

TEN DIE IN RACE WAR.

Negroes Are Run Down by Mob of Whites for Plotting Revenge.

A war of extermination is on between the whites and negroes in Little River County in the extreme southwest corner of Arkansas, and seven of the latter are known to be dead. Many other negroes are missing.

The wholesale lynching is the result of the murder of James A. Stockton, a planter, last Saturday by a big negro called "General" Duckett. After hiding for some time Duckett gave himself up and was being taken toward Richmond, the county seat, when he was taken by a mob and lynched. He confessed to a carefully laid plan by the negroes to precipitate a race war, and told of many whites who were marked for execution. It was learned from Duckett that there were twenty-three negroes in the plot, and their names were given. Several parties of white men started out to execute speedy vengeance on the plotters. The negroes became panic-stricken and fled in all directions.

Willis Boyd, C. C. Reed and Minor Wilson, three negroes, were taken from an officer and lynched near Silver City, in Yazoo County, Miss. They were the ring-leaders in a race encounter at the Mid-night plantation. After being shot to death their bodies were cut down and thrown into the Yazoo river.

FEAR WAR IN SAMOA.

Differences of Three Powers Have Reached an Acute Stage.

Differences between the three powers in control at Samoa have reached such an acute stage that repudiation of the Berlin treaty is more than probable. Despite the unanimous testimony of the representatives of the United States and Great Britain, the German Government continues to uphold the course of Consul Rose at Apia. If the present agreement is overthrown there is little likelihood of a new understanding and the islands will be at the mercy of whichever party can muster the greatest strength.

Recent events at Apia have made the strain more dangerous. Admiral Kautz, with the approval of the British authorities, has sustained the actions of Chief Justice Chambers. The American naval commander called a meeting of all officials for March 17, and although no news has been received since that date, many express the fear that serious results followed the conference. Should this be the case the Germans will undoubtedly attempt to hold the Americans responsible for the Berlin treaty being that unanimous action is necessary under the treaty provisions.

AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

Bradstreet's Shows Changes During the Past Week.

Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's indicate the following changes in the available supply of grain last Saturday, as compared with the preceding Saturday:

Wheat—	Bushels.
United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, increase.....	17,000
Liverpool Corn, Trade News, about for and in Europe, increase.....	300,000

Total supply, increase.....317,000
Corn, United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, increase.....330,000
Oats, United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, increase.....567,000
Among the more important decreases reported to Bradstreet's not given in the official visible supply statement are those of 292,000 bushels at Galveston and 200,000 bushels at Northwestern interior elevators. The principal increases are those of 174,000 bushels at Ontario and Manitoba storage points. The aggregate stock of wheat held at Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, and Seattle, Wash., decreased 277,000 bushels during the week.

TESTIMONY IS CUMULATIVE.

Board of Inquiry Goes Back to New York with Interesting Information.

The members of the Government inquiry finished their labors in Chicago and left for New York. The testimony of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt will be received, after which the court will proceed to Governor's Island. The evidence brought forth on their last day in Chicago was largely cumulative in its character, consisting mainly of criticisms of the canned beef and refrigerator beef from soldiers who ate it and watched its effects in Cuba and Porto Rico. David Fleischmann, a bellboy in the Morrison hotel, told of a visit to the stock yards in company of an unknown man whose purpose he supposed to be an experiment in the matter of preserving beef by chemical treatment. Clark Marshall, the provision specialist, whose testimony was expected to be sensational, threw no additional light on the question, his evidence being principally the expression of opinion that canned beef as now put on the market is totally unfit for human food.

A panic reigned in the hotel immediately. Guests ran into the lobbies screaming for assistance, and waiters sought places of safety on the second floor. The assailant started to leave the room by the entrance to the lobby, but was confronted by the head waiter and chief clerk. He was led unresisting to the private office of the Annex, and taken into custody.

WOMEN PERISH IN A FIRE.

Blaze in an Omaha Business Block Deals Death and Injuries.

As a result of what was at first said to be an explosion of a gasoline stove nearly two score women were imprisoned in the third story of the Patterson block at Omaha. Thirteen of the women leaped to the stone pavement below. One was killed instantly and all the others more or less seriously injured, and a number are expected to die. The plight of the victims was witnessed by thousands of people, who were unable to render aid. The women were forced to jump or be burned to death.

The victims are all members of the women's branch of the Royal Neighbors and of the Macabees, and at the time the fire broke out were in session in Labor Temple, which occupies the top story of the building. The explosion occurred in a closet under the stairway leading to the room occupied by the women, and from the first their escape from that direction was cut off. A fire escape was available on the opposite side of the building, but the only woman who had presence of mind sufficient to reach that point was Mrs. Brosius, and she fainted from excitement the moment she reached the ladder and dropped the full distance.

The victims are all more or less prominent, most of them being members of the Knights of the Macabees, as well as the other orders. They were in the lodge room at their secret work when cries from the street attracted their attention.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The President has approved the plans of Adj. Gen. Corbin for the reorganization of the army.

On rainy days Gov. Roosevelt still dons the old sombrero which he wore at Santiago and San Juan.

Manufacturers at Bangor, Me., are sending canoes of birch bark and canvas to China, Japan and Palestine.

Cuban newspapers urge the natives to turn banditti because the United States is giving the island an economical government.

TO HURRY VOLUNTEERS HOME.

Plans to Get Them Away from Cuba by April 25.

Adjutant General Corbin has undertaken to get all the volunteers out of Cuba by April 25, and arrangements are now being perfected with that end in view. This is fully two weeks within the limit of May 10 set by the President before he left for the South. The proportions of the undertaking may be realized when it is remembered that twenty-three regiments must be transported by sea to United States ports within a month.

AN ANCIENT PROVERB REVERSED.

The \$3,000,000 Bird in the Bush Is Worth to Gomez More than the Bird of Uncertain Value in Hand.



WEALTHY CHICAGOAN SHOT.

Affray Takes Place in the Cafe of the Auditorium Annex.

In a crowded dining room of the Auditorium Annex in Chicago, where there were nearly 100 guests, most of them women, H. H. Hammond shot John T. Shayne Tuesday afternoon. Three shots were fired, two of which took effect. Hammond made no attempt to escape, but surrendered to the house detective and was locked up. Both men are well known in Chicago. Shayne being the head of the firm of John T. Shayne & Co., furriers. Hammond is a merchant tailor at 189 Wash. avenue.

Jealousy of a peculiar nature was the passion that led Harry Hammond to wreak vengeance on John T. Shayne. Mr. Shayne was dining with the divorced wife of Hammond and two other ladies. Since her divorce Mrs. Hammond had been receiving the attentions of Shayne, who is a widower, and it was alleged they were soon to be married. It is not apparent that Hammond grieved over the loss of his wife by divorce; in fact, he made no effort to prevent her securing one.

At the commencement of the shooting the ladies with Mr. Shayne fled to the palm gallery at the end of the room. Mrs.



JOHN T. SHAYNE.

Hammond had seemed to fear trouble on observing Hammond enter the cafe, and had cautioned her companions not to speak to him. After the first shot the victim of Hammond's rage dropped under the table.

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WINTER WHEAT IS DAMAGED.

Peculiar Weather Conditions Are Responsible for This.

That the winter wheat sown last fall under the most favorable condition has been seriously damaged by the peculiar weather conditions which have prevailed is shown by reports from all the winter wheat producing States. The estimates as to the damage vary in a marked degree, some States reporting almost a total loss, while others report that the crop will be of fair size, but of a poor quality.

Ohio, judging from the reports, appears to have suffered less than other States, while the conditions in Illinois are unfavorable, to say the least. Favorable weather from now on may change all this, however. Apprehension, rather than serious damage, has been caused on the Pacific coast by lack of moisture, but it is believed that at the proper time the West will come forward with her regular crop.

Winter wheat was sown last fall under very generally favorable conditions. There was abundant moisture over the whole belt, with excess in but limited districts. Opportunity for carefully preparing the seed bed was ample and the crop went into the ground in excellent shape. The only complaint came from some districts in the central valleys, where there was an excess of moisture, which delayed seeding and finally resulted in the seed going into a soil that was too wet at a date later than is considered desirable.

On the Pacific coast seeding was delayed by the absence of the usual fall and early winter rains. To this review of the general character of the season little can be added in the way of definite statement of the actual effect on the crop. Apparently all conditions have been favorable to serious and widespread injury, and that such has been the result is the opinion of at least three-fourths of the local observers upon whose data this series of crop reviews is based.

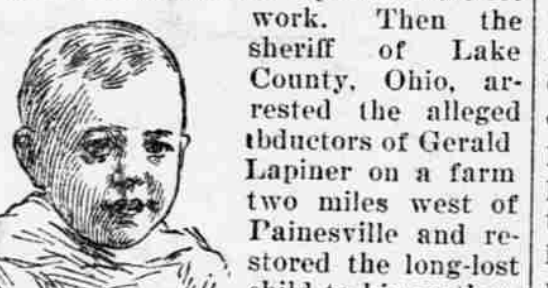
Go Bang, a wire-haired fox terrier, the property of a prominent New Yorker, enjoys the distinction of carrying on his life the highest insurance a dog ever had. He may take additional pride that the premium paid is unprecedented. So valuable is Go Bang that when an insurance company demanded \$500 for a \$3,000 policy for a year the owner paid it without a murmur.

The Canadian Government has decided to construct a telegraph line to connect the Yukon territory with British Columbia.

GERALD LAPINER FOUND.

Kidnaped Child Imprisoned in an Ohio Farmhouse.

A clever country girl solved the mystery. Chicago police were quick to take her advice after almost a year's fruitless work. Then the sheriff of Lake County, Ohio, arrested the alleged abductors of Gerald Lapiner on a farm two miles west of Painesville and restored the long-lost child to his mother.



GERALD LAPINER.

The boy had been kept carefully locked up for ten months in a little out-of-the-way farm house. No motive has been discovered yet to have induced the woman to lure the child from his home, 4835 Prairie avenue, Chicago, last Memorial Day.

Louis Lapiner and his wife, after offering rewards and following clues all over the lake States, had almost given up hope of ever finding the youngest of their three boys. It seemed a "Charley Ross case No. 2." Detectives all over the country abandoned the chase, and little Gerald, once so prominent because of his strange disappearance, had been well-nigh forgotten.

The real discoverer of the lost child was Miss O. C. Ferris. Miss Ferris saw the child by accident as she passed the window of the farm house kitchen. He was tied to the table, crying lustily. As no one came to his relief she knocked at the door until she convinced herself no one else was in the house. Then she tried to open the door, but it was locked. All the windows were bolted, an unusual thing in that part of the country.

Next day she set inquiries afoot and found that an old man and a mysterious woman had gone to live in the farm house months before. Her instinct told her it was a case of kidnaping. She went home and racked her brain to think of some case of abduction she had read about in the newspapers. The only one she could remember was that of little Gerald Lapiner. She sought her brother and they wrote to Chicago, and baby Lapiner was found.

THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN.

Back-Handed Ways of Doing Things in Japan.

E. H. House used to live in Japan, and in the St. Nicholas he mentions some of the peculiar customs of that island at the antipodes.

"Were you upside down, uncle, when you lived there?" demanded Dick. "I was like everybody else in that region, Dick. When I stood up my feet were turned toward the earth's center, and you might call my position upside down, if you compared it with the way in which we are standing here. But that was only my bodily attitude. I did not follow all the Eastern ideas that were contrary to my experience. If I went riding, I did not beautify my steed by putting on his tail and ears bags of bright-colored brocade, such as are hanging in yonder corner; nor did I mount from the right side of the horse, which was formerly considered the proper way in Japan. The ordinary lanterns and umbrellas of that country are made of paper, like those you see in this room; but I preferred glass for the one, and silk for the other—though I can't tell exactly why. When I rowed my boat on the river, I pulled the oars, instead of pushing them, with a peculiar twist, as the Japanese do. If I happened to sneeze, I did not feel bound to tap myself on the shoulder immediately after, which is the invariable rule among them. In celebrating the Fourth of July I set off my rockets and Roman candles at night, though in that country daylight is considered more suitable for fireworks—as it also is for theatrical performances. In building me a house, the workmen began with the foundation, not with the roof."

HAS HER MONEY LAUUNDERED.

"The demand for new bills for shopping is on the increase among women," said a local bank teller, "and is getting to be a nuisance. A great many women won't handle any currency that is not absolutely fresh and crisp, and in the North all the banks that make a specialty of catering to women's custom keep a supply constantly on hand for that particular purpose. Sometimes the bills are hard to get, especially those of certain denominations, and gold is unpopular on account of the danger of confusing the \$2.50 coin with a bright penny."

"It is not generally known, but bills can be washed and ironed as easily as a pocket handkerchief. A wealthy woman of my acquaintance has all her money laundered before she uses it. She turns the notes over to her maid, who washes them thoroughly in hot water with ordinary soap suds and spreads them out on a table to dry. Then she dampens them slightly and presses them with a medium hot smoothing iron. If the bill is not frayed this process will make it as bright

POWER THAT IS NEGLECTED.

Steam Supplants Wind and Water as Power for Mechanical Application.

There was a time in human existence when the power which either the wind or flowing water or animal force furnished ground the wheat into flour which made all the bread consumed for human support and gave impulse to such rude mechanical appliances as were employed in the manufacture of such fabrics and utensils as were then necessary for man's comfort. That was prior to the age of steam; and we do not require to go back many generations to reach that point in human history. In many European countries wind and water still constitute the chief sources of power for mechanical application. Switzerland and Holland have no other natural source of power, as both are destitute of fuel. The former has always used the rapid descent of its Alpine streams as the motive power of the old-fashioned, but picturesque, water wheels, which formerly drove the machinery of its various industries. Now the same drainage is being utilized more completely in another way for the generation of electric power, that may be transmitted for use to points where it is impossible to convey any other form of motive power.

Through this evolution in the production of motive power from the Alpine streams the ascent of the Jungfrau—one of the highest and most inaccessible peaks of the Swiss Alps—by mechanical means, has been made possible; and, in the course of a few years, the tourist in Switzerland will be able to reach the summit of the mountain in a comfortable railroad car propelled by power created by the force of flowing water at a point in the valley many thousands of feet below the elevation of the peak. Thus this little land, which derives immense revenues from mountain sightseers and healthseekers, has been able through one of the cheapest and commonest forces in nature to overcome, among other things, the perils of Alpine climbing, and make it possible for all who can afford to pay the cost of transportation to ascend into the high altitudes reached by its more elevated mountain peaks.

The little kingdom of Holland, which has recently been much in evidence in the public mind, through the coronation of the young queen, Wilhelmina, and which embraces an acreage of something like 116,000 acres, was created and has since been preserved from inundation solely through the agency of the wind, which sweeps over its shores and keeps the appliances used in lifting the water from its drainage canals in constant motion. If the plan of reclaiming the Zuyder Zee from the sea is carried out—a plan which Dutch engineers have declared to be feasible and one which will add a large area of arable land to the kingdom—the motive power generated by wind will constitute an important factor in making a success of the enterprise.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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and crisp as when it first left the treasury. It is astonishing how dirty money gets. If one could see the water in which a dozen commonly circulated bills were washed it would give them a permanent aversion to the trade of teller."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

MISS SELDEN'S FROG FARM.

When She Made \$1,500 the First Season Neighbors Quit Laughing.

One of the sights of Friendship, N. J., is the frog farm of Miss Mona Selden. Miss Selden was a school teacher in New York a few years ago. Ill health forced her to resign and caused her to take up a unique occupation. Miss Selden visited a market one day and saw dozens of frogs' legs on sale. She found they were high-priced and immediately got the idea that she could make money raising frogs.

The country around Friendship is dotted with marshes and small ponds that during the spring and summer are full of frogs of all sizes. This land was considered of little value, and when Miss Selden offered one of the owners \$2 an acre for twenty acres of the wettest and boggiest of it, he jumped at the chance to sell.

The first thing Miss Selden did to her property was to fence it in, and when her purpose became known to the neighbors they sat in the village stores at night and cracked jokes at her expense.

It was late in the season when Miss Selden finished the job of fencing, and she spent the winter in reading everything she could get hold of that told about frogs, and when she wasn't reading she was out in a barn shooting at a mark with a target rifle. When spring came and the frog season opened the former school teacher could hit a bullseye at sixty paces, and she went to shooting frogs on her preserves and shipping them to New York. The first season she cleared \$1,500.

Then those who had laughed at her went to shooting frogs and sold them to her, while she shipped them to New York at a nice profit. That was five years ago. She has since made from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year in the business.—New York Herald.

HUSTLING TIMES.

People Who Keep a Lookout After Those Gone Before.

Few persons probably realize how much business is transacted in connection with those who have gone to their final rest. It would seem the proper thing that Nirvana should come with death, so far as business with the dead person is concerned. But it is not so, and never has been. Yet in these modern times of competition and the evolving of schemes to make money death sets in motion machinery of business that awaits the visit of the pale rider to give it impetus. The records of the Probate Court are the source of information for the agents of various enterprises. The solicitors of bond companies, ready to become surety for executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, watch those records. Employers of legal advertising mediums pore over them to get the names of attorneys, appointees of the court, and seek them to solicit the advertising that must be done under the law. But strangest of all to seek that source of information is the maker of grave-stones. Yes, an agent is at work in that direction, and it is related that he gets considerable business. He makes note of the attorney and administrator, the names of the widow or bereaved husband or children, and in due time seeks them and solicits their trade. With his catalogue of his business he shows what can be furnished to perpetuate the memory of the loved one who has paid the debt of nature.

CHARCOAL.

Black Lead and Diamonds Have the Same Chemical Properties.

With the single exception of the yellow metal—gold—there is probably nothing in nature around which human interest centers itself more strongly than around diamonds. The scientist, however, in spite of the fact that specimens to operate upon cost \$25 per grain, regards the sparkling crystals of carbon with critical eyes, and in his laboratory, in the cause of science, he experiments with these brilliant objects with just as much interest as if they were so many crystals of common salt, sulphur or alum. No one would suppose, judging from their outward appearance or physical properties, that a lump of charcoal, a piece of black lead and a diamond had any relation to each other, and yet it has been proved beyond dispute that their chemical constitution is identical. They are simply three distinct modifications of the non-metallic element, carbon. To prove this relationship many queer experiments have been made with these valuable crystals. They have been burnt both in the air and in oxygen gas, the resulting carbonic acid gas being carefully collected and weighed. The favorite experiment for proving the constitution of the diamond is to place a weighed quantity in a small platinum saucer, which is inserted in the porcelain tube of a specially constructed miniature furnace. The tube is heated strongly, and a stream of oxygen gas is allowed to pass through it, the products of the combustion of the diamond being collected in bulbs of caustic potash. The diamond disappears, but the potash bulbs increase, correspondingly in weight by the absorption of the resulting carbonic acid.

SOMETHING ABOUT FLOWER ODORS.

My perfumer tells me that musk is to many constitutions slow poison—hence the danger of cheap perfumes. Musk is the basis of them all. It must be, since it has so great a quality of fixing other odors. A very little of the scent substance goes a long way, is fixed with musk. Do you know a grain of musk was weighed, then left exposed in a room for five years. Throughout that time the odor was almost insufferably strong in the place, yet at the end of it the weight of the musk had not diminished a particle. But that is beside the mark. What I set out to say was: beware of the flower or the substance whose scent gives a sense of oppression. Nature is a pretty safe guide, and the smothering is her danger signal.

THOUGHT THEY NEEDED REFORM.

A West African on a visit to England in connection with a missionary society, was shown a collection of photographs. "What is this?" he asked, gazing wonderingly at one of them. "That is a snapshot taken during a scrimmage at a Rugby football game." "But has your church no missionaries to send among these people?" he demanded.

The people generally hate an "agent," but it is rare you find an "agent" who is not doing well. So it doesn't seem to make much difference when a man is unpopular.

STAGE FRIGHT.

Veteran Actors, Orators and Musicians Frequently Suffer with It.

The nervousness known as "trema," or stage fright, is not confined to the tyro; on the contrary, it attacks experienced artists. Even orators, accustomed to "a sea of upturned faces," have been known to stand on the platform with trembling knees. The nervousness often stimulates the speaker. "Why, Canning," said a friend to the wit and orator, as he was about to speak on an important question before the House of Commons, "your hands are cold and clammy. You're nervous." "Am I? Then I shall make a good speech," he answered. He did. The Musical Courier tells of great musicians who have suffered from tremor. Trema makes one man tremble, another perspire, the third has a headache, the fourth a thirst. Its most fearful manifestation—chiefly among the strings—is detected in the nervous trembling of the bow in long, sustained tones.

There is, perhaps, no violinist who does not suffer from it. Master Joachim does pretty often. A violinist in Berlin—lives now in Australia—had it not only in his hands, but also in his legs, so that when he stood on the platform he felt pushed forward by some invisible power without being able to check it. But pianists, singers and instrumentalists all suffer similarly. Some have it in the fingers that run away with them; others in the throat; others in the lips.

Rubinstein suffered very much from this nervousness. It went so far that when he once had to play in a concert, at the very moment of his appearance he vanished from the artists' room and could not be found again. The concert had to go on without him.

Alfred Gruning, the brilliant Vienna pianist, on the days of his concerts used to make plans for his future—he will settle down in some village, he will teach the village youth the first principles of piano-playing. The rest of his time he will pass in digging potatoes and fattening ducks, and thus lead a quiet existence that cannot try the nerves. He will never give any more concerts. To-day is the last time.

Then if the concert is unusually successful, and he has no other concert for the next three days, he feels himself the most unfortunate man in the world.

Among great singers Johann Beck, of Vienna, the baritone of baritones, was severely attacked. Down to his last years, every evening and before every appearance, he stood, quivering like an aspen leaf, in the wings, and crossed himself ten times before he entered the stage. Aloys Ander, the tenor, died mad. The nervous stage fright had no little to do with this tragic fate.

LIFE IN THE DEEP SEA.

Investigation Now Being Made on the West Coast of Ireland.

An expedition left London a short time ago the object of which was to investigate a most important problem regarding the distribution of life in the sea. It used to be believed that the ocean depths were tenantless, and that all life was confined to the shallow surface belt; but this idea had to be abandoned even before the Challenger went on her memorable voyage of scientific research. Next the idea was mooted that the oceanic fauna was confined to the surface and bottom belts, separated by an intermediate zone of barrenness. During the Challenger expedition it was found that if the depth at which the surface nets were towed was increased new animals were enclosed in their meshes, an observation which pointed to the probability of life at all depths. The investigations now in progress are designed to settle this important point.

The ocean, fitted with deep-sea gear and every modern appliance, is at work off the west coast of Ireland. It was intended that extended observations should be made with a chain of tow nets, the length of which would be gradually increased until a depth of 2,000 fathoms was reached. Experiments were also devised with nets of a self opening and closing nature, so that samples of life at different depths could thus be secured. It was also intended to conduct experiments with a deep-sea trawl. The expedition was fitted out at the expense of the Royal Geographical Society and the Drapers' and Fishmongers' companies.—Chambers' Journal.

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