A Cataloguing Machine. There is now in operation at the Free Public Library a new cataloguing de-vice, the invention of Alexander J. Ru-dolph. It is intended to supersede the present system of cataloguing by cards. Although the machines may be made of any size, those at the library are about four feet high and 20z26 inches square. They resemble polished oak-wood boxes, and being on castors may be located in any part of a room, as convenience may require.

any part of a room, as convenience any require. The top or lid is made on glass, and beneath this are four leaves or slips, which are presented to view. These leaves are a part of an endless chain of 800 slips. They are arranged alpha-betically with a large catch letter at the top and by means of a crank are run over two wooden cylinders, appearing in order as they are required for refer-ence.

in order as they are required for refer-ence. When these leaves pass from view they drop into the case below and are caught on a metal yoke, formed like the are of a circle by small rods, which ex-tend from each tenth leaf. They thus hang suspended in groups of ten leaves each, forming part of the continual chain, and ready to be sent on their journey over the cylinder again when required. Each of the leaves as seen under the glass has edges of grooved metal into which slips of equal width and of any required depth may be slipped under the appropriate index letter. For ex-ample, slips bearing the name of the author. Adams, and his works, are placed in position on a leaf. Should this author issue another work the slips are pushed aparts os as to make room for another slip beating the title of his lat-est production; and when it has assum-ed its proper place in alphabetical order, the slips are pushed up again into close position. As each of these leaves will contain as many words as a royal octavo page of print, the information presented to a librarian by 800 of them is very considerable.

Accompanying the catalogue machine Accompanying the catalogue machine is an ingenious paper-cuting device, which permits of the slips required for insertion in the leaves being cut to a very narrow and uniform depth if so de-sired.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Be a Gentleman

Feeding Grain to Lambs.

Feeding Grain to Lambs. Freeding Grain to Lambs. When wool only is desired, lambs and ewes are generally fed on pasture alone, but for mutton and more wool, grain is fed to the lamb, or to both ewe and lamb. J. A. Craig at the Wisconsin station, reports (B. 22) that two years' trials show that it pays to feed the lambs before weaning, all the grain they will eat even when on good red clover or blue grass pasture with their dams. When the ewes have been well fed dur-ing winter so as to be in good condition at lambing time, it did not pay to feed them grain when on good pasture, in order to secure more rapid and profita-ble gain in the lambs. A grain mixture of flaxseed oil meal and: corn meal for feeding lambs, gave better results than a grain mixture of cotton seed meal and corn meal. During the ten summer weeks, the Shropshire grade lambs, fed the oil meal ration, each made a weekly gain of over three pounds, while those eating cotton-seed ration, ench made a weekly gain of less than three pounds. With the oil meal ration, 100 pounds of gain cost \$2, while with the cottonseed ineal, it cost \$3.30. An ingenious lamb creep was used to keep the ewes from eating the grain food of the lambs.-American Agriculturist. Querent of Civilized Peeple.

Queerest of Civilized People. Among the numerons peoples of trans-Caucasian Russia, the Chewsures are probably the most pictures que and ethno-logically most interesting tribe in the Aragwa district, north of Tioneti. The

FACTS ABOUT LONDO N.

Interesting Statistics of the Greatest City Error Rescent Returns. The total oppilation of the County of Iondon on April 6, 1891, was 4, 281, the increase in ten years being 397, 837, or 10.36 per cent. The number of inhabited houses was 557, 134, an increase on 1881 of 68,249 or 18,96 per cent. The total expenditure on the local government of London in the years 1889-90 was £10,726,000, or as much as an Australian colony. This was equal to £2 10s. 8d, per head of population. The rates were fevice upon a ratable value of £31,586,000, so that the amount per fit was 6s. 0d., but the rate payer only pid 4a. 10d. of this amount. The cen-tral rates are equal upon all the parishes, but the rates for parish purposes are very unequal, ranging from 3s. 9 3.4d. down to 1s. 0 1.4d. For imperial and local purposes combined London pays in taxation approximately £17.000,000. The inland revenue returns show that the total incomes earned in London amount to £128,513,000, so that the Durden of taxation approximately £17.000,000. The inland revenue returns show that the botal incomes carned in London amount to £128,513,000, so that the burden of taxation amounts to 14 per cent. The balance of the loans outstanding at the end of 1891 was £48,032,000. mered 119,547 and the cost of pauperism was in 1899-90 £2,340,000 the cost of each pauper being £21 16s. 12. The number of persons committed for functing 1899-90 was 2,906, while 109,748 were convicted summarily. The habitual offenders, known to the police, not committed during the year numbered 2,930. The total represents a percentage of the police was \$1,799,000 or £15 12s. 4. per head of the incriminated class. Matter should be obard of schools was they on on local represents a percentage of the police was \$1,799,000 or \$15 12s. 4. per house cost £1,927,000 or met data rate in London in 1891 was \$1,990.000 of which £1,872,000 was the total of parks accessible to Lon-ton. The death rate in London, without reducts futhe disuese burial grounds, ex-topen spaces on its border

SIX MILES A MINUTE.

SIX MILES A MINUTE. An Earthquake Wave Once Crossed the Ocean in Twelve Hours. People are apt to induge apprehen-sions about the movement of waves of the ocean which are erratic, born, per-haps, of illusionary influences. Every-one has noticed the action of the wind on a field of corn, and seen the undula-tions caused by its crossing the field in a few seconds; but no one supposes that a single stock has left its place. As with the corn wave, says the 'Brooklyn Eagle," so with the water wave, the substance remains rising and falling in the same place, while it is only the form that moves. The speed of this move-ment depends on the speed of the wind. When a gentle breeze is blowing the friction between the atmosphere and the water is small, and only a slight ripple is produced; but should the ve-locity of the wind increase the ripples become waves or even billows. moun-tains of water, moving at a tremendous speed.

become waves or even binows. Incur-tains of water, moving at a tremendous speed. Waves which have resulted from earthquake shocks have traversed the ocean at a speed which is almost in-credible. For instance, the great earth-quake which occurred at Samoda, in Japan, caused a great wave which trav-eled across the Pacific from that coun-try to San Francisco, a distance of near-ly 5000 miles, in not much more than twelve hours--that is to say, it raced across the ocean at the rate of about six and a half miles per minute. The self-acting tide gauges at San Fran-cisco, which recorded the arrival of this great wave, rendered it quite certain that this was the actual rate of progress.

HE PEELS THE POTATOES.

Montreal Mouse, Gorrie.

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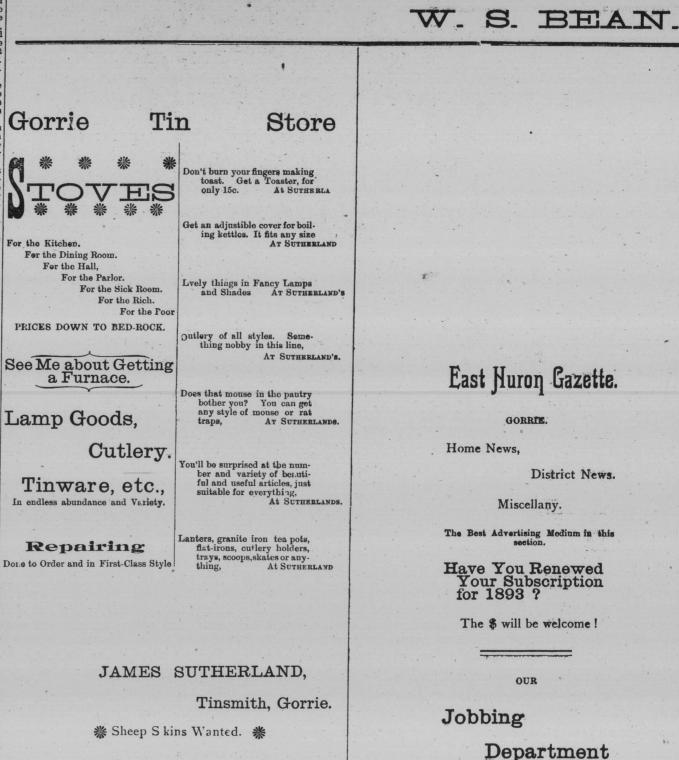
Our New DRESS GOODS are unsurpassed in quality, design and price. Our lines of Imported and Canadian Tweeds, Surges, Worsted Costings and Pantings, will be found the best value in the trade. We invite special attention to a job line of Scotah Tweeds that we can sell at less than wholesale prices. We have just opened up a large consignment of GENTLEMEN'S SPRING HATS is all the newest shapes, including Christy Stiffs, Fedoras, Knock-abouts, etc. READY-MADE CLOTHING .- A new stock of Youths' and Boys' Ready Made Clothing just received and marked down to the bottom notch

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Aragwa district north of Tioneti. The remotest mountain valleys are their hunting grounds and pastures. A recent traveler describes them as the "best-preserved relic of the Middle Ages" to be found in Europe. Their habitual armor consists of a long coat of mail, a helmet of chiseled iron plates, with camail, greaves and shield. Below this knightly dress they wear a coat em-broidered with red crosses. They are said to be the descendants of crusaders who were driven from the Holy Land by the Musselmans, and made their way to the mountains of the north. Their language, however, a Car-talinian dialect, seems to disprove this hypothesis.

taliman dialect, seems to disprove this hypothesis. Their marriage customs include the apparent kidnapping of brides and other ancient usages. A singular but most important part of the woman's dowry consists in a piece of pumice stone set in jewels and used in grinding their hus-bands' corns. The Chewsures live in fortress-like houses, whose binnacles to this day they

houses, whose pinnacles to this day they decorate with the cut-off hands of their vanquished enemies.

Smallest Country in the World.

Smallest Country in the World. The smallest country in the world is spid to be the territory of Moresnet, which lies between Belgium and Ger-many. It's 2,000 inhabitants are mostly occupied in tin mining, although agri-culture is also engaged in. Military ser-yice and election days are unknown. The senate of ten members is appointed by the mayor, who is chosen by two de-legates, one from Belgium and one from Germany. The police force consists of one man, whose salary is provided by the annual revenue (about 1,200 francs), which also maintains the roads and achools. The territory was declared in-dependent in 1815, to settle the dispute when the boundary was fixed between Germany and Belgium, both countries wating its tin mines. It contains only two and one-half square miles.—Public pinion.

HE PEELS THE POTATOES. The German Cook Must Begin at the Bottom. There are probably 150 schools for cooking in Germany and Austria, the best of which are at Vienna, Berlin and Leipsic. A man who wishes to become a chef must begin at the very bottom of the ladder—at peeling potatoes—and work up round by round to the top. A course of schooling as strict as that of any polytechnic school in this country must be followed for four years before the student can get a diploma. Every year competitive exhibitions are given in which as many as 200 chefs take part. The chef who was employed at the White House by Grover Cleveland, and who, it is rumored, may be again, has a gold medal which was presented to him by the Empress Frederick for excellence in cooking, a silver medal given by the King of Saxony, a diploma from the Queen of Austria and numerous other marks of approbation and honor won in cooks command extraordinary salaries in this country.—New York World.

The Newest Inventions

A holder for heavy twine, having knife cutter at the outlet worked by

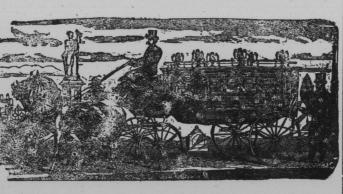
A duplicating check book, having a leaf with a carbon face and an impervi-ous back of textile material.

A paper tube for insulating purposes composed of a layer of waterproof paper covered with a layer of abbestos pre-viously treated with soluble glass.

A corn-popping machine, consisting of a revolving case inside another which re volves at a different rate, the former taking up the corn as fast as popped.

Young Mice Adopted by a Cat.

Young Mice Adopted by a Cat. Aboard the steamer Wilmington, which to day arrived in the harbor, is a cat. She has the maternal instinct de-veloped to an extraordinary degrea. S me months ago, so the officers say, and their word is not to be doubted, she adopted the kitten of another cat, which had died. Still latter she adopted another orphan kitten, but her latest adoption took place only a week or so since. In rummaging in the ship's hold she dis-covered and killed an old female mouse which had two little mice. These the cat adopted, and up to two days ago raised them as her own. Then her large family became a nuisance and had to bt destroyed. -Seattle (Washington)-Prese destroyed.--Seattle (Washington)-Press Times. - 8.



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