WOLUNTEERS MAY GO AHEAD estion of Precedence is Decided Assinst Army Officers. An echo of the exar's coronation cerewhich led to so much correence on such subjects as diplotie uniforms, court procedure and sters of precedence in official ceremies, is found in an opinion just plered by the attorney-general touchthe respective rights of volunteer regular army and navy officers to the uniforms of the highest rank hich they attained during the rebel-Col. John F. McCook, who repmented the United States army, and then. G. H. Wedleigh, the representative the United States navy at the cororation, had some difficulty over the question of precedence, growing out of he fact that McCook claimed the lead virtue of his high volunteer rank. shown by his uniform. Minister Breckinridge sustained the army offier, and the state department was thiged to call upon the war and navy epartment for its construction of the statute granting officers the right to

The direct issue was presented in a secent application of James T. Farrell, brevet major of the United States volmuteers, and late captain of the Fifth the to agree upon the matter, and it was referred to the attorney-general. The latter has deended that only ex-officers may wear anch uniforms and bear such rank. In ther words, no officer at present on the army rolls can wear the uniform of the walunteer rank, but persons who were morably mustered out of the volunseer service, and who have no army connection now, may wear it on occasions of ceremony.

hear the rank and wear the uniform of

their highest volunteer rank.

This is in line with former construction given to the law by the war department, but it appeared that the practice was about to be reversed. which would have been a severe blow to many thousands of volunteer officers.

MORE RAILROADS FOR CHINA.

American Looks Over Proposed Route from Peking to Hankow.

W. W. Rich, of Minneapolis, chief engineer of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Boult Ste. Marie railway, has just reached San Francisco from the orient. Mr. Rich has just concluded several months' stay in China, where he has been engaged in making a reconnoisance of the territory lying in the route of the proposed Peking & Hankow railway for the information of the Chinese government.

Speaking of his work in China, Mr. Rich said:

"I was simply employed to make an engineer's report on the proposed line with an estimate of the probable cost. I traversed the entire country between Peking and Hankow, but made no survey. The line when completed will be about 700 miles long and will run Through a country partly level and partby hilly. It will be very difficult of construction and would call for many engineering features, solely on account of the rivers and streams that cut up the mattire country. I made an estimate of the cost, but I would rather say nothing about the matter for the reason that my business with the Chinese government is of a confidential nature."

Mr. Rich was unable to say whether ar not the Belgian syndicate that has been credited with having secured the concession for the construction of the road would carry out the undertaking. as yet no work has been done beyond that which he himself has performed at the solicitation of the Chinese govmoment.

TWO AMERICAN GIRLS,

Receive Flattering Notice in a Mndon Society Paper. Vanity Fair, reviewing the season, congratulates England on its bril-Mancy and gives a list of the season's seauties, which, it says, no other counmy can rival. It adds that among the merican girls Miss Goelet and Miss lay, the ambassador's daughter, have seen most successful because of personal charms and animation of manner.

In the same issue appears a letter from an English girl with reference to newspaper agitation over the decadence of English society. The writer

"The trouble lies in the unwillingness u the poor members of the aristocracy a carn honest livings. It is so dreadful for the men to put themselves up for wale to the rich American girls who love to come here to excel English beauty wealth. If this goes on all England will soon be owned by the American; for they are buying land as well as

Menagerie Loose in Paris. Paris is providing excitement for summer visitors. A tiger was recently found roaming at liberty in the woods Meudon a bear in the Bois de Boogne, a large snake crawled out of the rains of the Cour des Comptes, near the strictor has been captured on the roof sta house near the bourse.

Prizes by Miss Gould. The prizes offered by Miss Helen M Sould to the students at the Tarry town public school are three one for declamution, for which girls as well as boys Fre to compete; one for the best essay in "Washington's Patriotism," and one for the best examination in civics.

Botter Than a Bell. post office clerk in Sydney, Australia, emits an electric flashlight lastme five seconds every hour during the eight thus equaling those living miles way to secertain the exact time.

Victor of Hammer Briefly

CLIMATE OF ALASKA.

Chief Moore, of Weather Bureau Issues a Statement

Temperate Weather Experienced on the Coast, While in Interior Rigorous Arctic Winters Are Encountered.

Under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Chief Moore, of the weather bureau, has made public a statement in regard to the climate of Alaska. In this statement Mr. Moore

says: The climates of the coast and the in-terior of Alaska are unlike in many re-spects, and the differences are intensified in this as perhaps in few other countries by exceptional physical conditions. The fringe of islands that separates the mainfringe of islands that separates the main-land from the Pacific ocean from Dixon sound north, and also a strip of the main-land for possibly 20 miles back from the sea, following the sweep of the coast as it curves to the northwestward to the western extremity of Alaska, form a western extremity of Alaska, form a distinct climptic division which may be termed temperate Alaska. The temperature rarely falls to zero; winter does not set in until December 1 and the last of May the snow has disappeared except on the

mountains. "The climate of the interior, including in that designation practically all of the country except a narrow fringe of coastal margin, and the territory before referred to as temperate Alaska, is one of extreme rigor in winter, with a brief but relatively hot summer, especially when the sky is

free from cloud. "In the Klondyke region in midwinter the sun rises from 9:30 to 10 a, m and sets from two to three p. m., the total length of daylight being about four hours. Re-membering that the sun rises but a few de-grees above the horizon and that it is wholly obscured on a great many days, the character of the winter months may easily be imagined.

'We are indebted to the United States coast and geodetic survey for a series of six months' observations on the Yukon, not far from the site of the present gold discoveries. The observations were made with standard instruments and are wholly reliable. The mean temperatures of the months October, 1889, to April, 1890, both

months October, 1889, to April, 1890, both inclusive, are as follows: "October, 33 degrees; November, 8 de-grees; December, 11 degrees below zero; January, 17 below zero; February, 15 below zero; March, 6 above; April 20 above. The daily mean temperature fell and remained below the freezing point (32 degrees) from November 4, 1889, to April 21, 1890, thus giving 168 days for the length of the closed season of 1883-90, assuming that outdoor operations are controlled by temperature

only.
"The lowest temperatures registered during the winter were: 32 degrees below zero in November: 47 below in December: 59 below in January; 55 below in February; 45 below in March, and 26 below in April. "The greatest continuous cold occurred in February, 1890, when the daily mean for five consecutive days was 47 below

zero.
"Greater cold than that here noted has been experienced in the United States for the but never has it contina very short time, but never has it continued for so long a time as in the interior of Alaska. The winter sets in early in September, when snowstorms may be expected in the mountains and passes. Headway during one of these storms is impos-sible, and the traveler who is overtaken by one of them is indeed fortunate if he escapes with his life. Snowstorms of great severity may occur in any month from September to May, inclusive.

'The changes of temperature from winter to summer are rapid, owing to the great increase in the length of the day. In May the sun rises at about three a. m., and sets about nine p. m. In June it rises about half-past one in the morning and sets at about half-past ten, giving about 20 hours of daylight and diffuse twilight the remainder of the time.

"The mean summer temperature in the interior doubtless ranges between 60 and 70 degrees, according to elevation, being highest in the middle and lower Yukon

CANADA SHOULD RECIPROCATE.

Her Copyright Law Is Unfair to American Citizens.

A dispatch has been received by the Canadian government at Ottawa from the British ambassador at Wushington, inclosing a note from the American secretary of state protesting against the refusal of the Canadian government to extend Canadian copyright to citizens of the United States. The American government presses upon the British ambassador the view that as the United States law now extended the benefits of copyright to the residents of Great Britain and Ireland, the Canadian dominion being a colony of Great Britain, should be strongly urged to allow American ci izens to take out Canadian copyright on the same terms as Canadians themselves.

The British ambassador accepted this view and expressed a hope that the Canadian government might see its way to regard the arrangement between the United States and Great Britain in the nature of a copyright treaty. The matter is now under the reconsideration of the government officials, who are inclined to offer the Americans the same statutes in Canada for American citizens under her copyright law as the copyright law of the United States confers upon Canadians.

FINE BUILDINGS PLANNED. .

University of California to Become Famous Throughout the World. The University of California is to become one of the famous universities of the world. At any rate, it is to have, if designs are carried out, the finest pila of buildings on the globe, and these brilliant schemes are to be put into effect at once.

Inside of a year, ground will be broken for the first of a magnificent group of buildings. There are to be 28 or 30 of them, homogeneous in design. Regent Reinstein says it will take many years to build them and there is already money enough to last for ten years.

All the buildings are to be of stone, and built to last for ages. How many millions they will cost Regent Reinstein refuses to say, but he has enough pledged to make his magnificent plan a certainty.

Explanation of an Earthquake. In the course of a sermon a negro preacher in Georgia, touching on the subject of earthquakes, said: "O, my sinful hearers, a yearthquake is nothin' mo' ner less den dis: Hell done got tired waitin' fer you, en gone ter sleep, en wake up yawnin'!"

His Life is Highly Valued. The prince of Wales is insured for & 3, DISCOVER A BIG GLACIER.

Prospectors Make an Interesting "Find" Near Mount Lindsay." R. H. Young and Fred J. Church, of. Seattle, Wash, have returned from a prospecting and exploring trip into the cast of the Olympio mountains. They discovered a new glacler of enormous size, which they found near Mount Lindsay. The men went into the Olympic country to verify certain geological theories and to look for gold. The latter they did not find nor were the conditions as they expected.

Young and Church started on their trip into the mountains from Hoodsport, following up the old trail cut by Lieut, O'Neal and his soldiers when they explored the country some years ago. The two men followed the O'Neal trail as far as camp 15 at Lake of the Cross. From the lake camp they went out in various directions looking for gold and studying the country. It was while they were northeast of Mount Lindsay that they discovered the big glacier, of which not even those best posted on the Olympics had ever heard. The glacier is still in process of formation, and is in an out of the way part of the range which had never before been visited by man. As near as the men could measure the glacier is half a mile long and about that distance in width. Traveling over its surface is very dangerous, owing to the many crevasses, which are hundreds of feet in depth. Church and Young went over the ice as far as they dared and looked into some of the larger crevasses, but could see no bottom. From the glacier they went to the top of the range and several miles down the west slope, but still found the same formation lacking in mineral bearing ledges, although geologists would probably say it was underlain with coal beds. They made their way out of the mountains over a portion of the O'Neal trail and down the Skokomish river.

VAST COLONIZATION PLAN.

Formation of an Independent Jew-

ish State in Palestine on Foot, A dispatch to the New York World from London says: The representatives of the Baron Hirsch charities here seem to take very seriously the scheme of Dr. Theodore Hertzl, of Vienna, for the formation of an independent Jewish state in Palestine. It is said that the Hebrews are organizing in all parts of the world.

The doctor intends first to send an exploring expedition to thoroughly overhaul the land from end to end and to establish telephones, telegraph and other modern scientifia conveniences before opening the country to general settlement.

To obtain sovereignty over Palestine, he says, will be easy, as the Turks will be glad to let it go. He points to his decoration by the Turkish government as evidence that it thinks favorably of his scheme. If Turkey should refuse to give Palestine up, he says the Ottoman empire surely will disintegrate and the Jewish company can obtain Palestine when the powers divide up Turkish territory.

If it proves impossible to get Pales-

tine, he will turn to Argentine. To confer on this point a congress will be held at Basle, August 29. The doctor says there is no doubt that this conbrews: There is no intention to follow socialistic lines. He proposes a limited monarchy like that of Great Britain. The capital of the Jewish company is to be \$250,000,000.

CAUSE FLOOR TO SINK.

Heavy Weight of Numerous Office Seekers Damages White House. Some idea of the size of the vast throng of office-seekers that have called upon the president since the 4th of March was conveyed to the visitors at the white house the other day, when they saw a number of workmen lifting up and strengthening the floor of the large lobby just outside the president's office. This floor bad sunk no less than four inches from the weight imposed upon it. It lies directly above the vast east room, and so cannot be supported from beneath without disfiguring that splendid apartment. A plan has been prepared by Col. Bingham, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, for suspending the floor from the heavy roof beams abovė.

His Honesty More Costly. There are times when it may be doubtful that honesty is the best policy. Five years ago a man named Voight stole a ride on a railroad in California. Recently he was smitten with remorse to such an extent that he sent a written confession to the company, inclusing \$1.50, that being his fare at the rate of three cents a mile, with interest added. As a matter of fact, the fare at that time was four cents a mile and the company has sent the man a demand for 52 cents in addition.

Animals Feign Sickness. Many animals feign illness. In military stables horses are known to have pretended to be lame in order to avoid going to a military exercise. A certain chimpanzee in the London zoo had been accustomed to receive cake when sick. After his recovery he often feigned coughing in order to procure dainties.

How He Won Fame. The late Prof. George M. Lane, Harvard's greatest Latin scholar, won more fame by composing a bit of doggerel called "The Lone Fishball" than by any-thing he ever did as an educator: "The Lone Fishball' has been one of the commonest of college songs for the last 40 vears.

Why He Felt Badly. A Bath (Me.) man explains that he wouldn't have minded so much the recent loss of his wood-pile if the thiefhadn't waited until after he had out and sawed it into stove length.

Parchment for Banjos. Parchment used on the best banjos BELLICOSE JAPAN.

Significant Questions She Is Asking of Her People Here.

Has Sent Out a Document to Prominent Japanese in This Country Which They Are Requested to Answer at Once.

The Los Angeles Times says: While the majority of the people laugh at the idea of Japan going to war with the United States over the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, there is no denying the fact that the mikado and his ministers are making inquiries. and seeking information concerning the country which they have never heretofore apparently considered of value.

On the last steamer direct from Japan there came a message to a wellknown Japanese in this city in the shape of a circular of interrogations. The document came from the state department of the imperial government, and freely translated is as follows:

"You are commanded by the imperial government to carry out at the earliest possible date the following instructions: "Ascertain how many Japanese are in the county in which you live. Do not take United States census, but ascertain by actual work by yourself,
"How many Japanese in your county are

American citizens? What is the average age of the male

Japanese living in your dounty?
"How many Japanese are engaged in pursuits where capital is invested by themselves, and about what amount of capital is invested? "What is the nearest seaport in your county, and if none, what is the nearest

scaport to be reached by you? "State number of railroads, steamship lines or sailing vessels available from your county to the nearest port of embarkation for Japan, together with cost of fare, and the time necessary to reach said nearest

"Give names of the principal members of the Japanese colony in your county, with location, business and post office address. "The above questions need your imme diate attention, and reports should be forwarded at the earliest date.

"This circular is confidential, and directed to you, by order of his imperial ma-

jesty, the emperor." Several Japanese of more or less prominence were seen regarding the document. Some denied all knowledge of it, others admitted that they had heard something about it, but none of these would admit that it had any particular significance at this time.

DO A BIG BUSINESS.

Statistics of Building and Loan As-

sociations in United States. The following comparative table shows the number of building and loan associations, their membership and assets for the years 1595-6 and 1596-7, the figures being compiled from the official state reports, and such states given in detail whose laws require returns made by building and loan associations to some state department:

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SIGNALING FROM MT, TACOMA Red Light Visible Staty Miles Away

in Tacoma, Wash. A beautiful 'spectacle, never witnessed before, was the signal lights in the Club of Mountain Climbers, known as the Mazama in Tacoma, Wash., from the snow-capped summit of Mount Tacoma, 60 miles away. The night was clear and favorable and for an hour before the flash appeared thousands of eyes and hundreds of field glasses were trained on the mountain, searching for the signal. At length a large red light, apparently like a ball of fire, over a foot in diameter, appeared, burning steadily for nearly five minutes. It was distinctly visible to the naked eye.

During slavery days one Grant Renfro, a negro, married according to slave custom. After the war he left his wife and married another woman. Eventually he married four others, three of whom are dead. Renfro, who has just died, left a good deal of property to the fifth wife and her children. The first wife recently disputed the

will, and she has been upheld by Judge

Burris, of Kansas, who has decided

A Much-Married Negro.

that slave marriage was lawful. Fancy American Rifles. A dispatch from Odessa says that the Russian authorities greatly fancy the American rifles, and have ordered, or are about to order, 50,000, following a sample which has an unusually heavy stock and a shorter barrel than the

Growth of Postal Service. In the reign of Charles I. the British postal service carried 1,500,000 letters annually, in the reign of George II., 8,-000,000, and in 1894 as many as 2,900,

ordinary.

Paupers in Copenhagen. Not less than 5,000 paupers in Copenhagen are at present supported by publie provision.

CLAYTON-BULWER PACT.

Its Bearing on Annexation of Hawaii Raised in England.

Likely That the Senate Committee Will Recommend to Congress That It Be Abrogated by This Country.

Public men in Washington were generally surprised when the announcement was made in the cable dispatches a few days ago that the question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been raised in the British parliament in connection with the proposal to annex the Hawaiian islands to the United States, and also were consequently prepared for the response of the British government that the one question was not involved in the other. The matter is regarded here with all the greater interest because both subjects, the validity of the treaty and the annexation of Hawaii, are under consideration by the American congress, and both in all probability will receive attention during the next session. The senate committee on foreign relations, which has already reported upon the annexation treaty, has undertaken an investigation of the present status of the Clayton-Bulwer convention and the general expectation on account of the predilection of the members of the subcommittee baving the question in charge is that a report will be made favorable to the abrogation of the treaty.

It is understood that a majority of the members of the committee consider that England has by repeated acts in Central America nullified, the treaty, There is also a large element in the senate which regards the treaty as obnoxious to the Monroe doctrine. Others look upon it as liable in an indirect way to have, through its reference to the Nicaragua canal, a bearing upon the Hawaiian question. Those of this class do not admit that there is the remotest reference to Hawaii in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but they claim that Hawaii and the proposed Isthmian canal, to which the treaty has especial reference, are so closely related as to render the future bearing of this treaty upon the Hawaiian problem a matter of interest. It is understood that the committee will be prepared to report soon after the convening of congress next December. One of the points of doubt on the part of the committee is how the treaty is regarded by the British government. It appears that while England has generally acted in tentral American affairs as she would have been expected to get if there had been had treaty, the English authorities have never given expression to any official sentiment as to the continue Leffect (). the agreement made is tweet Sacretary Clayton and Sir Lytton Bulwer.

YELLOW FEVER GERM. Views of Prof. Sannrelli on His Own

Discovery. Surgeon General Wyn J. of th Marine Hospital service, has had translated the a court white high Dr. Sai-

arelli, of Montevelor, d. s. s. very of what he claims to be the you wif will germ, and which he calls the a terior bacillus. He says the oas his was use covered in the second case expanded The doctor dwells upon the deficienty of numerous microbes found in yellow fever patients. The particular germ which he holds to be responsible for yellow fever, Dr. Sanarelli says, is found in the blood or tissues and not in the gastro-intestinal cavity. He notes the fact, however, that in yellow fever as in typhoid the digestive tract is the seat of abundant bacilli coli, but he does not associate these with the real yellow fever microbe. He concludes therefore that the virus of yellow fever does not reside in the intestinal tube. "And that its toxin instead of being absorbed by the intestinal walls is elaborated in the interior of the organs and in the blood."

HAS VALUABLE SPECIMENS. Return of the Smithsonian Institute

Scientific Expedition. The schooner Wahlberg, which sailed from San Diego, Cal., on March 3 on a scientific expedition for the Smithsonian institute and Stanford university, arrived at that port the other day. The Wahlberg brings back five tons of rare deep seashells, four barrels of deep seafish and many beautiful marine speci-

On her return trip up the coast the Wahlberg stopped at Natividad, where she found four San Diegoans which had been left at Cedrosistan by the junk Honk Kong eight months ago, and had been taken to Natividad by a schooner. with the expectation of returning by another schooner to San Diego. The men were nearly famished for want of water and the timely arrival of the Wahlberg probably saved their lives. They are ex-Sergt. Sanford, Private Conners, of company H, U. S. A.; Jack Dampier and Bill Andrews, sailors.

Race of Tailed Men.

The French journal L'Anthropologie publishes an account of the discovery of the Moi race of tailed men by Paul D'Enjoy in Indo-China. M. D'Enjoy saw only one of the men, the rest of the village having run away, but he conversed with this one and saw where the people lived. The man was found in a large tree, into which he had climbed for honey. His climbing was like that of a monkey, and in coming down he applied his sole to the bank. The tail is not the only peculiarity of this race, for their ankle bones are extraordinarily developed, so as to resemble the spurs of roosters. The Mois use poisoned barbed arrows and are treated by the natives around them as brutes. Slaughter of Lobsters.

The slaughter of lobsters at Prince Edward island is something astounding. There were exported the last season 91,-000 cases, mostly to Europe, which involved the killing of 35,000,000.

BEET SUGAR FACTORIES. Advice for Their Establishment in

This Country. Consul Muth, of Magdeburg, Germany, has sent a report to the state department concerning sites for beet sugar factories. The report is considered especially interesting at this time on account of the prospects of in-

creased beet sugar production in this

country. The consul says: "Factories should be erected only in: localities where it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that augar beets can be grown successfully. Experience has shown that the sugar beet grows in almost any soil, provided the proper fertilizer is applied. A rich, deep soil, witha porpus, well-drained sub-soil should be selected. It is not necessary to plant large areas; small patches here and there will answer for experimental purposes, and in this way a large district can be covered without obtaining an accumulation of beets. The factory must be easily accessible to the fathers, and should, therefore, be situated in the heart of the district from wh. h it draws its beets. All material new let inthe manufacture should ether to be seat hand or easily procurable

"Besides beets, the promijal namerials meeded to remarkable in the topy are water, fuel and ninestars, water to wash the bests and lander of a the purification of the beet bees

"In Germany, best same factor a principally mainthethre rue someti be sold to the refinences. The contractor ture of the sugar industry of a Chiref. States, the best sugar for mover & ably will find it more advertige lists manufacture granulated sigurantised It for direct consumption."

IS A BUSY MAN.

What Secretary Wilson Proposes to Do During His Summer Trip.

Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, will spend his variation, which he will take in August, in traveling through Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, the Dakotas and Montana, with the object of studying the resources of thesa states for rearing horses statute for the European armies.

The secretary has written to United States in history, and has in rested s meran, rouns travelory of sail to gardhan li formation, regard or the exet andifative branch his for the awiny horses of Horope, as I when this not report to be believed as form the f antala kalan da keresalah Matabak keresalah lasik Control of the professional 91. 1 11...s. 1. 11. 11. 181. 31 m 1 m 100 A 100 A 100 A otenik, bakon tunin oten 🥴 . .: 12 to --.... 17 - - - - - -100 Length ris Mr. Wie Committee the state of

industry. POOR MEN'S PARADISE

Awarting with a north section of 4th Legislands for the execution of the 4th Legislands for the 4th Legislands for

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the states of the to

Commander Booth-Fucker Working on His Colonization Schome. Mr. Postasla ser, emmasser to Savaton Array of the Lord Landers has just returned to New York tona the southwest whome, a defected for the purpose of selectors as well a his proposed "Polit Metils Paralis The commander bages to a restoratallsts and if leas shows show it is will be established in the sorthwest a colony that is expected will go fable. ward solving the problem of Los to be:

ter the condition of the city para-Commander Bo, th-Tucker lives to have early in September a conference with several eastern cup talists who own large tracts, flat dis. As a rate erado, New Mex control " come 2 does not expect than a year. dorate their lands to the small

Ishing a western True Clerk to be Leves he can demonstrate the practical b" ty of his plan and that he can assure these capitalists a return of tive per cent, on their investments. If he see ceeds in doing this he will raise \$500,000 in a month and with that money will start 750 families for the new Utopia within the year.

TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN FARMER. Found That Excellent Flux Straw Can Be Grown Here.

Secretary Wilson has received a report from a firm at Lisburn, Ireland, on some retting and scutching experiments conducted by them in Ireland with a ton of flax straw grown in the Puget sound region of Washington under the direction of the agricultural department in its experiments in 1895. These cultural experiments developed the fact that for flax culture the Puget sound region is the equal in climate of some of the best flax producing regions of Europe. Attention is called to the low rate of seeding, 11/2 to 2 bushels per acre, and to the fact that 14 bushels of seed per acre was produced. It is asserted that the experiment proves that farmers of this country can grow seed and fiber in the same plant.

Device to Tell the Time. The following clever device is the way in which the natives of Liberia, in West Africa, who have no clocks, tell the time. They take the kernels from the nuts of the candle tree and wash and string them on the rib of a palm leaf. The first or top kernel is then lighted. All of the kernels are of the same size and substance, and each will burn a certain number of minutes and then set fire to the one next below.

A Renithy Place.

Greater Glasgow, with a population of ... 853,000, has only 494 medical men, or one doctor to 1,726 of the population.

is made from wolfskin. Sen journal francais quotidien au Sud, fondé le les septembre 1827.-Nouvelles du jour, locales et étrangères,-Services spécieux et per fils des dernières nouvelles du monde entier,