

Barr's GREAT JULY CLEARANCE SALE.

Will commence Monday Morning and be continued every day in July. We'll be glad to supply everybody with DRY GOODS this month under following conditions:

WHITE GOODS.

Get ready for that stizzling hot spell that's about to come.
15 pieces 25-inch Plaids and Stripes—a special—30 yard.
10 pieces fine Plaid and Stripes, at 84c yard.
10 pieces of a fine Sheet Plaid, a regular fine quality, on Monday 1c as a favor.
15 pieces of those 40-inch Apron Goods with fast color, French border, in blue, pink and black, at 15c.
We have just received a large line of the celebrated Jones Bros' fine Plain Nainsooks, and will on Monday offer them at the following cut prices: 14c, 16c, 20c, 22c and 25c.
The above are BARGAINS which speak for themselves, and those who come EARLY will get the benefit of first choice.

Gents' Furnishings.

On Monday we offer a large variety of Imported French Flannel Shirts, at \$1.75.
10 dozen genuine French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, at 65c each.
Choice of a large lot of Imported Full Regular Made Gents' Socks, at 10c a pair.

Corsets.

All our Ladies' Tailor Made Corsets, we will close out at 40c, regular price 50c.
20 dozen fine Satin Corsets, in white and black, worth \$1.00, will be sold at 50c.
French Woven Corsets, in all popular makes, ranging in price from \$1 to \$2.50.

Suits.

Great Sale of White Suits, commencing Monday. Suits that sold for \$10 and \$15 will be sold for \$5.
Suits that sold for \$12, \$14 and \$16 will be sold for \$6.
25 dozen Ladies' and Misses Gossamers, original price \$1.50, for 12c.

DRESS GOODS.

SOME THIN PRICES.
25-inch American Field Chaffs, in new designs and colorings, at 30c per yard.
40-inch All Wool French Chaffs, light and dark colors, 30c per yard.
40-inch All Wool French Foulle Beige, in all the latest mixtures, at 30c per yard.
All Remnants of Dress Goods at half price.

Notions.

Elegant line of Ivory Buttons, Ball Shape, for wash fabrics, all colors, 4 1/2c dozen.
Pearl Buttons, Ball Shape, 5 sizes, worth 30c dozen, for 15c.
Best Stockinet Dress Shields, size 2 and 3, worth 25c pair for 15c.
500 Combs, in rubber, black and shell, worth 4c pair, for Monday 15c pair.
Turkish Bath Soap, worth 90c dozen for the early bird, 40c dozen.
English Bristle 4 row Tooth Brushes, worth 15c, big bargain at 10c.
Hygiea Cologne, 2 1/2 size, our price 15c bottle.

Handkerchiefs.

This week you can have your choice of a large variety of Ladies and Children's Hem Stitched Border Handkerchiefs, at 10c each.
10 dozen Gents' All Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c each.
40 dozen Ladies' Linen Hem Stitched Printed Borders, at 10c each.

Hosiery.

Special inducements in our Hosiery Department. Take advantage of this opportunity, and buy now.
30 dozen Ladies' Black Brilliant Lisle Hose, formerly sold at 40c, special price 25c a pair.
30 dozen Ladies' Black Brilliant Lisle Hose, all new styles, worth 30c, at 20c a pair.

Gloves.

A full line of Ladies' all Silk Mitts, the latest shades, 4c pair.
Splendid assortment of Jersey Lisle Gloves, black and all colors, 25c pair.
Children's Silk Mitts, in tans and blacks, 45c pair.

BOYS' WAISTS.

Closing out our Fenarig Waists, all new patterns, at 10c each.
French Fenarig at 10c each.
French Fenarig Waists, 15c each.

Underwear.

Ladies' Thin Summer Underwear, with thin prices to 50c.
Ladies' Jersey Fitting Vests, worth 25c, at 15c each.
Ladies' Fine Gauze Vests, in all shapes, 25c each.
Boys' Brown Balbriggan Shirts and Pants, regular price 75c a garment, special price 35c each or 3 for \$1.

Embroideries.

July is here and Barr's stock of Embroideries is complete. We are offering:
45 inch Swiss Flouncing, at 75c, worth \$1.50.
25 inch Swiss Flouncing, at 50c, worth \$1.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, at 30c, 50c and 10c, worth 50c, 75c and 15c.

Black Goods.

We offer for one week more bargains in light weight Black Goods, for summer wear, such as: Nuns' Veilings, Ties, Neckties, Chiffons, French Lawns and Organdies.
40 inch Prestige Nuns' Veilings, all wool 40c, 40 inch all wool and Silk Wisp Veilings 60c to \$1.
New line of French Lawns, Organdies and Satens, the prices are made to close them out, at Barr's Black Goods Department.

Calicoes.

Look at our leaders for this week.
All our Domestic Satens, 11c yard; worth 15c yard.
All our French Percales, 12c yard; worth 17 1/2c yard.
20 pieces Best Domestic Gingham, 9c yard; worth 12 1/2c yard.

MILLINERY.

PRICES STRUCK BY LIGHTING.

All our Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, worth up to \$2.00, will be closed out at \$1.00 each.
A splendid line of Gros Grained Satin Edge, in all widths and shades, No. 9, 15c, No. 16, 25c per yard.
Satin with gros grain stripe, suitable for fancy work, No. 12, 10c per yard. The finest assortment in the city.

Ribbons.

Elegant Satin Ribbons, with fringed ends, in all colors, worth 8c, reduced to 5c.
A splendid line of Gros Grained Satin Edge, in all widths and shades, No. 9, 15c, No. 16, 25c per yard.
Satin with gros grain stripe, suitable for fancy work, No. 12, 10c per yard. The finest assortment in the city.

Parasols.

All our Parasols in fancy stripes and adjustable handles, sold from \$1.50 to \$3. All to close at 25c.
All Parasols in plain colors sold from \$1 to \$10. All go at 50c.
All Parasols sold for \$10 up to \$15. All go at \$6.00.

Fans.

We have the largest and most complete line of Fans in Omaha, as every lady knows. Our prices for the coming week will defy all competition.
Plain and Painted Satin Fans, worth 50c, for 25c.
Feather Edge Painted Satin Fans, worth \$1.25, for 75c.
Black Ostrich Feather Fans, worth \$1.75, for 85c.

BLACK SILKS.

July Clearing Sale. Our Stock Must Be Reduced. Prices Less Than Half.

Barr's first-class reliable Silks at prices that speak for themselves.
Black Pure Silk Armure Royale, regular price, \$1.25, sale price 75c.
Antoine Guinet's Cachemire de Lyon, most reliable in every particular, regular price \$2.00, sale price \$1.25.
Satin Marguerite, a rich, lustrous silk, regular price \$1.50, sale price 85c.
Bring this ad. along, and examine our silks.

Art.

Stamped Cotton Sofa Pillow Covers for 25c each.
China Silk Chair Pillows at 40c each.
Hand Drawn and Painted Silk Drapes, worth \$3.00, to close out, \$1.50 each.

Wash Fabrics.

Regular Murrell's Bargains after the 4th of July.
On Monday, 32-inch FAST COLOR PLaid Batiste, 10c.
Our genuine Imported French Penang, guaranteed fast colors, 2 1/2 inch for boys' shirts, 25c.
Fine French Imported Teyton Mull, in beautiful colors, just the thing for these burning hot days, and cannot be duplicated in the city, cut to 25c.

Laces.

At our Lace Department we can show you a fine line of Imported and Domestic Laces, at manufacturer's prices.
4-inch Valenciennes Flouncing, in all colors, at 50c; worth 75c.
Black Chantilly Flouncing, 40-inch, at \$1.40; worth \$1.85.
Black Gimpure Flouncing, 40-inch, at 75c; worth \$1.25.
Tulle and Valenciennes Laces at 50c, 10c and 15c; worth 75c and 15c.
A large assortment of Lace Neckwear.

COLOR SILKS.

Our light weight Summer Fabrics, China and India Silks, must close.
All of our 25c and \$1.00 China Silks to be closed out at 15c.
Our 25-inch Real Shanghai, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 Silks, to be closed at 75c.
All of our \$1.25 Dress Silks to be closed at 90c.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY, 'TIS A RARE ONE.

House Furnishings.

3 dozen Ice Picks for 40c each.
2 dozen Ice Picks, good quality, for 30c each.
Several fine Cut Glass Berry Sets at 60c set.
Water Sets with tray (5 pieces) at 85c set.
Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers at greatly reduced prices.

SPECIAL.

100 dozen thin blown Plain Tumblers at 25c per set.
100 dozen thin blown Engraved Tumblers at 25c per set.

Outing Flannels.

All our 12 1/2c Outing Flannel will go on Monday morning for 10c per yard.
Our 30c Outing Flannel will be sold at 27c per yard.
Our fine Lawn Tennis Flannels that were sold for 45c and 50c, will go at 35c per yard.

Linens.

25 yards 60-inch Turkey Red Damask, fast colors, 25c yard. These goods are actually worth 30c. Come early Monday.
50 dozen Bath Towels, large size, Turkish Bath Towels. Barr's price to close 60c each. Now is the time to buy your summer supply.
All our imitation Silk Drapery, 30 inches wide, Monday and until all sold, 50c; worth 60c.

See Show-windows & Blackboards
FOR SPECIAL PRICES EVERY DAY IN
JULY.

Barr's
16th and Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

See Show-windows & Blackboards
FOR SPECIAL PRICES EVERY DAY IN
JULY.

FARMING LAND IN ALASKA.

There is Plenty of It of Excellent Quality.

NOT ON FISH AND FORESTS ONLY.

What Inducements the Land of the Midnight Sun Has to Offer to the Agricultural Immigrant—A Misstatement Corrected.

Rich Grasses and Fat Stock.

IN CAMP, HOLKUM BAY, Alaska, June 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Among the papers brought with me with which to beguile the weary hours of camp life, I find a copy of the Scientific American, to the issue of April 13, 1889. On the European page of this popular and, in a number of respects, upon which it treats, thoroughly reliable journal, I find some very accurate views of Alaska scenery. Upon another page, in an editorial, I find the following: "Alaska is not, and never can be, an agricultural country, and the warm seasons are so short, that crops have not sufficient time to mature."

I do not wish to antagonize this proposition in the broadest sense, for I am led to believe that, strictly speaking, the Scientific American has stated what, to most people, has become a settled fact. Yet, there are a great many people who have lived in this far away country long enough to become satisfied that there are no kind of root crops known to any part of America, that will not grow, and thrive, and possess all the flavor of like vegetables from whatever portion of the United States they may come.

But, in general terms, what constitutes an "agricultural country"? Is it necessary that a soil upon which the hot sun of Georgia and Louisiana does not pour its soft rays, shall be condemned as a non-agricultural country because cotton is not numbered among its resources? Or, shall any portion of the great American possessions that will not yield a bountiful harvest of corn be characterized as, by no means, adapted to husbandry?

If this were so, then the fertile fields of Kansas and Nebraska must be stricken from the list, because the snowy blossoms of the sunny south's chief article of export is not numbered among their products, and the rich valleys of California and Oregon must retire from the sisterhood of states included in the greatest agricultural belt on the face of the globe.

It was my pleasure a few weeks ago, to visit Sitka, the oldest town in Alaska, and the capital of the territory that contains more square miles of land than all the eastern, middle and southern states combined. I saw thick, velvet grass, both native and domestic, bending to a breeze that carried a fragrance of hush and meadow, which the soft and balmy air of Kentucky and Tennessee would have envied. It was not necessary that my attention should be called to the leaves of the trees that had burst in complete formation, to realize that a month had passed since its parent had thrown off the garb of winter. Neither did it require the experienced eye of the stockman to con-

vince me that the well rounded flesh of a number of porkers which were quietly and sumptuously feasting upon the shelly fruit from the floor of the pebbly sands, left high and dry upon the beach as the salty waves receded, or the sleek hide of the bovines, a half dozen in number which were wending their way from the depth of the straggling undergrowth upon the mountain side, to the homes of their owners, with bags puffed with their milky contents, that they were living in healthful satisfaction upon the products which nature has bestowed upon the country that the editor of the Scientific American says, "is not, and can never be, an agricultural country."

If I were to discuss the criticism of the editor of the Scientific American a month later, I would not have to take the assurances of men who bear the reputation of being worthy and reliable citizens, and who have begged me to believe that strawberries, currants, gooseberries, salmon berries, huckleberries, and in fact all the delicious varieties of succulent fruit known to the different parts of the United States grow here, for I could speak from personal knowledge, as the bushes and vines now loaded with their weight of buds and blossoms, are living evidences of a PROMISED BOUNTIFUL HARVEST.

It is now fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock in the evening and I am writing you with no light to guide my pen other than the soft twilight left by the sun after dipping behind the western horizon nearly a half hour ago, and I am thus reminded that upon this happy provision of nature's ordinance will rest the answer to the declaration of the editor of the Scientific American that "Alaska is not, and never can be, an agricultural country."

I would like to have you bear in mind the fact that there are three months in the year when this "Land of the Midnight Sun" receives warmth equal to five months that can be considered as the period of planting time and harvest in the great agricultural belt of the central and middle states.

It does not require a scientist to determine that it is not necessary for seed to remain in the ground a certain length of time for it to germinate; neither does it become necessary for crops, when once out of the ground, to remain exposed to the air and light a stated time before it matures. But it is a settled fact, that, with water and sun, the mother earth will yield up to the husbandman, in a season's harvest in bountiful profusion. Hence, but one conclusion can be drawn from the possibilities of Alaska as a future agricultural country, namely: Has it soil sun and water in right proportion to start the seed in natural growth, and foster it through infancy to the stage of maturity?

With the evidence that has been presented to me since I have made this subject one of thorough inquiry, I am led to take the affirmative in the issue raised by the editor of the Scientific American, with even greater emphasis than that in which he pronounces Alaska a section that "is not, and never can be, an agricultural country."

Not three hours ago I spent a few moments in gathering from as pretty a meadow as the blue grass region of Kentucky can boast, a soft and nutritious grass measuring twenty-two inches in length, and four different kinds of flowers, which I made into a bouquet encased in the center of fruit-bearing twigs of the salmon and currant bush from a patch of ground not to exceed fifteen foot square, which was a part of about three hundred acres of BEAUTIFUL LAND, walled in by mountains whose tops were

covered by the snows of winter. And this in a latitude of 57 degrees north of the equator.

The rugged appearance of Alaska from the water courses, leads one to suppose that the interior is of the same mountainous and uneven character, but if you have talked to one who has ever crossed the range, and followed the meanderings of any of its streams, he will tell you that there are large patches of arable land lying protected at the foot of many of the rugged hills, that naturally affords every opportunity to engage in agricultural pursuits. To be sure, there can not be raised as an argument against this proposition, that it is too cold in winter, for it is an uncommon thing for the mercury to register as low as

5 DEGREES BELOW ZERO on any part of the inland waters from British Columbia north and west to the farthest extremity of the Aleutian archipelago.

As to the general proposition that Alaska may at no distant day assume a position of importance, as an agricultural country, I can not offer better evidence to the editor of the Scientific American than that presented by Governor Seward in his report for the fiscal year 1888, and which can be had by any one upon application to the Secretary of the Interior or to the United States senator or member of congress. His excellency treats upon the question of agriculture as applied to this territory intelligently, and after a vigorous search for information to disprove the opinion which he has formed after several years of personal observation, I am led to regard his views with a degree of assurance that his logical treatment of the subject amply justifies.

I trust I will not weary you by a further quotation from the same paragraph in the editorial from the paper, which says: "The wealth of the country consists in the game and fish." Well, now, this reminds me of a rip-roaring citizen of this territory who had spent the best portion of his life within the ice-bound walls of Alaska. A few weeks ago he got gloriously full because he saw an item in an eastern paper which read: "The president last week appointed a postmaster to some office in Alaska, from the United States." Between his hiccoughs I was able to understand him to say: "If I am not living in the United States, will some one tell me where in h—l I do live?" While the average Alaskan takes a just pride in the fact that his fishing industries and vast forests constitute a large part of her resources, it is also a fact, that unless the gold and silver laden hills suddenly swallow up its precious metal, the coming year will demonstrate to the world that the mineral repository is defined in that territory embraced in Secretary Seward's purchase of over twenty years ago.

I have heretofore mentioned that the largest stamp mill in the world is now located on Douglas Island, and that its 230 stamps were crushing out of rock \$150,000 every thirty days. Within a radius of six miles from this great milling property, a ton stamp mill is in constant vibration, tearing out of quartz, several thousand dollars in gold every month. A 120 stamp mill is now being erected, and two others of less capacity are under process of construction, and before the bleak winds of November roll across Dakota's prairies, the mountains within this narrow scope will echo and re-echo the reports from blasts in a deafening and continual roar.

Further up what is known as Silver Bow Basin, there is a belching forth of water from out the giant nozzle of hydroelectric works, a continuous stream

playing upon the gravel bed that is being washed through sluices, behind the bars of which drop the glistening colors in such profusion that each month's clean up, amounts to several thousand dollars. Then over the mountain, a distance of three miles, comes the Sheep Creek Basin, where are located silver mines discovered only last summer, and the rich galena forms a dozen or more locations. These assays from \$200 to \$500 per ton. In the Silver Creek Basin, of which I spoke in a recent letter, there was found a few days ago, the Simon-pure silver leaf that laid in the rock glistening in virgin whiteness, as if smitten at a doubtful thought that might be entertained as to its quality and quantity.

To detail the promising locations that I have visited, would weary all but those who have either possessed, or expect to, a valuable claim, and I drop this discussion with the Scientific American with the satisfaction of realizing that, as a disinterested party to the future well or woe of this country, that who is here simply "to give the devil his due," I am constrained to believe that Alaska possesses elements which are more than liable to carry it to the front as an agricultural country, and that its wealth is, by no manner of means confined to its fish and forests.

MISER W. BRUCE.

A Song of Killarney.

Alfred Percival Graves in the Spectator.

By the Lake of Killarney, one morning in May.

On my lips of green holly I warbled away,
While a blackbird high up on the arbutus tree,
Gave me my gay music with gushes of glee,
When my Ellen's voice stole
From the thicket of holly,
And turned just the whole
Of my fluting to folly,
And softly along
Only whispering her praise,
The maid and her song
Swept upon us together.

'Twas an old Irish tale, full of passionate trust,
Of two faithful lovers long laid in the dust,
And her eyes as she sang looked so far, far away,
She went by me nor knew she went by,
And myself and the grass,
And the little red daisies
Should let our dear pass,
Only whispering her praise,
Till the lass and her lay
Through the myrtle and heather
Like a dream died away.
O'er the mountain together.

According to "Boccaccio, Gentil Carlesendi was in love with Madonna Catalina, the wife of Niccoluccio Caccianemico. The lady died, as it was thought, and was buried, and the lover, giving her the kiss which had been denied him in her lifetime, found that she had been buried alive. He brought her home and nursed her back to health. Then he gave a great banquet, to which the husband was invited. In the midst of the festivities the lady was ushered into the room. Gentil related the circumstances to the astonished guests and asked them whether the lady was not rightly his. They all agreed she was. Niccoluccio himself sorrowfully concurred. But Gentil magnanimously restored her to her husband, which, of course, is an unwarrantable liberty with the facts that Boccaccio foreshadowed.

Nothing contributes more towards a sound digestion than the use of the genuine Angostura Bitters, of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

WILL IT DISPLACE IRON?

Superintendent Powell Enthusiastic Over the Future of Aluminum.

MAY REVOLUTIONIZE THE WORLD

As Light as Oak and as Strong as Steel—The Wonderful Cuban Fire-Resistant Curious Mental Phenomena—Scientific Notes.

The Possibilities of Aluminum. "Aluminum may yet revolutionize the world," said Superintendent Powell, of the geological survey, in Washington, as he dangled a piece of the bright metal in his hand.

"Isn't it a beauty?" he inquired, his eyes dancing with enthusiasm as he thought of the possibilities in store for it. "Why," continued the professor, "there is aluminum in every clay bank, in every plain, in every mountain side. It is present in earth everywhere. There are to-day as many chemists devoting their days and nights with a view to discovering the processes by which aluminum may be furnished to the public cheaply as there are scientists delving into the possibilities of electricity.

"I've known the time when the metal was more precious than gold, when it fell to \$8 per pound; now it is \$2 per pound. This fall in cost has been reached by the discovery of new affinities which cheapen its production. When it reaches a cost of 25 cents a pound it will be generally used. It is about as light as oak wood, four times as strong as iron, and has more resistance than the very best steel. It will be used in the construction of houses, superseding wood and stone or brick.

"It will take the place of iron and wood in ship-building. Just think of a ship constructed of a metal that will not sink in water. The ocean steamer of to-day, built of iron and wood, will be as a canal-boat compared to a vessel constructed of aluminum.

"Such a one will fly as a bird over the waves," said the professor, his enthusiasm becoming almost unbounded as he contemplated the possibilities of the metal.

The Michigan Stone company, of Detroit, Mich., whose superintendent, Mr. W. J. Keep, made last year some extremely valuable experiments on the influence of aluminum in iron castings, described and illustrated in the Engineering and Mining Journal, August 18, 1888, is devoting much attention to the promotion of the use of aluminum in various forms, and is now selling the metal as manufactured in Pittsburg, from 90 to 98 per cent pure. It is said that the difficulties experienced in rolling the metal have been overcome.

Curious Mental Phenomena.

Under the above heading the current number of the Review Rose publishes an interesting summary of an account recently communicated to the Societe de Biologie by M. Fere, and in which are embodied some of his experiences of the effect of ether on persons at the point of death, says the Pall Mall Gazette. It is a well known fact that the dying are often able to see the principal facts of their lives, which otherwise have been forgotten for many years, clearly and accurately before them. The reason for this clairvoyance M. Fere ascribes to a sudden modification of the cerebral circulation, which can be brought about by artificial means. Thus he tells of a case of a pa-

tient who was dying of consumption. He had already lost consciousness, when, having been revived by two successive injections of one gramme of ether, the dying man slowly raised his head, and rapidly pronounced a string of words, which no one near him was able to understand, as they were Flemish. After some movements indicating impatience, he made a sign that he wished to write. A pencil and paper were then handed to him, and he wrote rapidly three or four lines, also in Flemish. This man, who was a native of Antwerp, had lived in Paris for many years and never spoke or wrote anything but French; but when dying, he seemed to be unable to recollect that language. Afterwards it was found that his pencil note was about a debt of 15 f., which he had borrowed from somebody at Brussels in 1808, and which had never been paid.

In another case the patient was dying of lung disease. He had fainted several times and no longer replied to any questions put to him; his pulse was all but gone, but after an injection of ether he turned his head towards his wife, saying rapidly: "You will not find that pin, for all the floor has been remade," which was an allusion to an incident of eighteen years ago. After uttering these words breathing ceased.

The Human Breath a Poison.

The Paris correspondent of the Medical Press and Circular reports that at the last meeting of the Academic des Sciences Professor Brown Sequard referred to some experiments he had conducted with a view to determine what, if any, were the toxic effects of the human breath.

In condensing the watery vapor coming from the human lungs he obtained a poisonous liquid capable of producing almost immediate death. The poison is an alkaloid (organic), and not a microbe or a series of microbes, as might have been imagined.

He injected this liquid under the skin of a rabbit, and the effect was speedily mortal. The animal died without convulsion, the heart and large vessels were engorged with reddish blood, contrary to what is observed after ordinary death, when the quality of blood is moderate and of a dark color.

It is about as light as oak wood, four times as strong as iron, and has more resistance than the very best steel. It will be used in the construction of houses, superseding wood and stone or brick.

Where the Seat of Thirst Is.

Prof. Harsanyi, of the West Virginia university, is conducting two interesting experiments on vivisection. In one he made an incision into the stomach of a dog, in which he placed a fistula tube from the outside. When a vessel of milk is placed before the dog and the animal drinks, the fluid runs out through the tube as fast as it is lapped up, and the dog's thirst is not quenched. When the tube is stopped so that the milk is retained in the stomach, the animal becomes satiated, "showing that the seat of thirst is not in the throat, but is a demand of the entire system." The food may also be taken by the tube from the stomach at any time, and the process of digestion studied under the microscope. The other operation consists of the removal of a portion of another dog's skull, and the substitution of a nicely fitting plate of glass. Through the window the professor successfully studied the action of the brain while the animal is asleep.

Scientific Notes.

The English government has just launched a floating workshop, which will accompany a fleet and carry a large

equipment of torpedo boats. It will be called the Vulcan, and be of 6,620 tons burden and 12,000 horse power.

American machinery in many respects seem unsurpassed, yet we see it stated that the United Kingdom export over \$50,000,000 worth in a single year as compared with less than \$10,000,000 sent to other countries by the United States.

The Pope has decided to permit the erection of an astronomical observatory in the Vatican, the site selected being the tower over the rooms occupied by the Master of the Sacred College, it being the most elevated portion of the building. The cost is estimated at 1,000,000.

A submarine bridge is about to be made between Elnor and Helsingborg, having the outer span of iron and the inner one of steel, the space between the shells being filled with concrete. It will be sufficiently submerged to allow ships to pass over it.

The wisdom of planting willows has been justly questioning the recent floods. The government engineer in charge of the Potomac river improvements states that where willows were planted the land was protected from washing, and in the improved lands, not so protected there was great loss.

The Italian government has carried out a number of experiments to test the comparative merits of castor and olive burning oil for general purposes and is also laborious. Soda and quick lime are far more thorough. The solution of the soda in water and then add the lime and apply with a brush to the old paint which can thus be removed in a few minutes.

A movement is on foot for the construction of a postal tube between France and England. The plan is to suspend two tubes of about three feet in diameter each by means of steel cables across the channel, forty yards above the level of the sea. They will be fixed to pillars at distances of 800 yards, and in each tube a little railway will run, with cars capable of carrying 450 pounds a weight. The cost is estimated at \$5,000,000.

Living in a locality in which mosquitoes are troublesome, may meet trial of the following receipt for expelling these pests from the house: Take a piece of gum camphor, in size about the third of a hen's egg and slowly evaporate it by holding it in a shovel or tin vessel over an lamp, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitoes, and it is said that they will not return even though the windows should be left open all night.

The Reason.