

End of the World.

THE MOTHER SHIPTON PROPHECY "AN UNDENIABLE TRUTH."

From the *Pittsburg Dispatch*.

A staff correspondent has found one W. T. Allen of Greenville, who still holds to his faith in the prophecies of Mother Shipton. He explains that 1881 has passed, and that we are still astronomically about where we were last year. In brief, the world to an end did come, in 1831, as per schedule; not in the common, narrow meaning of the verb, but in the broader sense of "coming to come." There was no jar, no noise, no scene, but a gentle, quiet, comfortable coming to come. The unpleasantness in Egypt is the beginning of the great battle of Armageddon, which, according to Mr. Allen, is to last for 48 years, with occasional truces, and result in the destruction of all sinners and the formation of a world-wide nation, with the Jewish people as its ruling class. He tells of visions vouchsafed to him personally during the last two years, by which his studies have been directed, and accounts himself as one of the "young men" whom the prophet Joel had in mind who should "see visions."

He thinks the day of judgment is upon us, and this battle in Egypt is the great battle of Armageddon, or great battle of God Almighty. "One of the leaders in Egypt, who has 20,000 men under him, is known as the False Prophet. The Scripture speaks of him: 'And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet; for they are the spirits of devils working miracles, which go forth unto the kings of the earth and the whole world to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty. And he gathered them together in a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon.' (Rev. xvi. 13, 14.) The application of the word 'dragon' is to the ruler of the Egyptians, and no doubt refers to Arabi Bey. Ezekiel says (chap. xxix. 3), 'Behold, I am against thee, Pharaoh, King of Egypt, the great dragon that lieth in the midst of his rivers, which hath said, My river is mine own, and I have made it myself.' The river in that last clause is plainly the Suez canal. The judgment has fallen upon Alexandria because Mark was dragged through her streets and killed."

"Then this is only the beginning of a general vengeance on the sinners everywhere, according to your notion?" said the reporter.

"Yes. The massacre at Alexandria was comparatively tame compared with what will come. Rome will be utterly destroyed. Then Jerusalem will rise again. The destruction of the sinners from the face of the earth, which has now begun, will be completed in about 48 years, and then will succeed a reign of peace under some holy prince of the Jewish race. It is the world, and not the earth, that is to come to an end. Six days of a thousand years each (for a day is as a thousand years in His sight and a thousand years as one day) have passed. We are at the threshold of the Sabbath, and this bloodshed that is to come is the purification necessary before the period of peace."

"How is America to become embroiled in this Egyptian war?"

"I do not know just now, but we will be in the great war, depend upon it. It is necessary to the fulfillment of the prophecy, a navy will be furnished us. No, I cannot tell you what will happen next in the Egyptian war, nor just how long the great nations will take sides in the conflict, except that the Egyptians and their allies will get whipped. It is much easier," he concluded, naively, "to see the application of the prophecy after it is fulfilled than beforehand."

Ice Water Drinking.

Prof. Blot, the great French exponent of culinary art, used to say that Americans were the toughest people on earth since "they drink ice water, and still live." The Professor was not aware of the manifold forms of indigestion to which the ice water habit gives rise. To take ice water of thirty-eight or forty degrees temperature into the stomach, which maintains a temperature of ninety-nine degrees, is to invite chronic disease in gravest forms.—*London Free Press*.

Kentucky Agriculture.

The agricultural productions of Kentucky in 1880, according to the tenth census, was as follows:

Indian corn.....	Bushels.
Wheat.....	72,852,263
Oats.....	11,356,113
Barley.....	4,680,738
Rye.....	486,326
Buckwheat.....	668,050
	9,942

Tobacco.....	Pounds.
Value.....	171,120,784
	\$11,089,782

The following is the value of farm production and wages, according to the census of 1870

All farm products.....	\$ 87,477,374
Animals slaughtered.....	24,121,861
Forest products.....	574,994
Market garden products ..	527,329
Orchard products.....	1,281,385
Total farm income.....	\$113,922,923
Wages paid, including cost of board...	\$10,709,382

The valuation of the farm incomes for 1882 will probably exceed the foregoing by at least one-third.

Artificial Heat and Cold.

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN HEATING AND COOLING AIR.

(Commercial, Cin., O.)

The process of heating, as commonly understood, is simply to render latent heat sensible. This is done by the chemical operation of combustion—in other words, the burning of various carbonaceous substances, as wood, coal, oils, &c.—in which chemical operation, a portion of the heat, which was before latent or hidden in the fuel, is set free, and becomes sensible and capable of affecting the sense of feeling, the thermometer, and other bodies and substances, one of which is air, through which free heat diffuses itself, something in the same manner as salt is diffused in water when put into it.

The process of cooling is just the reverse of that of heating. Heating is rendering latent heat sensible, and cooling is rendering sensible heat latent. That is all there is of it in principle, either in art or in nature.

When a solid body, as ice, for instance, is melted, a certain amount of free, sensible heat, is absorbed, sufficient to raise the temperature of the coldest ice water—32°—140° above the freezing point. In converting water at 32° into steam, an additional amount of sensible heat, equivalent to 11.46°, is rendered latent, which explains the cooling effect of showers in hot weather, playing fountains, sprinkling floors, streets and sidewalks. The great drawback, however, in connection with sprinkling is that it causes dampness, especially in places not sufficiently open for full ventilation, and often a shower in hot weather is hardly better than an aggravation, for though it may cause the thermometer to fall a few degrees, it causes the hygrometer to rise many, and by reason of the increased dampness, makes the air worse than it was before. In cooling air for purposes of personal comfort, it is necessary that moisture be taken from it in the same proportion as heat. Thus, if the thermometer stands at 95° in the open air, while the wet bulb thermometer stood at 75°, then, in case the temperature of the air was lowered 20°, it would be necessary to abstract a sufficient amount of moisture from the cooled air at the same time, so that the wet bulb thermometer would stand in the cooled air at 55° or thereabouts.

Among the peaks of the snow-capped mountain ranges the above process of cooling the air and condensing its moisture in the form of rain and snow is seen in constant operation on an immense scale. Still the principle is the same, whether it is a snow-ball or a snow-

capped mountain. A drop of water is as wet as an ocean, though not as large. In short, the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada and coast ranges of the Pacific slope, the Cordilleras of Mexico, the Andes and all the high mountain ranges in the world are only so many of nature's refrigerators on a huge scale, while the great lakes and oceans are the balance wheels of the world's temperature. Even the less elevated ranges, as the Alleghanies, Catskills, White and Green Mountains have a very perceptible effect on the condition of the surrounding air.

Climate is made up entirely of the moisture and temperature of the air; and the nearer it comes to 70° of temperature and 50° of relative humidity, the better and the more pleasant it is to live in. There should be a difference of at least 20° between the temperature of the blood, which is 96° to 100°, and the surrounding air. To warm air up to the point of personal comfort is a very common thing, and to cool it down to the same point is neither impossible nor impracticable.

In practice my own experience has been that one hundred pounds of ice will cool a room of one thousand cubic feet capacity from one hundred degrees down to eighty-five, and keep it comfortably cool all night, if the room is kept closed as it would be in winter. Why it is that, in plain view of all these facts, people will persist in sweating and sweltering by millions every summer, and occasionally dying, as they did last summer, by hundreds and thousands, when the temperature of houses can be controlled as easily in hot weather as in cold, is more than I can imagine.

In the summer of 1881 there were 568 people died from sunstroke and prostration from heat in Cincinnati alone, and besides there were hundreds or perhaps thousands of others who did not die, but were permanently injured by the effects of heat. Suppose that many people had frozen to death instead of dying from sunstroke and prostration. The whole world would have been shocked. And still the man who freezes to death don't die any dead, and don't suffer half as much as the man who dies from overheating.

JOHN KING.

Cincinnati, August 9, 1882.

Phew! it's hot.

Jingo! how cold.

Yesterday cool, to-day hot, to-morrow frozen. Where is the weather of our grandfathers?

The man who says this has not been an eccentric summer, must have been absent-minded.

The areas of heat and drought appear but as specks on the map amid an ocean of great rain-falls.

"Hello! Jack Frost, ahead of your time, ain't you?" Response: "No; I've been here all summer."

29° at Mt. Washington in July, and 24 days of rain or snow out of the 31.

Why consider "the oldest inhabitant" an authority on the weather, when it is well known that old men's memories are unreliable.

No rain on Maine coast during July or fore-part of August.

During the storm at Albany, N. Y., on Aug. 7th, a flash of lightning entered the *Argus* office through the telephone. "There was a pish" sounded on the instrument, the bell gave a solitary intonation, and a deafening clap of thunder followed. The signal was not immediately responded to by the occupants of the room, although they are uniformly courteous in answering inquiries.

The earth's atmosphere is so capricious, and the differences between latitudes so marked, that men of thought and observation have something to offer to the general information at most any time. Much has been done latterly towards a general understanding of the conditions of heat and cold, and it has been ascertained that the principles underlying phases of what we call "weather" are susceptible of clear and definite explanations.