

published in regard to George Pullman' early life," and Mr. Stearns, in a vivacious and earnest manner, "which are incorrect. I was very well acquainted with George Pullman and the entire family. While rector at Medina, 1 had frequently to make visits to Albion, and thus became conversant with the facts which I shall relate. George Pullman's father was an honest, poor man, whose business was that of moving and raisng houses. The family might have prospered had it not been for the unfor tunate habits of his father. He was addicted to drink, and on this account much sympathy was felt for George, upon whose shoulder the burden of supporting the family came. At several times the family were recipients of charitable offerings, and George Pullman's early life was thus one of great poverty and hardships. "It was about 1854," said Mr.

Stearns, slowly, "when Pullman got his real start in life. At that time a law passed the New York legislature enlarging the Erie canal. Charles Moore, wealthy man at Albion, suggested George Pullman that he secure the contract of moving back the stores and otner buildings on the canal between Albion and Medina. The work was ren dered necessary by the enlargement of the canal. Moore assisted George in securing the contract. It was, of course, an immense undertaking, and required a ong time. But George was very suc cessful and made a comparatively large sum on the contract. It was that canal contract which enabled George Pullman to leave Albion and transfer his energies to the west.

"Not content with having helpe George in this way, Moore suggested to him that he ought to go to Chicago a city which was then rising into national prominence. Moore was a brother-in law to Frank Parmalee, the well known omnibus man in Chicago, and he suc enlisting Parmalee in man's welfare. In this way, Pullman secured a foothold in Chicago, where he found work in moving buildings, as he did in Albion. Among his first large undertakings was to raise the Tremon: House, which was regarded as a great feat in those days, and which at once secured for him many other similar contracts. He then began to push out in characteristic way, and soon was. achieving success in various lines of in-

re	THE MARKETS.
d.	Short Summary Consults Authors of Wyord
a a	Short Summary Covering Articles of Every Day Consumption.
ls	Flour
n	Albany
at	Ogilvie's (Hungarian)
c-	Lake of the Woods (Hungarian). 5 50
h	Three Star 5 00
ıg	Victoria 5 00
p-	Oats per ton
n-	Barley, per ton
in	Middlings, per ton
of	Three Star 5 00 Victoria 5 00 Wheat, per ton 30 0035 00 Oats, per ton 34 00040 00 Barley, per ton 52 0035 00 Bran, per ton 27 00030 00 Ground Feed, per ton 30 00035 00 Corn, whole 50 00035 00 Cornmeal, per 10 bs 50 Oatmeal, per 10 bs 50 Oatmeal, per 10 bs 50 Cornmeal, per 10 bs 50 Cornmeal, per 10 bs 50 Cotherage 16
a-	Corn, whole
le	" cracked 50 00
n	Oatmeal per 10 lbs
n-	Rolled oats, per 16.
w	Potatoes, local 1-4@1 1-2
d	Cabbaga sweet potatoes, per lb 4
ff	Hav. baled, ner ton
to	Straw, per bale 1 00
°s	Unions, per lb
n,	Eggs eastern 25
1e	Sugar per pound
e!	Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)
er	Change Canadian nor the motell 20
se	California sweet potatoes, per lb. 4 Cabbage 1900 Hay, baled, per ton. 18 00 Olicenter 190 Straw, per bale. 190 Onions, per lb. 465 Bggs per doz. 306 Eggs, eastern 25 Sugar per pound. 61-2 Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs). 606 Canadian Creamery. 606 Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail. 20 "American, per lb. 186 "Canadian, per lb. 176 Bacon, American, per lb. 176 Bacon, American, per lb. 17 Shoulders, per lb. 17 Shoulders, per lb. 17 Land per lb. 156
	Hams, American, per lb
c-	Bacon, American per th
's	" Rolled, per 1b 18
ng of	Shoulders per Th
of	Lard, per ib
se n-	Pig's feet, per doz
m	Meats—Reef per th 7018
a-	Sides, per 10
m	Mutton, per Ib
	Chickens, per pair 1 50@2.00
	Turkeys, per 16
	Geese, per ID
	Fish—Salmon (Spring), per 10
a	Rabbits, apiece 50
	Hallbut (Smoked), per ID
	Smoked halibut 12.1-2
as	Cod, per 1b
At	Small fish
he	Smelts, per ID
nt	Sturgeon, per Ib
ad	" Rolled, per lb. 18 " Long clear, per lb. 17 Shoulders, per lb. 17 Shoulders, per lb. 14 Lard, per lb. 15 Oly lig's feet, per doz. 75 Tongues and Sounds, per kit. 2 25 Meats—Beef, per lb. 70 Sides, per lb. 80 Mutton, per lb. 80 Mutton, per lb. 12 Chickens, per pair. 150 Chickens, per pair. 150 Chickens, per pair. 150 Chickens, per lb. 20 Turkeys, per lb. 20 Turkeys, per lb. 20 Sidese, per lb. 15 Fish—Smoked salmon (spring) per lb. 15 Fish—Smoked salmon (spring) per lb. 16 Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb. 10 Malbiut 10 Malbiu
le-	Eastern oysters, fresh, per quart
e,	Bananas por der
n-	Oranges—California
he	Oranges—California. 25
is	" Naval
as	" Seedlings 40650 " Naval 30650 Lemons, California, per doz 30650 " Australian 85650
W	Australian 30@50 Pine apples, aplece 25@50 Cauliflower, per doz
Ie.	Cauliflower, per doz 1 00
not.	Green more has lib

Plums per lb.....

AMONG THE MENERS. Developments at Various Points in Kootenay District.

Nakusp Ledge. Track-laying on the N. & S. has been orarily suspended owing to a lack of

The road is railed to within six f Three Forks. Waneta company at Cariboo took out quite a quantity gold on Saturday. diggings, as they are too high up ofitably reach the bed rock. John G. Devlin has discovered a fouredge of gold-bearing quartz about from the Golden Eagle on Cari-He calls the claim Scotland On Monday he sold a quarter into John O'Leary for \$150. Work commenced on the ledge imme-

everal prominent mining men think Swansea will eventually get most Slocan ores. en at the low price of silver the ore

Slocan Star will pay a profit of yearly one sampling 75 ounces of silver and per cent. lead are on the dump at the eo, and will be shipped when the rail-

reaches Three Forks. An assay of the rock taken from the recently discovered by Nelson Deon Cariboo creek, shows \$51 to ton in gold. People in Spokane are in the habit of

inging letters to every train that leaves for this province. No mail beade up on the train they cannot and their mail matter by the crew, as American stamps are used. By puton Canadian stamps the difficulty ild be obviated. In Nakusp it is the to keep American stamps on and post Spokane letters on the Not because we are averse to oing business with our own postoffice. or have the time to catch the mail, but, owing to the regulations in this district, aving of three or four days can be ffected by posting letters in this way. as a ledge nine feet wide, contact, hangwall, black slate, with a foot wall of Float has been found on both des of the ledge about a mile distant. Quite a number of prospectors are on ground eagerly looking for an ex-With the exception of Devlin them have yet been successful. half interest has been sold to D. A. McDougald and R. M. Yingling for \$2000. A shipment of several tons will made immediately. The rock blasted nt looks better than the sample assayed which went \$481 in free milling ore.

Nelson Miner Merchants are shipping more supplies

nto the Kootenay country now than they ere two years ago. Byron White is reported to have said hat the alteration in the duty on lead rould increase the value of the ore on he dump at the Slocan Star from \$75,-

000 to \$100,000. Despite the prognostications of small hipments made by some, the statement made at Kaslo by mining men and others directly interested that the ore shipments from the Slocan this season will be about eight thousand tons, aggregating a value of one million dollars. G. O. Buchanan's saw mill at Kaslo was started up again on Wednesday, and is now busy cutting fifteen thousand feet of lumber for the Pilot Bay smelt-

an mountains. According to the latest counts the buildings at Sandon creek are doomed. The cabins on the Noble ive were burned yesterday, and those the Rucceau were in considerable danger. Fortunatel the Hennessy boys were able to save most of their provisons, etc., and Miller & Cutler, who have bonded the Deadman, also saved their applies. Owing to the fierceness of the fire there is very little probability of the ground burning over again, and it has erefore been decided by the abovenamed gentlemen to at once build cabins on the claim and do considerable develment work this fall.

The country to the south of Fournile continues to attract considerable atention from prospectors. One of the test is the Enterprise, staked by R. J. Kirkwood, which shows a ten inch ledge of solid galena averaging over 250 oz. per ton in silver. The claim is situate what is known as Ten-mile creek, the immediate result being the staking numerous other claims in the vicin-

THREE FORKS. The railroad grade, under the superision of Messrs. Mann & O'Leary, is getting along fast, and will be finished n a month. The grade is now used in-

stead of a trail to New Denver. Eighteen men are working at the untain Chief under Mr. Stickney's lay, preparatory to stoping. The raise inecting tunnels Nos. 3 and 4 is hrough and the mine is now well ventilated and everything looks fine. Mr. George Hughes will be ready to make big pments this winter. At Silverton 500 tons of Grady ore are stored ready for the Nakusp &

ship twenty tons every day from the Grady until he gets one thousand tons over the railway. Captain Moore and the secretary of company arrived in town on Friday and are installed at the concentrator. aptain Moore has a letter from Mr. Mara, M. P., enclosing another one from acting controller at Ottawa, confirm-

locan railway. Mr. McNaught will

ng the free entry of his concentrating achinery. The plant is now in Chicago waiting Captain Moore's orders for s speedy removal at once. The new Idaho strike is one of the 0st remarkable in this or any other It measures over fifteen feet, is ll high grade ore and fairly makes the yes bulge out. A station is being cut ommenced at once. The Cumber-

d boys are all hard at work, having ick the same class of ore as the Idahree hundred and fifty feet north of t of ore, and the vein appears to be mountain trail leads to the Fisher iden, the latest bonanza in the Fourile district. Mr. Jap. King is in charge with twelve men at work on three to be met with in French houses. In

The Maiden is on the divide between Four-mile and Cody creek, six hundred feet above Nine-mile. The outcrop is fully forty feet in width There is also good timber and water.

A REMARKABLE BRIDGE.

Built by the Natives of Mexico withou Nails or Metal.

This is remarkable for being the work from his own design, of an ordinary uneducated Mexican laborer or peon, combining, as it does crudely, several principles of bridge construction. Bridges in Mexico are generally built of arched masoury, anything like a truss being, like the advent of railways, almost unknown. In the state of Colima, where this particular structure has been built, there are very few bridges of any description, and those few the ordinary arched ones. be commended to milling. The peon referred to was, some four years ago, the ferryman where a trail er's Weekly, which had in it an illustra-

tion of a suspension bridge.

As a result of his study of this picture he put up a structure closely resembling the ordinary suspension bridge, cables and suspenders being twisted from wild over rude frames for towers and anchor-ed to huge bolders on the river banks. nails of metal of any kind. It was carried away by a heavy freshet the same year, and directly afterwards the same nal in design. It was also put together

without nails or metal. The cable is formed of wild vines twisted and all the joints tied together with lighter vines, no manufactured rope being used in the structure. The piers are made by driving light piles into the river bed in the form of a square, tying them together with other poles and filling in the space thus formed with stone The towers are natural forked sticks. the top fork being used to support the cable and the lowest fork to support the timbers.

The timbers upon these forked sticks are really cantilevers, weighted at the The Golden Eagle, a claim located by Hardie and Jones on Cariboo creek, is attracting considerable attention. It attracting considerable account of the bridge of the cable is at the centre of the bridge. The roadway is of rude joists and boards, sufficient to pass one animal. The bridge is strong and rigid. It is not generally known, we believe, that similarly made bridges are constructed of raw vines and cowhide in Peru and other South American countries.-English Carpenter and Builder.

CURIOUS BEQUESTS

Some Curious Provisions Found in English Wills.

Curious bequests! Assuredly there have been a good many of them in this world-most of 11 em unjust. Strictly, we suppose, we should speak of bequest with regard to personal property, and talk of "devise" should deal with the personal, and the "will" with the real; but the greater in both cases has long ago included both, and bequests it may therefore be. There is a refreshing quaintness about some of the old be quests. Walter le Taillour, for instances in 1305, according to the will recorded in the City of London Court of Husting, left "to Richard his son the reversion of a renement held by Richard le ately after the testator's death, a rent of half a mark, and weekly one penny tart, in respect of the said tenement. He also left fourpence to London Bridge. There is, however, a spirit of geniality about this will which is very different o that of the man who left his son in law "one penny to buy him a whistle." One man leaves his money to his son "on condition that he shave off his mous tache:" another leaves his to his menhews "on condition that they rise at 4 o'clock in the summer and five o'clock in winter:" another leaves his to his firiend on condition that he always wears black;" another that the fortunate man should always wear a mourning ring. "Surely," they say, "we can do as we like with our own"—and they do it, at least to their own satisfaction. There was John Reed, for example, who left his head "to be prepared so as to be used as the skull of Yorick in the play of Hamilet by Sakespeare," having evidently feat the inconvenience of not having an article of the kind in stock. There was Dr. Wagner, who lent his limbs to different friends for dissecting purposes; there was Dr. Ellerby, who left his heart to one man, his lungs to another, and his brain to another, to be preserved from decomposition, and pleasantly added, "If either of the gentlemen named fail to execute this, I come and homment them until they shall comply," thus reminding us of the Mr. Zimmerman who desired, in 1840, to be buried plainly and in a decent manner, "and if this be not done I will come again —that is, if I can!"—Leisure Hour. A NEW USE FOR A PARROT.

charge. Drifting is the order of the Trained to Remind the Public of the

Poorbox. The talents of parrots have, we read just been turned in a new direction by the authorities of a French town. It has hitherto been the habit to more or nation fo the patient the professor declarless fritter away the intellectual force of parrots by merely teaching them to say naughty or witty things, or to use such expressions as "Pretty Poll!" or "Poor Fellow!" The municipal authorities of the town referred to have, perhaps the future will prove, opened up a wider field of action for the parrot. The poorbox at the town hall had, it seems, for long time past been in a condition of chronic emptiness, which did not reflect much credit on the charitable feelings of the inhabitants. To remind them of Captain Moore will wire for their duty towards their poorer neighbors a parrot was purchased, which has been installed close to the box and trained to cry, "For the poor, if you please." It appears that the result of the innovation has been highly satisfactory, pence and silver coins having been and sinking on the ore chute will freely given in response to the bird's The idea, as is remarked, is capable of being applied in a variety of ways. To denote to the passer-by that he is in the vicinity of wet paint on any mine. They have just struck two shop front parrots might be used, or to remind people on entering a house to wipe their feet on a door mat before going up stairs the bird's services could be employed, instead of the time-honored placard, "Essuvez vos pieds, s.v.p.,

nnels, all of which are in ore, and such fact, there may be many a new opening

Dre too, running from five to fifteen hun- for parrots.—London Standard.

THE FIGHT FOR COREA. Report that the Japs Have Been Defeat ed by the Chinese.

Shanghai, Aug. 29.—It is reported her that Japanese transports, escorted by war vessels, are landing troops to the northward of Tuku, with the intention of marching upon Peking. Another report says that the Japanese have succeeded in landing twenty thousand men on the banks of the Yalu river, separating Corea from China, and thus cut off the supplies of the large army which the Chinese have sent down the Corean peninsula. A third report says the French commis-sioner at Hong Ty has been murdered by the soldiers of Gen. Yeh.

All sorts of rumors are afloat concern ing the battle alleged to have been fought between the Japanese and the Chinese troops on August 13th, but nothing official has been received here. According to reports received by the native press for cargo mules crosses the river Ameria force of five thousand Chinese troops ica. He happened to see a copy of Harpattacked the Japanese forces guarding the Ping Yange passes in northwest Corea and drove them from their position. The Chinese were joined by a large number of Coreans, who applied for arms and assignment to the Chinese advance guard. These accounts say that the next vines (vejucos), the cables being passed | day the Chinese troops were reinforced by four thousand men from Yi Chow ed to huge bolders on the river banks. and with this augmentation on August The whole structure was built without 15th engaged and defeated the Japanese at Chong Hou.

Additional troops to the number of sixteen thousand joined the Chinese army man built another structure quite origi- on August 16th, and next day another attack was made on the Japanese, with the result that the latter lost four thous and men and left a large amount of ammunition, baggage, etc., on the field. On August 18th, according to the native eports, the Chinese were fired upon by thirteen Japanese warship in the Tatung river, near Huang Chow, losing several hundred men. Subsequently three of the warships got aground and were fired upon and seriously damaged by the Chinese artillery. The Japanese forces retreated southward, and were followed y the Chinese cavalry until night came on. On the following day General Yeh, commanding the Chinese army, succeed ed in getting in the rear of the Japanese, routing them after a sharp fight, and

capturing Huang Chow.
London, Aug. 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says: There is an uneasy feeling in Tientsin owing to the attitude of the native troops. Foreigners are arming them selves, as they fear an attack. The French warship Lion, the German warship Wolf, the British ship Linnet and the American ship Monocacy and the Russian ship Sibootch have been sent by their governments to Tientsin.

Vienna, Aug. 30.-A Japanese government agent has bought two hundred thousand guns of the old type in this city, and is said to have had most of them shipped to Amsterdam, whence they will be carried to Yokohama.

Berlin, Aug. 29.-Herr Wulfing, a member of the silver commission, has written a series of articles to the Deutsche Wochenblatt, attacking the inwho proposed to open subscriptions in Germany to a Chinese loan. Herr Wul fing warns the public against subscrib ing to a gold loan such as is proposed, inasmuch as China is a silver country, and declares that the conclusion of a gold

Glasgow, Aug. 29.—The steamship Is lam, seized by the customs authorities here, acting under instructions from the

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Czar of Russia Seriously Ill-Count Paris' Condition.

London, Aug. 29.-The Earl of Albeof Albemarle, and was born in 1832. He was twice under secretary of war, secretreasurer of the royal household. The authorities of Metz have caused

the arrest of Mme. Ismert, a French lady, whom they charge with being a spy. On Sunday and Monday there were 340 new cases of cholera and 171 deaths in Galicia, and 42 new cases and 43 deaths in Bukowina.

Tropical heat prevails throughout the Austrian empire. In Vienna on Tuesday the mercury registered 94 in shade. The troops taking part in the maneuvers have suffered terribly. There were one hundred casualties during the cavalry maneuvers at Korrenberg, nine miles from Vienna.

The health of the czar is causing general anxiety in Russia. There are no Laurier demonstration at Brantford, longer any doubts that his majesty is said that it would be impossible to sethreatened with grave kidney troubles. This man who is greatly fatigued. was commonly remarked by all at the recent launching of the armored cruiser Admiral Senivane. Professor Zaccharine was summoned to St. Petersburg to see the czar. After a thorough examied that the malady did not exist, but that his majesty was suffering from pronounced albuminuria. The movements of the imperial family will he regulated by the progress of the czar's

The condition of the Count of Paris is becoming much worse. He is very weak, and the cancer from which he is suffering greatly hinders his taking food. He is surrounded by all the members of his family.

A regiment of Cossacks at Terek b came mutinous yesterday, whereupon the loyal troops surrounded them and made thirty of the leaders prisoners. The ringleader of the mutiny was knouted to death.

A dispatch from Simla states that the flood which was caused by the bursting of the dam confining the waters of Ghona lake completely submerged the valley, the water in some narrow places being 150 feet deep. When the dam gave way the torrent rushed down the valley at the rate of over twenty miles an hour, carrying everything before it. The new suspension bridges were destroyed.

The St. James' Gazette publishes etter written by an Anglo-Canadian, in which the writer charges that American

Jonathan invites the powers to adhere to the Behring sea award, he had done some posching on his own account. The Queen's yacht Elfin, with Princess Louise of Lorne and suit on board, after having crossed the Solent from Cowes, ran ashore on a sand bank at the mouth of the harbor. The Elfin's party was landed in the yacht's boats.

GOVERNOR WAITE ARRESTED. Colorado's Chief Executive Charged With Opening Letters.

Denver, Aug. 28.-A warrant was issued late to-day for the arrest of Governor Davis H. Waite on the serious charge of opening and retaining a letter addressed to Mrs. Likens, formerly matron at the police headquarters. The Commissioner Hinsdale, who also issued warrants for the arrest of President Dennis Mullins of the police board, Chief of Police Hamilton Armstrong. and Kate Dwyer, matron at police headquarters. The charge is opening the mail, and also for conspiracy under statutes Nos. 3892 and 5440, the penalty for which is a fine of not over \$10,000, or two years' imprisonment, or both. The complaint was laid by Mrs. Likens and was investigated by Post Office Inspector McMechen. Mr. McMechen laid the matter before United States District Attorney Johnson, who drew up a formal complaint against the four persons mentioned. This was presented to Judge Hinsdale, who issued the war-rants, which were placed in the hands of Marshal Israel's assistants for service. Shorty afterwards the warrants were served and all the parties named were arrested and taken before Commissioner Hinsdale.

Governor Waite created quite a scene in the commissioner's room. He was highly indignant, and when Deputy United State District Attorney Rhodes stepped toward him with extended hand the governor met him with a stony stare. Governor Waite pleaded not claiming that he had not opened the letter, but that its contents had been read to him. The hearing of the case was fixed for Thursday, and when it was suggested that bail be fixed at \$5000 the prisoner sprang from the chair and paced the floor in front of the commiand said: "I will not give bail. I am governor of this state, and these proceedings are had to interfere with me in the administration of my office. I will not give bail. You may send me to jail, but will not give bail." Finally the commissioner accepted the governor's personal recognizance in the sum of \$100 to appear for trial.

OCCUPATION OF MINISTERS

Dr. Landerkin Describes How Ministers Spend Their Holidays.

Speaking at Brantford, Dr. Lander kin said: 18 The country breathed free when parliament rose and the members were all gone from Ottawa. It would breathe even more freely now that the members of the government were all gone also (Laughter.) (A voice-lis terests of the group of German bankers eafer.) Sir John Thompson was up in Muskoka visiting Col. O'Brien. (Laugter) The colonel was an old friend of The government was tired. John was taking a much-needed rest, according to the Empire. "I should think he was," continued the doctor. "He's loan to China would inevitably lead to been whitewashing (Laughter.) Hard work whitewashing miniaters. (Laugh of them needed two coats. (Applause) The work got tiresome, the weather was warm and the whitewash would not stick. (Laughter.) He will Carthy during the holiday, and then he may go to section B and put the criminal code in force there. Then Sir John Carling is away on his holidays. He is stopping with Judge Elliot. (Laughter.) Sir Adolphe, I think, is down looking over the Lake St. John railway. He marle is dead. He was the seventh earl may see Beemer. Sir Adolphe Joes not usually like Yankees, but Beemer is a fine fellow. All the Yankees are, tary for Indian affairs in Canada and when, like Beemer, they give \$25,000 of your money to the corruption fund. I do not usually take much stock in the promises of Sir Adolphe, but one that ne made in the house I trust implicitly. He said: "If I get the chance, I wil take money again on the same terms.' believe that promise. (Laughter.) The Tory party is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. COST OF GOVERNMENT.

> How the People of One County Are Robbed-Land Grabbers.

cure the cheapening of government so It has been apparent for some time to long as the people lend their countanance those who have been with the czar in to a system under which they cultributpublic that he is a sick man. He has ed much more than was necessary to the grown thin, his complexion is pale and of a bad color, and he has the air of a the money so contributed left in the pockets of the people they would have more money to drain their farms and paint their buildings and do repairs. During the period that had elapsed since the adoption of the N. P. the reople of Brant county had contributed \$150,000 of this increased revenue of the Dominion government. What had they secured in return? A sum of \$15,000 spent on the drill shed and \$5000 on the Brant monument. Most of the remainder nad gone toward the purchasing of doubtful constituencies. And every dollar expended in this way in one constituency rendered necessary the spending of oney in a similar way in 50 or 100 constituencies. Under this system the expenses of government could never be lecreased. Another feature of moment was the granting of land to new enterprises for opening up the the country. There were thousands of miles along existing railways awaiting settlers, and yet friends of the administration secured with railway charters appropriations of land. They sold the charters, and were thus paid for the land. When the purchasers of the charter were asked to give cheaper freight rates because of these land grants, they usually replied that they had already paid for the !and in the charter price to the promoters. It had been said that the Liberals were but another sort of vermin who wished to live on the people. In the desert, where fleas abounded, the Arabs had a method of cleaning their clothes by leaving them on the ant hills, where the auts could get at the fleas. (Laughter.)
"Give the ants a chance," said Mr. sealers are poaching extensively in the Mackenzie river and Hudson bay. This the writer regards as exceedingly sharp practice, inasmuch as, while Brother Mills in closing.

BURNING PEAT.

Some Facts Concerning the Growth and Digging of the Queer Fuel

Peculiar interest attaches just now to facts newly gathered by the department of state on the subject of peat. The utilization of that product in this country would save a great deal of money for poor people who have to pay for coal whatever the trust may ask.

Peat is used nearly everywhere throughout Europe, wherever it can be obtained, without expense for transportation. In large and small cities, as well as in rural districts, it is utilized for warrant was issued by United States | fuel; in fact, in many localities, it is the only substance employed for heating purposes. It is used also in factories, but its employment for driving locomotives has been abandoned for fear of fires in forest and field. A peat bed is simply an accumulation

of the remains of plants that grew and decayed on the spot where they are now found. When the green and growing upper layer of this material is removed one finds peat from 52 to 66 per cent. of carbon, the deeper one goes the better the lowest estimate of the work done by quality it gets. It may be cut up in this labor is equal to lifting one hundred blocks and they may be stacked up, cov- and twenty-two tons one foot; but it ered, and dried and used for fuel.

There is a kind of moss called sphagnum, which in large part makes up the of the heart is doubled during such acpeat producing vegetation. Its roots die tive exercise as that to which the rider annually, but from the living top new subjected himself, so that the lowest esroots are sent out each year. The work timate we can assume for the work of men who dig peat understand that if this surface is destroyed, the growth of the bed must stop; so, commonly, they remove the sod carefully, replacing it after they have taken out a stratum of peat. If these peat beds could lie undisturbed and covered over through many ages they would be transformed eventually into mineral coal.

The upper layer of peat, consisting chiefly of the moss described, is, when broken into fragments, a loose and fibrous material-a mixture of root fibers, leaves, stems etc. The intermediate stratum, wherein the composition has reached an advanced stage, constitutes the main mass of the peat, often containing the trunks and roots of trees. It is called "peat fiber.". The bottom layer known as "pitch turf," consists of a black compact and pitchy stuff, which shrinks rapidly on being separated into small pieces. It has, when cut evenly, a smooth, wax-like surface. Containing the greatest amount of nitrogen, it is most valuable for heating.

When a peat bog is to be worked, the first thing necessary is to drain the land. After the latter has attained the requi site degree of dryness the peat is dug. It still retains 70 or 80 per cent. of water, which is almost entirely removed from it by artificial processes of drying. In the digging of peat machinery has taken the place of manual labor within the last few years. Various machines are employed to cut out the peat in cubes Other mechanical contrivances press the peat in molds, turning it out in balls or other shapes.

About five per cent, of the entire area of Germany is covered by peat bogs. One method adopted for working them is to cut away the vegetation from the surface to begin with. The bed is then plowed and harrowed, the loosened peat being broken up so as to expose it to the action of the air. It is then gather-British government, has been released. The Japanese minister has guaranteed that the Japanese minister has guaranteed then, he is getting accustomed to it; he plow, after which it is put into a drythat the Islam is not to be used for war has to do it every session. (Laughter.) ing oven and thence conveyed to a press, spot where his master had lost his life shiny dark-brown bricks. One machine of six horse-power can produce from 60,000 to 100,000 bricks a day. Artificial drying is the most costly article in the expense account for the peat produc-

Peat contains from 40 to 60 per cent of carbon, 4 to 6 per cent. of hydrogen, 25 to 30 per cent. of nitrogen, and 1 to per cent. of oxygen. In respect to heating power, one hundred pounds of it are equal to from fifty to sixty pounds of hard coal. In Europe peat is also turned to account as a fertilizer and as a building material, being employed as a filler for vacant spaces, separating layers for waterworks, ice houses, etc. means of a process recently patented it has been made to do service in tannemes The waste particles of peat, known as 'peat dust," has been utilized extensively of late as a material for filing up odorless vaults.

In the United States peat bogs of enormous extent are found. Experts are of opinion that the article could be profitably produced in this country, especially Hon David Mills, speaking at the in localities where distance from the coal mines makes coal excessively dear. Nevertheless, attempts already made in this direction have not met with success In New England efforts have been made to dry and press peat for the market, but it could not be turned out in any form for less than \$5 a ton. At any thing like equal prices it cannot compete with coal, possessing less heating power, being very ashy, and having a peculiar Fire made from it is not lastodor.

Peat is dug for burning to a considerable extent on the island of Nan-tucket. Farmers in the United States use it to some extent as a fertilizer. A peat bog represents the earliest stage of coal formation on a small scale. the material of the coal that is used by man to-day was chiefly contributed by mosses. But those mosses were of gigantic size. Though resembling in kind the low "club" mosses of the present they were forest trees. Their fossil brunks have been found measuring from one hundred to one hundred and thirty feet in length and from six to ten fee in diameter. Other plants that grew in profusion in those days were tree ferns. twenty to thirty feet high, and reed-like 'horse-tails," which grew to a height of twenty feet or more, with a diameter of ten or twelve inches. These last stood close together in the muddy ground forming an absolutely impenetrable thick et; probably they made up a large percentage of the vegetation that was transformed into coal.-Washington Evening

GREAT 'CYCLING FEAT. Eighty-Six Hours on a Wheel Without a Moment's Sleep.

another of those abnormal feats to public attention has been accomplished. of the great record breakers, as sitting behind.

they are called in the eyeling world, has, says the London Lancet, set all his compeers at defiance by the truly margedlous effort of 'cycling from the Land's End to John o' Groat's in eighty-six hours and fifteen minutes—that is nine hours and forty minutes quicker than the "safety" record. We are informed that he rode the last part of his journey at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, that he experienced little fatigue, and that to all appearances he was not in any way injured by his success; but the most remarkable part of this act is in-cluded in the fact—and it must be recognized as a fact which admits of no dispute—that he performed his task without indulging in one moment of sleep. He was three days fourteen hours and fifteen minutes without reclining once to rest or ceasing his active movement of propulsion, except for the very briefest moments. been periods within our recollection when this physical feat would not have been accepted as possible; and although we are forced to accept it now, for no one can contend against truth even under perverted trials of endurance, we are filed with wonder. We know from the best experimental proofs that the healthy heart will beat one hundred thousand times in the twenty-four hours, and that has recently been shown that 'cycling tells severely and specially on the circulation, and that the number of strokes his heart each day was two hundred and for three days and fourteen hours and tifteen minutes, was equal to more than eight hundred and fifty-four foot tons without repose. The experiment, for it must be looked on physiologically as an experiment, is not without its uses. It surpasses every ordinary kind of experment in showing what the human heart is capable of performing, and what tension the vessels of the greater and lesser circulation will bear in the young and healthy man. It shows, also, that there remains much that is as yet unexplained respect to the cause of sleep, suggesting, indeed, that there is something in persistent motion of the blood, sustained by volition of a resolute kind, which prevents the nervous system from passing into that passive or negative state to which the term "sleep" is applied.

A DOG'S FIDELITY.

Would Not Leave Until His Master's Body Was Found.

A nathetic story of the affection of a dog for his master comes from Cookham. On Sunday afternoon an ex-constable was walking along the river side when he heard a splash some hundred veards off. On his way to the spot he was met by a French poodle, which, hetraying great excitement, ran before or bricks, which are afterwards dried. him barking loudly. After directing the policeman for a considerable distance. the animal suddenly sprang into the water and swam to the spot whence the alarm had first come. Finding nothing, the dog then made his way to an overturned boat, which no one could induce him to leave, and upon a search being Dr. Charles Percy Lovell, of Postchester square, was discovered by the assistant lock-keeper at Cookham, entangled in a mass of weeds. Not till then could the faithful poodle be induced to quit the by the capsizing of the boat. As D Lovell was an expert oarsman and a good swimmer, it was surmised at the inquest that he must have met with the fatal mishap while seeking shelter from the rain beneath the bridge, the weeds preventing him from reaching the bank. -London Daily Telegraph.

MARK TWAIN GOES ABRUAD.

Saw His Name on the List and Decided to Take That Boat.

Probably the most inconspicuous passenger on the American line steamship Paris which sailed from New York on Thursday morning for Southampton, was a languid man with fluffy gray hair, who looked as if he had made a mistake in taking passage in the cabin. He carried an old umbrella in one hand and a crush hat done up in a newspaper in the other. A few persons recognized him as Samuel L. Clemens. He apparently was travelling as Mark Twain, professional humorist. He was somewhat late; in fact, if he had been a few minutes late he might have had to walk to Europe or take the next steamer. Somebody suggested to him that the Paris was ready to sail. He answered with his familiar drawl:

"Well, if the boat's ready to go guess I am. I am going over to see my wife and family at Etretat, where they are supporting a couple of doctors. You see over there when a doctor gets hold of a good patient he keeps him. They gen erally take you to a small place and keep you there. Then they pass you along to a friend in another place, and they keep you moving like the Wandering Jew. My wife has been doing this for three

"I don't dare to have even a headache after I land on the other side. But I guess I'll bring her back when I come in October.

"This is the tenth voyage in the past three years. I'm getting real fonl of sailing now. After the first five or six days I rather enjoy the trip." Mr. Clemens started up the gangplank. A deck hand, who thought the gingham umbrella hardly in keeping with a firstclass ticket, stopped the humorist and

asked: "Are you a passenger?" Clemens · stammered: don't-know; but I rather think-so. Wait a minute and I'll see. Then Mr. Clemens looked over his passenger list and exclaimed triumphantly: "Yes; I'm a passenger. Here's my

The deck hand said something about Bloomingdale as Mark waved him a stately farewell.

The Wiarton, Ont., town council has passed a resolution providing that ladies attending public entertainments shall which we have more than once drawn either go bareheaded or with opera caps, so as not to obstruct the view of those