

Nebraska The subsidy asked is \$250,000. The local committee having the matter in charge has raised \$150,000, and there are two land companies to hear from. The feeling among business men of Kearney is that the mill will be under construction in a short time.

It has been discovered that the use of gasoline stoves is a sure preventive against cockroaches. Mr. E. H. Stockstrom, of St. Louis, Mo., says so. He says that before he began the use of gasoline stoves in his family he was terribly harassed with cockroaches, but since that time the pests have disappeared, while they are as bad as ever in neighboring houses where gasoline stoves are not used. He says that this is the experience of others beside himself.

THE Westinghouse Electric Light Company are making extraordinary efforts to prove that its apparatus is not deadly enough to kill criminals. Everybody knows that electricity will kill, and the electric company's evidence to the contrary will not be accepted by the people. Everybody knows that steam will kill, and yet that fact does not seem to affect the trade in steam engines. There is no good reason why electric companies should endeavor to create a false impression about their fixings. —Hamilton *Spectator*.

AMONG the passengers on a steamer that recently touched at Victoria, B.C., on an excursion from San Francisco to Alaska, were a number of wealthy Americans, including Hon. Alexander Badlam, who is engaged in writing a compendium of the varied and wonderful resources of Alaska. The party are supplied with a photographic outfit and a complete printing office, from which a daily paper will be issued. Mr. Badlam was at one time treasurer of the American-Russian Fur Company, and it was he who first suggested the purchase of Alaska by the United States from Russia. His forthcoming work will be profusely illustrated from photographs taken on this trip.

A COTTON manufacturing company at Fall River, Mass., propose to erect a cotton factory on a different plan from anything that has been attempted there before. Instead of story upon story, as heretofore, the plant is going to be spread out on the ground. A one-story structure, fitted with a monitor, is to be erected, and the spinning, weaving, carding etc., will all be located on one floor. The building will be unusually wide, and so constructed as to admit light from above, after the fashion of an English weaving shed. It will be furnished with 25,000 spindles, and the estimated cost is much less than the average factory of the same producing capacity. The advantages to be derived are better light and less liability of the yarn to be affected by atmospheric changes.

On her last trip from Liverpool to New York the steamer City of Rome took on at Liverpool a number of non-union firemen, there being a strike among the union firemen at that port, which prevented the shipping of union men. While the steamer was at Queenstown a gang of union men boarded the vessel, and a bloody fight followed between the rival firemen. Several of the non-union workmen were seriously injured, and one of them was so cut up by knives in the hands of the union men that he was removed from the vessel to a hospital in

Queenstown hovering between life and death. The whole band of union men were taken in irons from the steamer to the Queenstown jail. It remains to be seen if proverbial British justice will be meted out to these murderers.

MANY American cotton factories are turning out coarse or medium goods at as low cost as the mills of Great Britain. The English still have the lead in the production of the finer stuffs. But with the growth of the industry at the South, where nothing but the coarser grades has yet been attempted, continued success for the New England industry must apparently depend in great measure on further development in the direction of fine fabrics. This seems to be realized more generally than ever before by the eastern manufacturers. Unusual demand for fancy looms and for cotton of the longest possible staple, has been observed of late, and in some of the New England factories goods fully equal to the best foreign productions are now turned out. Those capitalists who thus improve the present period of prosperity to prepare for more successful competition with the English mills when hard times come around again, will unquestionably find that they have done wisely.—*Bradstreets*.

WHEN the scheme shall have been solved to make the tin in the Black Hills available, by freeing it from the mica in combination, we shall have tin enough for the world. This will be done; and whether the tin shall be transported for manufacture to Chicago or to several places, it is only a matter of time when we shall cease to be importing English tin obtained at an annual cost of over \$20,000,000, which is more than \$60,000 for every working day of the year. It has been repeatedly shown that if our plates were produced here it would give employment to 70,000 people. It would make a market every year for 850,000 tons of iron ore, 300,000 tons of limestone, 1,500,000 tons of coal, 300,000 tons of pig iron, 25,000,000 bushels of charcoal, 5,000,000 pounds of lead, 25,000,000 pounds of tin, 10,000,000 pounds of tallow, 3,000,000 pounds of sulphuric acid, and about 10,000,000 feet of lumber.—Albany, N.Y., *Evening Journal*.

A NUMBER of Toronto manufacturers are forming a stock company, with a sufficiently large capital, with the intention of purchasing a block of land either in this city or contiguous to it for manufacturing purposes, the idea being to secure to themselves the increased value of the real estate contiguous to their factories, instead of allowing this to go to land speculators and other owners of adjoining property. It is understood that when the scheme is perfected and the title to the land obtained, several of these manufacturers propose to erect large and suitable buildings on it, adapted to their manufacturing business, and also to erect all the necessary cottages, etc., for the accommodation of the workmen who may be in their employ, for which merely nominal rents will be charged. It is said that several American manufacturing concerns are interested in the scheme, and that it is intended by some of them to start Canadian branches of their establishments on this property.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being made in Great Britain for supplying that country with fuel-gas generated at several points and piped to the places of consumption. Some American engineers have declared it to be impracticable to pipe gas from coal regions to cities one hundred miles distant. Englishmen are now about to prove that it is both practicable and profitable. It is, however, still an open question whether greater