratic elector ticket of the several gold standard electors as the further price of Populist support of that ticket. Meanwhile General Weaver says he will also direct his efforts to directing the election of silver men, in order to insure the choice of a silver senator. Some very interesting developments are looked for during the next few days, and the outcome is bound to have an important bearing upon the Populists in the state toward the Bryan ticket.

## COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

State Central Committee Declares for the Republican Nominees.

DENVER, Col., July 31.—By a vote of 45 to 35 the Republican state central committee adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that this committee shall take such steps as are necessary to place before the people of the state of Colorado for their suffrages in November a straight Republican ticket, headed by Republican electors who will cast their votes, if opportunity offers, for McKinley and Hobart."

The meeting of the committee was in many respects the most exciting that body has ever held.

The committee at a night session decided to hold the state convention at Colorado Springs on September 30.

After the meeting of the committee, the Bryan faction circulated a petition for a call for another meeting. They claim that a majority of the actual members of the state central committee are with them and that the meeting was packed, alleging that of the 86 delegates represented 46 were by proxy in the hands of Denver and Colorado Springs politicians. The Bryan men further allege that it is the plan of the McKinley men to nominate Senator Wolcott for governor.

## A BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Thirty Leavenworth Prisoners Attempt to Escape and Three Are Shot.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 30.—While a gang of thirty prisoners from the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth were being worked on the prison farm last evening, a mutiny broke out among them. At a signal from George East, an Indian Territory desperado, the men broke for a cornfield. The guards commenced firing with shotguns, and all the prisoners but three surrendered. East was shot six times before he gave up. He was fatally wounded. Sam Mills and S. Dove were also badly, but not fatally, wounded before they were run down. When the bloody prisoners were run into the pen yard, where 200 convicts were breaking rock, there was an ugly demonstration and a second attempt at mutiny. The guards were about to fire into the convicts, when Vardon French appeared, and, by coolness and firmness, quieted everything down. The wounded men were placed in the Fort Leavenworth hospital.

## COLONEL BURNES DEAD.

St. Joseph's Well-Known Financier Passes Away—Ill for Several Weeks.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 31.—Colonel Calvin Fletcher Burnes, president of the National Bank of St. Joseph, and one of the leading financiers of the state, died at his suburban home, Ayr Lawn, at 4:10 yesterday afternoon after an illness of three weeks. He was stricken with dysentery at that time, and a few days ago was able to be about, but a relapse occurred which terminated fatally.

Colonel Burnes leaves a wife and one daughter. Prior to the death of his brother, D. D. Burnes, he and James N. Burnes formed a compact whereby all property was to be held in common and all children of the brothers were to be provided for equally. At present the Burnes estate, as it is known, is worth \$5,000,000.

### A Striker Must Hang.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—S. D. Worden, the railroad striker charged with wrecking the railway bridge near Sacramento two years ago and thereby causing the death of Engineer Clark and three United States soldiers, must hang. The supreme court yesterday handed down a decision in which it affirmed the judgment of the superior court, where Worden was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to hang.

### Gorman Will Advise Jones Privately.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Senator Gorman has agreed to give to Senator Jones the benefit of his counsel and advice. He does not, however, it is understood, desire any official connection with the committee, but if the headquarters are located here he will be constantly in close touch with the work as it progresses.

### Fiftiethers Again Warned.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The President has issued a proclamation dated July 27 again commanding citizens to observe neutrality towards Cuba.

## PEST OF THE STATE.

VORACIOUS MOTH IS STUBBORNLY TENACIOUS OF LIFE.

Fought at an Expense of \$500,000, Yet Still Destroying—Work of Extermination Will Be Regularly and Vigorously Inaugurated.



THE committee appointed by the Massachusetts state board of agriculture to carry on a war of extermination against the gypsy moth has submitted an interesting report of its operations for the last two years, says the New York Journal. The work is in two parts, the first prepared by Edward H. Furbush, and the second by Charles H. Fernald. Mr. Furbush is the field director in charge of the work of destroying the moths and their caterpillars and eggs, and Mr. Fernald is the professor of zoology in the Massachusetts Agricultural college, and entomologist of the state board of agriculture and the Hatch experimental station.

In Europe the gypsy moth and its destructiveness are well known over a considerable area, but fortunately for this country it never has obtained a foothold here outside of a limited district in Massachusetts, and there at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars bids fair soon to exterminate it on this side of the ocean. Its introduction into this country is believed to have been due to the accidental escape of insects which were brought here for experiments by a naturalist in 1868 or 1869.

At that time Leopold Trouvelot, an artist and naturalist and astronomer, from Paris, was living near Glenwood, Medford, just outside Boston. He was experimenting in raising silk from America's native silk worms, and he introduced a member of European species of silk-spinning worms also. Among these were some gypsy moth eggs. Mr. Trouvelot, being aware of the dangerous nature of the moth, gave notice of the escape, but it was not until 20 years after that the people of Medford realized what a pest was among them. Its ravages had been noticed before in isolated spots, but had been attributed to some kind of native insect.

In 1889 the caterpillars appeared in such numbers in Glenwood and in parts of Medford that they stripped the trees of foliage, and armies of them were seen marching together to new fields for food. In June and July of that year they were so numerous that boys slid on the sidewalks over their crushed bodies, and nobody could venture outdoors without getting covered with the worms, which dropped from the trees. After public attention had been directed to them thus they were recognized. It was found that they had spread into thirty townships. In each place they were found in isolated colonies. The spreading of the pest is supposed to have been accomplished mostly through the agency of man, the worms or eggs being carried from place to place on fruit and along the lines of railroads or carriage roads.

Wherever the worms appeared in numbers they ate everything that was green except the leaves of the horse chestnut trees and grass. A large part of the population of Medford turned out to fight the plague, and in the evenings, when the men came home from work, bonfires could be seen in many parts of the town where caterpillars were being burned. The people of Medford set men to work at the town's expense to destroy the moth, and finally they appealed to the state legislature for help. The state appropriated \$25,000 in 1890, and a commission was appointed to do the work. They sprayed infested trees with Paris green, cut and burned trees and bushes in other places, and killed the clustered worms on other trees with kerosene torches, but their efforts were comparatively puny, for it was soon learned that fifty square miles of land had been infested.

In 1891 the work was put into the hands of the state board of agriculture and \$50,000 was appropriated. In 1892, \$75,000 was appropriated and the work was carried on over a more extended area. The appropriation was increased to \$100,000 in 1893, and the total sum which had been expended in fighting this insect up to January 1, 1894, was nearly \$250,000.

Another \$100,000 was appropriated in 1894, and \$150,000 in 1895, so that up to the beginning of this year the gypsy moth had cost the state half a million dollars directly, besides all the damage it had done in infested districts. In looking at the pictures of the gypsy moth in its various stages of life and at specimens of both sexes, nobody would suspect that they had any relationship except between them.

### Small Talk.

"Don't you love, Miss Everyday, to sit in the house on a stormy night and hear the dreamy pattering of the rain on the roof?"

"Yes, indeed I do, Mr. Mush. It is so much pleasanter than to sit outside in it."—New York World.

The eye of a cat, like that of the horse, is provided with a false eyelid, which may be moved independently of the outer or true lid. It is often employed by a cat when obliged to face a very bright light, and is believed to act as a shade.

## INVENTIONS BY WOMEN.

Their Ideas Remarkable for Their Practical Character.

Forty-five hundred patents have been granted to women up to date, says the New York Journal. One of the most notable of women's inventions is a deep-sea telescope. With its aid the bottom of the ocean may be examined. It has a lamp attachment which lights up the depths so that wrecks and other obstructions may be plainly seen. It is also very useful to divers. Women have invented innumerable devices to enhance beauty. The most ambitious of all these patents is one that is supposed to restore general facial symmetry. Mrs. B., whose idea this is, says that the device is intended to be used by persons whose faces are misshapen or who have not pretty mouths. It consists of a spring or springs that can be attached to or connected with the teeth. Each spring should press against the part of the face that is out of shape. It can easily be seen that if this were used habitually, the part of the lips or cheek pressed in would in course of time assume the shape of the object pressing it. Another beautifier, which owes its origin to Mrs. B., is the ear holder. This device is intended to hold the ears which lop forward or stand out close to the side of the head. It consists merely of two pieces of thin, flat steel, reaching from the tip of one ear over the head to the tip of the other ear. These are held together by a loop and are arranged so that they can be lengthened or shortened to suit the head of the wearer. They are attached to the ears by spring clasps. One fair inventor has designed a nose improver. This device consists of a metal shell the exact size and shape of the nose desired. The nose to be treated should be well bathed and then rubbed with olive oil or glycerine until soft. The improver is then fastened on and the wearer goes to bed. In the morning it is taken off and the nose is well bathed in warm water. It will probably make the organ very sore, but then what will one not stand for the sake of beauty. It is claimed by the inventor that in this way a nose may be made to assume any shape that suits the owner. Women have naturally devoted a large share of their ideas to contrivances for saving trouble in the household. Among these are a smoothing-iron that heats itself, a trap for bedbugs, a fish-scaler, a step-ladder that is an ironing board in disguise, a sofa that can be turned into a bathtub, a pair of scissors and tape-measure combined, a perspiration-proof skirt and a folding soap dish. Innumerable patents have been granted for mechanical dish-washers. The best of these contrivances was invented by a woman in Shelbyville, Ill. The dishes are put into a crate of wire and hot water supplied by a boiler is made to pour upon them from a perforated pipe. The crate is arranged with racks for the dishes, knives, forks and spoons, so that they cannot jostle about, although kept oscillating all the time. The water is so hot that it washes the dishes clean and finally goes off in vapor, leaving the dishes dry. Women have devised many improvements for sewing machines. These include a needle that does not have to be threaded and a device which renders it possible to thread the needle while the machine is running. One woman inventor has devised a motor for running sewing machines. A woman has devised a pocket spittoon. This interesting article is designed to prevent the objectionable habit of indiscriminate expectoration. Another woman's invention is a mustache spoon. This is intended to keep that masculine ornament, so dear to the heart of its possessor, out of the soup. A "pantaloen tree" for keeping trousers in shape was originated by a woman. A new sort of dinner pail, which is also a dark lantern for the use of laboring men who are detained after dark at their work, is a feminine invention.

### New Mummifying Process.

The London Lancet reports the invention by Sig. Carlo Verconelli of a process by which a dead body is hermetically sealed in a coffin from the walls of which certain chemical exhalations are slowly and continuously liberated. The gases and moisture given off as the result of decomposition are thereby counteracted and absorbed and the body is gradually transformed into the mummified state, being perfectly dry and retaining every feature as in life. The dead body of a child reduced to this condition is on view in Milan. The head, body and limbs of the child are admirably preserved in their natural relief, the hair is blonde as in life and a look of repose characterizes the ensemble, though the complexion of the body is of that yellowish copper color peculiar to mummies.

### CURIOUS FACTS.

The mole is not blind, as many persons suppose. Its eye is hardly larger than a pinhead, and is carefully protected from dust and dirt by means of enclosing hairs.

No parental care ever fails to the lot of a single member of the insect tribe. In general, the eggs of an insect are destined to be hatched long after the parents are dead.

The elephant is commonly supposed to be a slow, clumsy fellow, but when excited or frightened can attain a speed of twenty miles an hour and can keep it up half a day.

People who are susceptible to the cold should make a point of wearing loose clothing in cold weather. Loose garments are always warmer than tight-fitting ones, not only because they allow room for circulation, but also because they permit a layer of air between the skin and the outside cold.