

WEALTH IN A COAL HEAP.

Waste at a Pennsylvania Mine Awarded to a New Yorker.

In 1864 Mrs. Augusta C. Genet, who owns a large tract of land in the Lackawanna anthracite district, made a contract with the Delaware & Hudson Canal company, whose main field of operation is in the district, by which it was to mine the coal on her land, paying her an annual rental for the property and a royalty of 12 1/2 cents a ton on all coal that would pass over a screen of one-half inch mesh, the coal that passed through the mesh to be waste.

The coal regions are piled almost mountains high with such waste, which is known technically as culm. This had no market value in 1864. Twenty years later it was discovered that by rescoring this through smaller-meshed screens a large proportion of it could be reclaimed and made a valuable commercial coal, known as pea coal. Subsequently a still smaller size known as buckwheat coal was screened from the waste.

PERFECT COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

St. Louis Man Successfully Follows Up Idea of Prof. Vogel.

Since Prof. Vogel of Berlin, Germany, suggested the idea several years ago that it was possible to reproduce colors with the camera, photographers and chemists have sought to find a successful process.

Albert Scheekner, of the Western Engraving company, of St. Louis, Mo., has succeeded in this. He can reproduce any object in its natural colors.

The main secret of the process is the extraction of the three primary colors, yellow, red and blue. A novelty of the work is that the object is photographed at right angles, or practically around the corner. This is made possible by a prism before the lens of the camera. Behind the prism is a color filter. This is a small, flat tank of glass. This filter is filled with a chemically pure solution to exclude all but the color desired to be extracted from the object. A green liquid is used when red is to be photographed, a blue solution when yellow is wanted, and a red mixture is put in the filter when the third basic color, blue, is to be reproduced.

PINGREE'S CAREER SYMBOLIZED

Convict Constructs a Ship in Honor of Michigan's Governor.

Alfred C. Highton, who was convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses and sentenced at Detroit, last October to five years' imprisonment at Jackson, Mich., has been devoting his spare moments at Warden Chamberlain's boarding house to the construction of a miniature ship, which he intends to symbolize the course of Gov. Pingree on the tempestuous political seas. The ship is about three feet in length and is in a glass case at the governor's office.

The craft is a spiek and span three-master, double decked and full rigged. It bears the name "H. S. Pingree," and it leaves a wake in the sea upon which it is coursing. The rear mast bears a streamer inscribed: "Detroit, 1890-97," and symbolizes the reign of the mayor. The middle mast is ornamented with a streamer bearing the words: "Governor, 1897-1901," and the foremast floats a streamer indicating that the good ship H. S. Pingree is steering for the white house. "The People's Voice Lighthouse" casts its effulgent rays across the course of the brig and warns it of the shoals, while the gunner is training a broadside on "Fort Monopoly."

The convict has bestowed great pains upon the construction of the craft, and accompanied it with a letter explaining the significance of the ship and a chart of its course. He appears to think that the boat will reach a harbor at Washington, about March 4, 1901.

Oxygen Gas as a Healer.

A hospital has been opened in London for the treatment of wounds, ulcers and kindred ailments by oxygen gas. The new method of treatment was suggested by the Zulus. When they are wounded they climb an eminence and expose their wounds to the pure air of the mountain tops. After the Russo-Russian war it was noticed also that the invalids sat with their wounded limbs bare on the deck. Scientifically developed, and with the addition of oxygen—one part of oxygen to one part of purified air—that is the principle now adopted at the oxygen home.

Height Requirements.

To obtain admission as a member of the "Giant's club," in Berlin, a man must be at least six feet in height.

A FLAG FOR SOLDIERS.

Mrs. McKinley and Other Ladies Honor Twenty-First Regiment.

Present Them with a Handsome Silk Banner in Acknowledgment of Their Splendid Exhibition Drills.

During the stay of the presidential party at Hotel Champlain the Twenty-first infantry, U. S. A., at Plattsburg, N. Y., made daily marches to the hotel, where, upon the lawn, a dress parade and review were held. As a token of appreciation the ladies of the presidential party, through Secretary Alger, presented the regiment with a handsome silk flag. The presentation was made after the parade and was witnessed by nearly 1,000 people, including the presidential party.

Company H, Capt. Gorman commanding, left the line and marched to a place where Secretary Alger and young Garet Hobart, Jr., stood holding the flag. The young lad stepped forward and handed it to Col. Kline, who in turn handed it to the colonel sergeant. Secretary Alger stepped forward and said: "Col. Kline, in behalf of the ladies whose names are engraved upon the band which encircles the staff of this flag, it gives me very much pleasure to present to you and through you to the Twenty-first regiment this flag. It is given as a token of the very high appreciation of the pleasure which the Twenty-first regiment has given to those of us who are sojourning at the hotel. I hope the regiment will receive and guard this flag as they would their lives."

The inscription on the silver band is: "Presented by Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Hobart and Mrs. Alger to the Twenty-first infantry, U. S. A., August, 1897." Col. Kline on receiving the flag said: "Allow me to thank the ladies who have so kindly presented through you, Mr. Secretary, this handsome flag. I have seen 29 years and seven months' service, over 30 of which have been in the Twenty-first regiment, to carry the flag to-day, and I can assure you that in receiving it this regiment appreciates the honor conferred upon them and will cherish the flag for all time to come."

ELECTRICITY TO GUARD CASH.

United States Government Adopts New Devices for Protecting Treasury.

United States Treasurer Elias H. Roberts has prepared a plan for protecting the money vaults of Uncle Sam in the treasury building by modern electrical devices. The plan has been approved by Secretary Gage and contracts will be let in a few days for doing the work. If the system works satisfactorily it will be extended to the other bureaus of the department where money and valuable stamps are largely handled.

The system provides for a central station outside the treasury building, as well as for stations within. These stations are on the same order as an alarm in a fire engine house. The different safes and vaults will be connected with these stations. In case a vault or safe is tampered with an alarm is immediately rung in at the stations. Should the stations in the treasury building be tampered with to prevent the proper alarms there the central station would be sure to furnish the location of the evil work. The man in charge of the central station would immediately notify those inside.

Treasurer Roberts will have an arrangement by which he can at once be notified at his home if anything wrong is going on. By the electric system the safes and vaults close at a certain hour and if an attempt is made to open them previous to the hour fixed by the system for their being opened, the alarm is turned in. The system will extend to the outside of the building and will be a warning against attempts from that direction.

A DISGUSTED GOLD-SEEKER.

Would Return If It Were Not for Terror of Chilkoot Pass.

In a letter received at Port Townsend, Wash., from C. N. Weymouth, who left that city on the last trip of the Mexico, dated Lake Lindemann, August 7, Weymouth says he is disgusted with the trip over the pass, and would return, but for the terrors of returning over Chilkoot pass. In Weymouth's opinion Dyea will become famous as a horse market for the reason that horses cannot stand the usage there longer than a few days, when their hoofs, regardless of heavy shoes, become so broken as to entirely incapacitate them for any use. Weymouth is with J. Jones, the United States commissioner for Alaska, and a well-known newspaper correspondent, which party was the first to land at Lake Lindemann since the Klondike rush began. Both Jones and Weymouth give an opinion that not one in ten of those who are now at Dyea and Skagway and en route will be able to cross the divide this year.

Rocky Road for the Doctors.

In Belochistan, when the physician gives a dose, he is expected to partake of a similar one himself as a guarantee of his good faith, should the patient die under his hands the relatives—though they rarely exercise it—have the right of putting him to death, unless a special agreement has been made freeing him from all responsibility as to consequence; while, if they should decide upon immolating him, he is fully expected to yield to his fate like a man.

Paper Floors.

Paper floors are in use in Einsieden, Germany. The floor is laid in pasty mass, smoothed and then pressed. Footsteps on it are noiseless.

Policeman Fined for Assault.

A Wichita policeman was found guilty of assault and fined five dollars for punching a man who resisted arrest.

BUILT TO SAIL UNDER WATER.

New Submarine Craft Designed for Wrecking Work.

The Argonaut, a submarine craft, was launched at Baltimore, Md., the other day at the yards of the Columbia iron works in the presence of a large crowd of interested spectators. Miss Myriam Lake, daughter of the inventor of this strange craft, christened it. This vessel, which is the invention of a Baltimorean, Simon Lake, is, as far as intentions and appearance are concerned, one of the most unique ever constructed. It is intended for commercial work, including the exploration of the bottom of rivers, lakes, bays, and even seas, for wrecking work.

The cigar-shaped hull has two big iron wheels attached to it near the bow. The edges of the wheels are corrugated like those of a cog-wheel. A wheel of a similar character is attached to the boat at the stern. The wheels are intended to enable the vessel to run along the bottom of rivers and other bodies of water, the propeller of the vessel supplying the necessary motive power. The boat will be so arranged that divers can come in and go out of the vessel while it is on the bottom of the river. The Argonaut is 36 feet long and nine feet in diameter, built of steel and strongly ribbed, to resist the water pressure. It is propelled, when on the surface, by a gasoline engine of 30 horse-power. It can also be propelled while on the bottom by the same engine, the air supply being obtained through a hose leading to the surface and supported by a float. It can be propelled along the bottom by an electric motor as well, taking current from a powerful storage battery. Searchlights are mounted on the bow and sides.

Its speed is estimated at eight miles an hour on the surface and about five miles on the bottom. It will have fuel carrying capacity for a run of about 2,000 miles. The crew will consist of a captain, an engineer and four divers. It is claimed that one man can handle the strange craft if necessary.

BROWN UNIVERSITY TROUBLE.

The Alumni Appeals to the Corporation in Behalf of Free Speech.

The following petition which is to be presented to the Brown corporation is being circulated among the alumni of the university for signatures: "As an alumni of Brown university, deeply interested in her welfare and jealous of her good name, and respectfully addressing your honorable body with reference to the action of the committee appointed by you to confer with President Andrews regarding the best interests of the university:

"The recent correspondence between that company and President Andrews has rightly or wrongly been interpreted to mean that the president and faculty of Brown university are called upon to renounce their cherished rights of freedom of thought and speech, and that the propriety of their expression of opinion is to be measured by its pecuniary value to the university. This interpretation is giving Brown university a widespread reputation for intolerance and mercenary standards inconsistent with her history and damaging to her good name and usefulness and its further extension to the charge that our universities in general exist for the propagation of ideas favored by certain classes rather than of the discovery and dissemination of truth.

"We cannot remain silent while our honored institution of learning is thus misrepresented and thereby made to you take that action upon the resignation of President Andrews which will effectively refute the charge that reasonable liberty of utterance was, or ever is to be, denied to any teacher of Brown university. We ask that by emphatic vote you shall announce to the public that enlightened and free shall be the motto of our alma mater in the future, as it has been the dearest tradition of her past."

ROMANCE ENDS IN MARRIAGE.

Josephus Guthrie, of Salem, and Elsie Brown, of Cincinnati, Made One.

A romantic love affair was the marriage at Salem, Ill., the other day of Josephus Guthrie, a widower of Belleville, Jefferson county, and Miss Elsie A. Brown, of Cincinnati, O. Guthrie went to Cincinnati several months ago for the purpose of marrying a widow, but the widow's children opposed the match and Guthrie only remained for a short visit. One day when riding on a street car a young woman entered and Guthrie gave her his seat and experienced a case of genuine love at first sight.

He related the circumstances to his landlord and was pleased to learn the object of his newly-found affection boarded there. An introduction followed and Guthrie returned home, later proposed by letter and was accepted. He is a wealthy merchant and a member of the county board of supervisors. The bride was for 11 years in charge of a big hat factory in Cincinnati. The groom is 60 and the bride 29.

Most Durable Wood.

A London paper claims that teak is the most durable wood known for structural and mechanical purposes. It is hard, yet light, easily worked, and, though porous, shrinks little, and because of its oily nature does not injure iron. In southeastern Asia it is much used for shipbuilding. The wood is frequently girdled a year before it is felled, and thus exposed to sun and wind it seasons more rapidly than when cut green.

An Old Tree in France.

The citizens of Dijon, France, recently voted a sum of money for putting a railing around a tree standing within the city limits. The tree bears a label which informs the sightseer that it is the oldest poplar in France. The town council has a record tracing the history of the tree since the year 723 A. D. It is 125 feet in height and 45 feet in circumference at the base.

Population of Greece.

The census of Greece, which has just been completed, shows that the population of the country is 2,433,800, an increase of 11 per cent. since 1889.

Pearls.

The perfectly round pearls are the most valuable; next come the pear-shaped, and lastly the egg-shaped.

SCARED BY SHARKS.

Sea-Side Resorts Have Plenty of Exciting Sport.

Several of Them Caught in the Sound Near Larchmont and New Rochelle, N. Y.—One Killed with a Gun.

A panic has been produced among the summer residents and fair bathers along the Sound by the frequent appearance of a school of sharks, which have recently been seen off the beaches at Rye, Lakeland, Larchmont and New Rochelle, says the New York Herald.

The first one was captured about a week ago by Gouverneur Phelps, son of H. D. Phelps, a wealthy resident of Davenport's Neck and president of the Manhattan Life Insurance company. The boy was out in Echo bay in a small skiff, when he saw a dark object and, supposing it to be a large fish, threw a harpoon into it. It darted away and nearly dragged him overboard, but he held on to the line and towed it to the bathing pavilion, where the creature was killed by some yachtsmen and was found to measure seven feet.

This was thought to be a trifle large, and many of the bathers were scared, but a second shark made its appearance at Mamaroneck, which was larger and more vicious. It followed "Bill" Gedney, an aged fisherman, swallowed all the bait from his handlines and then upset the boat in trying to get away. Gedney hung on to the boat and managed to make the line fast in such a manner that his scaly antagonist could not get away.

The shark in its fright swam to Orienta point, dragged Gedney and the boat after it. Gedney narrowly escaped being drowned, but he finally effected a landing, and the shark was killed by the fishermen on the beach. It was nearly eight feet long.

The third shark, and the one which has set the yachtsmen at Larchmont talking, was sighted by the skipper and sailors on C. A. Andersen's yacht Elfin, of the Larchmont Yacht club. The fish was heading swiftly for the little cove of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht club, where a large number of persons were in bathing, and passed directly under the bow of the yacht.

It circled around the boat and the sailors had to harpoon it. The skipper, Capt. Swift, shot at it and killed it. When measured it was found to be eight feet long. It has been suspended from a tree near Mr. Andersen's cottage.

Capt. John Nicholas captured an eight-foot shark off Larchmont harbor about four o'clock the other afternoon. The shark was following a party in a row-boat returning from fishing. There were several boats in the vicinity, and the occupants all combined in an attack upon the big fish with their oars. Capt. Nicholas gave the shark a knock-out blow, but it came to the surface again, and Morgan Van Tassel dexterously shoved an eight-foot oar down its throat and the fight was over.

SHE BURIES HER BABY ALIVE.

Infant Lies in Its Grave Five Days and Lives When Taken Out.

Mrs. W. H. Thompson was arrested at her father's home, south of Terre Haute, Ind., the other morning for burying her three weeks' old baby alive. When Detective McRea lifted it out of a shallow grave and found it was yet alive, though she says she buried it last Saturday, her only comment was: "I thought it was strangled."

Mrs. Thompson's husband left her last fall. The baby was born in Danville, Ill., and her parents did not know of its existence. When the detective demanded information about the baby she said it was "at rest" and that she would not tell him more. After a long siege she consented to show him the burial place in the wood near her father's house.

The place was visited and the body of the baby exhumed. To the surprise of every one present the infant showed unmistakable signs of life. A physician was hurriedly summoned and restoratives applied. The physician says the baby will live.

CURFEW EVERY NIGHT.

When Sweet Sixteen Hears the Bell She Must Hurry Home to Mamma.

Premature love-making is to be discouraged in the village of Sun Prairie, ten miles north of Madison, Wis. By a curfew ordinance passed by the village board a week ago no person under 16 years of age may go upon the streets after eight o'clock between October 1 and May 1 unless attended by grown company. From May 1 to October 1 an extra hour will be given them.

The village marshal will toll the village bell at these hours to give warning and arrest all who violate the ordinance. This is intended primarily to discourage young people of opposite sexes from frequent association. The village is a popular rendezvous for the younger element of the neighborhood. The measure is causing much discussion in the press of the county and is strongly denounced as un-American and ineffective and as being prompted by a few ultra-religionists of the town.

Big Field of Wheat.

The Williamsport (Pa.) Sun says that D. H. Hoffman, of Woodward township, presumably Lycoming county, realized 110 bushels of wheat out of 2 1/2 acres of land, and would like to hear from anyone who can beat that yield.

A Military Relic.

A remnant of a British flag that waved over the plains of Abraham when Quebec fell and Montcalm and Wolfe died, was presented to the Worcester light infantry at the celebration of its ninety-fourth anniversary.

Weight of Sheep.

The sheep of New Zealand average 70 pounds, while those of Argentine average only 40.

DEVICE FOR RAPID TELEGRAPHY

American Inventors Give a Practical Test of Their New System.

The post office officials at London are deeply interested in the experiments in telegraphy made by Prof. Crehore, of Dartmouth college, and Lieut. Squier, of the military school, at Fortress Monroe, who claim that their device enables messages to be transmitted with extraordinary rapidity. The inventors said:

"The experiments over short circuits in the United States have been entirely satisfactory, but we were unable to secure facilities for long distance operations, and so we came to England and asked the help of the government. Superintendent Freese, of the telegraph lines department, promptly placed the government plant at our disposal and directed his subordinates to give us every possible aid in making the trials over the London and Birmingham line."

It is understood that the tests made have been entirely satisfactory. The inventors, however, are reticent pending full demonstration of the practicability of their scheme. They seem to fear possible rivalry. It is claimed that their device will transmit enough matter in an hour over a single wire to fill a page of a newspaper.

An official of the British post office says: "There is no doubt the Americans have a most valuable idea, which may result in greatly cheapening telegraphing. We are not yet quite satisfied of its practicability, but the experiments of next week will settle the uncertain matter. I am surprised that more assistance is not given to inventors in the United States. England seems more friendly to American inventors than their own home."

INDIAN GIRL A THEATRICAL STAR

Gretchen Lyons, of Wainwright Company, a Full-Blooded Cherokee.

Comparatively few people are aware of the fact that the real name of Gretchen Lyons, the beautiful actress and singer, who is now playing the role of Puck in Marie Wainwright's Shakespearean play, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," is Ollie Heath, and that she is a Cherokee Indian girl, born and raised at Brushy mountain, near Muscogee, I. T., and schooled at the female seminary at Tahlequah and Harrell institute at Muscogee.

Eight years ago Ollie Heath was a pupil at the female seminary at Tahlequah, and one of the prettiest school-girls that ever graced the big chapel during study hours. She was an orphan, and with little means to pay tuition and board, she was admitted only to a primary department of the school. After leaving the female seminary her education was completed at Muscogee, she having graduated at Harrell institute about three years ago with the highest honors of her class.

During her school life she displayed remarkable histrionic talent, and always played the leading roles in the private theatricals occasionally given. A little over two years ago she took advantage of an offer to go on the stage. Since then but little has been heard from her by her territory friends, except a few intimates, until recently. Her recent successes have brought her into prominence in theatrical and musical circles, and her pictures now adorn the pages of the metropolitan magazines and dailies.

The Cherokees are very proud of Miss Heath, as they have a right to be, for she has demonstrated that Indian girls may attain success before the footlights and be on an equality in every way with their white sisters.

NEW POWER SUPERSEDES STEAM

Street Cars Will Be Propelled at a Cost of Only Half a Cent a Mile.

Engineer Lewis B. White, of South Carolina, who has been experimenting at McFarland's machine works in Trenton, N. J., for a year or more, says that he has a new power, which is designed to take the place of steam. He is the head of a company with an authorized capital stock of \$5,000,000 and the other day a new horseless wagon was sent racing up and down Meade street by the new power.

The power is nothing more than applied condensed carbonic acid gas. Mr. White says that with it he can propel launches, mining engines, wagons, and in fact any kind of machinery. The horseless wagon was operated by an engine weighing 70 pounds, and the condensed carbonic gas was applied directly to the piston. Mr. White declares that his new wagon will be very light and when completed he will be able to run it 100 miles at a cost of about 25 cents.

The company controlling Mr. White's patents, which consist entirely in the machinery with which to control and condense the carbonic gas, is headed by Gen. Leon Abbott, of Jersey City, William Roberts, of this city, and Mr. White.

Mr. White has been experimenting with the new power since 1880, and says he has succeeded in making machinery with which he can harness sufficient power to run a heavy street car for seven days. The cost of running the car, he declares, will be one-half cent per mile. He adds that his newly applied power will be applicable to any piece of machinery that can now be propelled by steam.

Scenes.

In the East Indies, as well as Scotland, flour is kneaded with water and rolled into thin sheets as scones. The Passover cakes of the Israelites were prepared in this way.

The Torpedo Fish.

The torpedo fish sometimes weighs 80 pounds, and a single shock from this fish will kill the strongest horse.

Clerical Opposition to the Fork.

The English clergy were at first very bitter against the fork, one minister declaring that its use was impious.

THE SUPPLY OF WHEAT.

Advices to Agricultural Department from Europe Show Shortage.

Rye, the Chief Bread Grain of Eastern Europe, Also Short—Reliable Reports from the Different Countries.

Advices to the agricultural department from private and indirectly official sources, confirm the prediction of a considerable deficiency in the European wheat crop, while rye, which is the chief bread grain of eastern Europe, is also short. This fact, a special report of Statistician Hyde, of the department, says, as well as the what deficiency will tend to restrict the exportation of the latter from those European countries which usually have a surplus over other than the United States, their aggregate contribution to the European supply will be materially affected by the fact that India denuded by the famine will have practically no wheat to export. United States Consul O'Connor at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, reports that early crops in the southwestern part of that province were much injured by wet weather during the first half of June. In Manitoba the wheat area exceeds the denuded acreage of last year by 29 per cent, and is 14 per cent greater than the 1895 acreage until then the year of the largest. Agricultural conditions in other foreign countries follow:

Great Britain and Ireland—Returns from every county in England and from many districts in Wales, Scotland and Ireland, published by the Agricultural Gazette July 25, indicated the wheat crop would be considerably less than the heavy crop of 1896. Germany—An official report dated July 15, in which the figure "1" denoted superior, "2" good and "3" middling condition, puts winter wheat at 23, rye at 24, barley at 27, oats at 3, potatoes at 27 and hay at 25. Thus none of the leading cereals are rated as "good."

Russia—Advices from Nicolaief, of July 25, report an average yield of wheat, but the quality of spring wheat had suffered from hot weather and much of it would be light. Rye was unsatisfactory in quality and quantity. Barley was unsatisfactory in yield, but its color had suffered from the rains. Other small crops from Russia speak unfavorably regarding the wheat and rye crops, the recent great heat having caused premature ripening.

Austria-Hungary—Prices of wheat at Vienna are reported to be the highest in ten years and foreign wheat is being imported. The weather is wet. Belgium—The yield of wheat is reported as satisfactory, but that of rye deficient. Holland—The weather in the latter part of July was somewhat unfavorable for harvesting.

Denmark—Advices from Copenhagen, dated July 27, stated that rye had suffered from storms, but wheat was a fair average crop and barley good. Weather unsettled.

Roumania—The wheat crop is described as "very disappointing, and parcels of new grain received in London are said to show irregular and very poor quality.

Bulgaria—According to reports for near the end of July, the wheat crop had suffered seriously from the heavy rains. India—Crop prospects were improved by rains in many districts, but in Bombay and Punjab much more rain was needed. Australia—Crop prospects in Victoria had been improved by rain and, according to latest mail advices, were fairly good. Argentina—Telegraphic reports to London represent the weather as being favorable for the crops.

SELL TO AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE

Steinway & Co. Retire from the Piano Manufacturing Business.

It is reported that the present members of the piano manufacturing firm of Steinway and Sons, of New York, have consummated a deal whereby the extensive business of the concern passes into the hands of an English syndicate. The price paid was \$6,000,000.

In 1896, the real property of the firm of Steinway and Sons was assessed for taxation at \$3,000,000 and the capital stock and surplus at \$2,500,000. The buildings containing the general warehouse and salesrooms and Steinway hall, were valued at \$170,000, the piano factory on Park avenue at \$151,000, the factories near Astoria, Long Island City, at \$445,000, and the employees' houses there at \$63,300.

The factory in Hamburg was valued at \$225,000, that in London at \$260,000 and the salesrooms in this country outside of New York were estimated to be worth \$250,000.

Sunday School Scholars.

Nearly half a million Sunday-school scholars on the world are, it seems, in the United States. America claims 9,718,432 out of the total of 20,268,933; Great Britain has 6,979,913; Australia, 556,029; Germany, 749,786; Sweden, 242,150; Canada, 576,064; Italy, 10,969; Spain, 3,230; Mexico and Central America, 15,000. Adding the officers and teachers, the total for the world is 22,508,661.

Over Half a Million for a Book.

The highest price ever offered for a single volume was tendered by a number of wealthy Hebrew merchants of Venice to Pope Julius II, for a very ancient Hebrew Bible. It was believed to be an original copy of the Septuagint version of the Scriptures, translated from the Hebrew into Greek in 277 B. C. The sum mentioned to Julius was \$600,000, but the pope declined the offer.

Coal Miners.

One million and a half men work in the coal mines of the world. Of these Great Britain has 535,000; United States, 300,000; Germany, 285,000; Belgium, 100,000; Russia, 44,000. The world's miners of metal number 4,000,000.

Pockets in Women's Dresses.

Pockets in ladies' dresses first appeared in England during the reign of Edward III.