



CHAPTER XXX.

"This is an awkward business, my man—an awkward and a disagreeable business, I may say."

The speaker was Mr. Sturt, one of the principal solicitors in Daneborough, and clerk to the magistrates.

"An awkward business for him, I hope!" growled out the person addressed.

"You persist, then, in your accusation against the gentleman whose name you have just mentioned?" said Lawyer Sturt.

"Very well. I have sent a message to Dr. Leader. No other county magistrate could be so promptly communicated with."

Crouch took a chair, while Mr. Sturt went on with his writing. In perhaps twenty minutes more a boy clerk ushered in "Dr. Leader."

"This man insists," said Lawyer Sturt, "upon bringing a formal charge against Sir Richard Mortmain, of Helston, a landed gentleman, a baronet, and brother of Lady Thorsdale."

"Ah, indeed," said Dr. Leader, surveying from beneath his bushy gray eyebrows the truculent countenance, shaggy and broad of form of the accuser.

"And," added the clerk to the magistrate, "he admits that it is private resentment which has induced him to come forward in this manner."

"Nothing more probable," observed the Doctor. "We had better get in a succinct form his statement of the case, and reduce it to writing."

"He gave me these, Sir R. did," said Crouch, savagely, as with a brown forefinger he pointed to two little vials that scarred his ugly face; "as if I'd been a bound to bear the whip. But I'm not here to jaw about a mere assault. I charge Sir Richard Mortmain, baronet, with forgery to the tune of eight hundred pounds sterling. He did it at a time when he was on bad terms with my father, the late Sir Richard. The forged check purported to be signed by a nobleman who lived near us—at Mortmain, I mean—and I was the man who presented it, and got the cash for it, at Thredleston. Then there came a coolness and there were words between me and Sir R. And that was how he wrote me two letters, which I have by me to this day, and which are proofs that he wrote Lord Wyvern's name on the check, and that he begged and prayed me, his accomplice, not to split."

"This sounds a cock-and-bull story, my man," remarked Lawyer Sturt. "I doubt if any jury would believe your tale."

"That depends, of course," said Dr. Leader, mildly, "upon the proofs."

"I've got them, sir, never doubt me," responded Crouch, confidently. "I can lay my hand at an hour's notice on what will send my fine gentlemen to the wall with white hands and oakum-picking and quarryman's work."

Rufus Crouch, after indulging for a time in liquor and boastful talk at a low public house on the verge of the town, left Daneborough in a state of high excitement.

"I shall be queen's evidence, and so come safe out of the forgery job," he muttered to himself.

Hordie Cliff, as Rufus had truly said in his conversation with the baronet, is a formidable place—a rampart frowning down upon the sea. Crouch, excited by drink and the tension of his nerves, walked recklessly at the very verge of the giddy height, kicking over now and then a pebble or a clod of earth, and then laughing, as an ogre might have done, at the grim visions that passed through his seething brain.

At last Rufus reached the tempting spot which he had lovingly described to Sir Richard—the scene of the intended murder. How he had gloated over the details of the projected crime! It would never be done now—that dark deed—never! Crouch was not one to risk his neck gratis, and yet—

At the selected spot the ruffian turned, with his face toward Daneborough, the town he had just left, and by an effort of the imagination saw before him, hurrying along and unsuspecting, the hated form of Don.

"Ah! my gentleman founding," he snarled, "no gentleman would ever go, never to come up again!" And as he spoke he stamped his heavy foot on the betting cliff, and threw forward his great hands in hideous imitation of the purposeful crime. But then the crumbling path gave way beneath his unwary feet, and with one bound he fell, his head striking the jagged rocks below!

It was two days before the body was found.

CHAPTER XXXI.

On the day on which the magistrate waited in vain for the reappearance of the accuser of Sir Richard Mortmain, Don called at the parsonage of Wood-burn.

He was in the usual attire of a gentleman, but there was a sadness in his bright face that told of despairing thoughts when his hopes of Violet for his wife had been rudely dashed away.

"Is Mr. Marsh at home?" Don asked, and Mr. Marsh, when he came into the drawing-room and found Don standing there alone, was moved by a generous impulse.

"I have to beg your pardon, Mr. Don," he said, heartily; "and, as an honest man, I feel it my duty to own that I have done you, unwittingly, a great injustice. Every injurious expression that I used in my anger toward yourself applies, I find, to another person, of whose very existence I was ignorant. I withdraw and regret those words—I own I was wrong."

"Dear sir, you have said enough," answered Don, readily. "I was certain that you had mistaken my motives, but I felt sure that you acted from a sense of duty."

"But, Mr. Don," remarked the dry-salter presently, assuming his most serious aspect, "though Ephraim Marsh regards you as a fine young fellow, Miss Violet Mowbray's guardian must not sanction any betrothal—any love passages—between his ward and a young man whose worldly position is unequal to her own. Pedigree is not what it was; but there are high connections, and money, too, Mr. Don."

"I understand you, sir," said Don, sadly, as the merchant hesitated; "but, believe me, I did not need fresh proofs of the hopelessness of my suit. I am here to-day to ask your permission to my seeing Miss Mowbray once more—only once—before I leave England."

"Leave England!" exclaimed Mr. Marsh.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A SAD MISTAKE.

Sweet Mary started out for church all on a Sunday morning. With flowered gown and bonnet white. Sweet eyes cast down but face so bright. For over and above it all she held her first new parasol.

Sweet Mary hid her home from church all on a Sunday morning. But pride was gone. Our little maid. Was so forlorn. For over her head. Far down the long and crowded aisle, She'd held her parasol the while.

One of the interesting little animals that live in far-away Australia is the dancing lizard, known scientifically as the chlamydosaurus kingi. This queer reptile is about three feet in length and wears a collar of bright red, yellow and blue mixture. He gets his name from the collar and is called the frilled lizard. He is not a bit pretty, and has a way of jumping around that gives one a peculiar fright if one comes upon him suddenly. Although this frilled chap has four legs, he seems to like walking and dancing upon his hind legs better than traveling upon all fours. He is as quick as lightning in his movements, and lives upon the insects that inhabit the trees of the thick woods.

A QUEER PHEASANT DUCK.

The queerest duck that ever swam is owned by a San Francisco man, who keeps a big farm just outside that city. The name of the duck's owner is Mr. E. J. Wilkinson, and he is very proud of his feathered pet.

Benny gave up "snooping" from that time; but Old Good-bye did not allow him to forget his fault, for whenever he paid a call he always went straight to Benny's pockets to look for candy there.

FACTS ABOUT SUGAR.

Sugar exists in the sap or leaves of nearly two hundred different kinds of trees.

Gibbon says that sugar was first brought from Asia to Europe A. D. 625.

Some writers say that there is a variety of sugar cane indigenous to America.

The word "caramel" is of Greek origin, and signifies simply black honey. Leavulose is that sugar most liberally found in honey and various fruits.

The longest run in candy has been made by chocolate creams and caramels.

Etymologists declare that the sugar cane has 227 varieties of insect enemies.

Sugar is boiled, more or less, for candy, according to the kind to be made.

Maltose is that variety of sugar produced by the action of diastase on starch.

It is said that the dark varieties of sugar cane resist disease better than the light.

It is said that in France the production of beet root averages eleven tons per acre.

In 1893 there were eighty-one sugar estates in the delta of the Mississippi alone.

Candy stores located in the neighborhood of schools generally do a thriving business.

The cultivation of sugar extended from India to Persia some time in the ninth century.

It is said by botanists that sugar cane is not found growing wild in any part of the world.

Preserved fruits, in a state fit to be eaten, have been taken from the ruins of Nineveh.

The sugar cane is now cultivated in every part of Africa that has been explored by whites.

For caramels and other dark candies the brown sugar is almost exclusively employed.

Manitose is a peculiar sugar found in mushrooms and one or two other vegetables.

Fat pork, baked in honey, was a favorite confection among the ladies in the days of Horace.

The sugar cane is a variety of grass whose saccharine properties have been developed by cultivation.

The "sweet car" mentioned in Isaiah xlii: 24, is supposed by some critics to mean sugar cane.

Cane sugar, heated and treated with chloride of potash, forms a detonating mixture of great intensity.

Nearchus, the Admiral of Alexander the Great, noted the growth of the sugar cane in India B. C. 325.

Roasting an Ox.

Few of those who enjoy a bit of roast beef at a barbecue, says the Boston Transcript, may previously have had any idea of the process of roasting the beef.

The ox is first split in the brisket and is dressed much after the manner of dressing poultry. When roasted on the immense gridiron, as was done to-day, it is not stuffed with anything, but when roasted by being hung on a "spit" a filling is used. The spit process, however, does not thoroughly cook the beef, and the result is not likely to be so satisfactory as when the gridiron is used.

Before the beef is placed over the fire a knife is thrust into it in a dozen or more places to a depth of ten or twelve inches. In the cavities thus made salt, pepper and other condiments are placed. The cook finds that this keeps all the rich juices in the meat, and only fat drops out in the pan under the beef. Every now and then the meat is basted with a savory sauce. This sauce is made from the recipe of a famous old French cook, and the secret of its composition is carefully guarded. When the beef is carved the flavor of the juice is especially fine. The beef rests on ten twelve iron pipes laid across a pit which is walled with stone much like a cellar. Charcoal is used for fuel, for with this a steady, slow fire can be kept going. A three-inch pipe runs through the length of the body of the ox, and this pipe is fastened at each end to strong ropes which work on pulleys. By this means the great roast is raised to be turned over after one side has been exposed to the fire for some hours. The cooking of the back also is done in this way, for by the ropes the ox can be placed in almost any position. It takes four men to raise it in this way, and they do it six or seven times during the process of cooking.

Lille's Ghent gate and Roubaix gate, the last remnants of military architecture belonging to the time of the Spanish occupation, are to be torn down to make room for the city's growth eastward.

Out of the Enemy's Month.

If the United States mints were freely opened to the coinage of silver, the gold in the Treasury would be all withdrawn, and silver made the only metallic money which the Treasury could pay out, the impression made upon the rest of the world would probably be very great. For one thing, it seems reasonable to infer that the Indian mints would be reopened, and it is not improbable that several embarrassed countries, like, for instance, Argentina, would decide that a standard of value

Will Gold Cheaper in Any Case?

Alterations in the cost of production of the precious metals do not act upon the value of money, except just in proportion as they increase or diminish its quantity.—John Stuart Mill.

Measuring the Interior of Buildings.

A simple method of measuring heights in the interior of churches and other buildings consists in attaching a graduated string or tape to a small balloon such as is easily obtainable anywhere. This method might also be readily applied for measuring the height of caverns.—Prometheus.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Here are some appalling facts: In 1896 our national debt was \$2,825,000,000. In 1895 our national debt was \$1,125,000,000. From 1896 to 1895 we paid in interest on this debt the vast sum of \$2,885,000,000. In the same period we paid on the principal \$2,700,000,000. Total paid on interest and principal from 1896 to 1895, \$5,585,000,000.

Yet to-day our national debt is actually as large as it was in 1896, our ability to earn the money with which to pay it having decreased to such an extent that it requires twice the effort to earn a dollar, gold having appreciated nearly 50 per cent since 1896.

John Clark Ridpath, the great American scholar and historian, shows the earning power of our people in 1896 by the following table giving amount of the nine principal staples required to pay the debt at that time:

Of wheat ..... 1,486,842,105 bu.  
Of flour ..... 262,790,696 bbls.  
Of cotton ..... 5,885,416,666 lbs.  
Of mutton ..... 90,576,333 bbls.  
Of sugar ..... 25,335,348,314 lbs.  
Of wool ..... 5,330,188,679 lbs.  
Of beef ..... 181,037,213 cwt.  
Of bar iron ..... 41,851,851,851 lbs.  
Of superior farming lands above (approximately) ..... 37,696,006 acres.

Now, in 1895 the public debt was reduced to \$1,125,000,000, and yet the amount of these same staples required to pay it are in most cases greater:

Of wheat ..... 2,133,420,680 bu.  
Of flour ..... 353,571,423 bbls.  
Of cotton ..... 13,558,823,229 lbs.  
Of mutton ..... 150,915,833 bbls.  
Of sugar ..... 24,750,000,000 lbs.  
Of wool ..... 5,755,813,623 lbs.  
Of beef ..... 130,236,136 cwt.  
Of bar iron ..... 46,348,314,006 lbs.  
Of superior farming lands above (approximately) ..... 35,357,132 acres.

In other words, the debt to-day is worth more to holders of the bonds than in 1896 and the burden on the people is greater than in 1896.

Live and Let Live Not the Policy.

Quick has been the monopolistic press to see the injustice to the creditor classes from a depreciated dollar, but to the equal injustice of an appreciating dollar to the debtor classes, and to the grievous wrongs done to all producers by such a dollar, they have been and are perversely blind. To reap the unearned gains of an appreciating dollar the creditor classes have been quite content, and their organs have seen no injustice in a dollar that has grown dearer and dearer from year to year, and that has enabled them to profit at the expense of their debtors. But when the producing and debtor classes tire of being stripped of their earnings through the subtle workings of the appreciating gold standard, when they demand that justice be done them, that silver be restored to its place as money, so that the measure in which they are obliged to measure those products with which they must pay their debts shall not grow in length from year to year, and when they assert their right to repay their creditors in a dollar of no greater value than the dollar borrowed, the mouthpieces of the creditor classes are quick to sound an alarm, and to stamp dishonest repudiators all those who revolt against the payment of an increased tribute, year after year, for the use of money borrowed, and who refuse longer to submit to the extortions of an appreciating measure of value that requires the payment of principal and interest in our loans in a dollar of greater value, of greater purchasing power, than the dollar borrowed.

Promises Not Kept.

Three years ago, when the Sherman law was unconstitutionally repealed, it was contended that the repeal would restore confidence and bring speedy prosperity. We took the advice of the anti-silver doctors, and every prophecy they made has been refuted. They urged the repeal to prevent a rapid increase of money, and a rapid increase of money was made, and \$202,000,000 of gold, which we borrowed to feed it, have now run down to about the hundred-million mark.

It was urged that it would bring foreign capital here, but European stocks continued to be sold on the New York market and gold has continued to flow from us.

It was declared that it would restore confidence, but confidence has continued to diminish, for the simple reason that property, which is the basis of credit and confidence, has continued to decline.

There can never be confidence when property is declining, and property must decline with a contraction of the currency.—Bryan and Sewall, F. T. Tenneyson Neely, Publisher.

An Air-Pump Argument.

Every attempt to restore silver, every appeal pointing out the awful effects which have followed its demonetization, has been met and fought back. The old cry has been time and time again raised: "If you try it, all the gold will drift away; if you try it, there will be a panic," which is precisely as though some people had a man in an air chamber, and had exhausted nearly all the air and stood with one hand hold of the pump handle, saying to him: "If you dare to kick, we will give you two or three strokes and take away your air you have."—Salt Lake City Tribune.

Out of the Enemy's Month.

If the United States mints were freely opened to the coinage of silver, the gold in the Treasury would be all withdrawn, and silver made the only metallic money which the Treasury could pay out, the impression made upon the rest of the world would probably be very great. For one thing, it seems reasonable to infer that the Indian mints would be reopened, and it is not improbable that several embarrassed countries, like, for instance, Argentina, would decide that a standard of value

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Here are some appalling facts: In 1896 our national debt was \$2,825,000,000. In 1895 our national debt was \$1,125,000,000. From 1896 to 1895 we paid in interest on this debt the vast sum of \$2,885,000,000. In the same period we paid on the principal \$2,700,000,000. Total paid on interest and principal from 1896 to 1895, \$5,585,000,000.

Yet to-day our national debt is actually as large as it was in 1896, our ability to earn the money with which to pay it having decreased to such an extent that it requires twice the effort to earn a dollar, gold having appreciated nearly 50 per cent since 1896.

John Clark Ridpath, the great American scholar and historian, shows the earning power of our people in 1896 by the following table giving amount of the nine principal staples required to pay the debt at that time:

Of wheat ..... 1,486,842,105 bu.  
Of flour ..... 262,790,696 bbls.  
Of cotton ..... 5,885,416,666 lbs.  
Of mutton ..... 90,576,333 bbls.  
Of sugar ..... 25,335,348,314 lbs.  
Of wool ..... 5,330,188,679 lbs.  
Of beef ..... 181,037,213 cwt.  
Of bar iron ..... 41,851,851,851 lbs.  
Of superior farming lands above (approximately) ..... 37,696,006 acres.

Now, in 1895 the public debt was reduced to \$1,125,000,000, and yet the amount of these same staples required to pay it are in most cases greater:

Of wheat ..... 2,133,420,680 bu.  
Of flour ..... 353,571,423 bbls.  
Of cotton ..... 13,558,823,229 lbs.  
Of mutton ..... 150,915,833 bbls.  
Of sugar ..... 24,750,000,000 lbs.  
Of wool ..... 5,755,813,623 lbs.  
Of beef ..... 130,236,136 cwt.  
Of bar iron ..... 46,348,314,006 lbs.  
Of superior farming lands above (approximately) ..... 35,357,132 acres.

In other words, the debt to-day is worth more to holders of the bonds than in 1896 and the burden on the people is greater than in 1896.

Live and Let Live Not the Policy.

Quick has been the monopolistic press to see the injustice to the creditor classes from a depreciated dollar, but to the equal injustice of an appreciating dollar to the debtor classes, and to the grievous wrongs done to all producers by such a dollar, they have been and are perversely blind. To reap the unearned gains of an appreciating dollar the creditor classes have been quite content, and their organs have seen no injustice in a dollar that has grown dearer and dearer from year to year, and that has enabled them to profit at the expense of their debtors. But when the producing and debtor classes tire of being stripped of their earnings through the subtle workings of the appreciating gold standard, when they demand that justice be done them, that silver be restored to its place as money, so that the measure in which they are obliged to measure those products with which they must pay their debts shall not grow in length from year to year, and when they assert their right to repay their creditors in a dollar of no greater value than the dollar borrowed, the mouthpieces of the creditor classes are quick to sound an alarm, and to stamp dishonest repudiators all those who revolt against the payment of an increased tribute, year after year, for the use of money borrowed, and who refuse longer to submit to the extortions of an appreciating measure of value that requires the payment of principal and interest in our loans in a dollar of greater value, of greater purchasing power, than the dollar borrowed.

Promises Not Kept.

Three years ago, when the Sherman law was unconstitutionally repealed, it was contended that the repeal would restore confidence and bring speedy prosperity. We took the advice of the anti-silver doctors, and every prophecy they made has been refuted. They urged the repeal to prevent a rapid increase of money, and a rapid increase of money was made, and \$202,000,000 of gold, which we borrowed to feed it, have now run down to about the hundred-million mark.

It was urged that it would bring foreign capital here, but European stocks continued to be sold on the New York market and gold has continued to flow from us.

It was declared that it would restore confidence, but confidence has continued to diminish, for the simple reason that property, which is the basis of credit and confidence, has continued to decline.

There can never be confidence when property is declining, and property must decline with a contraction of the currency.—Bryan and Sewall, F. T. Tenneyson Neely, Publisher.

An Air-Pump Argument.

Every attempt to restore silver, every appeal pointing out the awful effects which have followed its demonetization, has been met and fought back. The old cry has been time and time again raised: "If you try it, all the gold will drift away; if you try it, there will be a panic," which is precisely as though some people had a man in an air chamber, and had exhausted nearly all the air and stood with one hand hold of the pump handle, saying to him: "If you dare to kick, we will give you two or three strokes and take away your air you have."—Salt Lake City Tribune.

Out of the Enemy's Month.

If the United States mints were freely opened to the coinage of silver, the gold in the Treasury would be all withdrawn, and silver made the only metallic money which the Treasury could pay out, the impression made upon the rest of the world would probably be very great. For one thing, it seems reasonable to infer that the Indian mints would be reopened, and it is not improbable that several embarrassed countries, like, for instance, Argentina, would decide that a standard of value

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Here are some appalling facts: In 1896 our national debt was \$2,825,000,000. In 1895 our national debt was \$1,125,000,000. From 1896 to 1895 we paid in interest on this debt the vast sum of \$2,885,000,000. In the same period we paid on the principal \$2,700,000,000. Total paid on interest and principal from 1896 to 1895, \$5,585,000,000.

Yet to-day our national debt is actually as large as it was in 1896, our ability to earn the money with which to pay it having decreased to such an extent that it requires twice the effort to earn a dollar, gold having appreciated nearly 50 per cent since 1896.

John Clark Ridpath, the great American scholar and historian, shows the earning power of our people in 1896 by the following table giving amount of the nine principal staples required to pay the debt at that time:

Of wheat ..... 1,486,842,105 bu.  
Of flour ..... 262,790,696 bbls.  
Of cotton ..... 5,885,416,666 lbs.  
Of mutton ..... 90,576,333 bbls.  
Of sugar ..... 25,335,348,314 lbs.  
Of wool ..... 5,330,188,679 lbs.  
Of beef ..... 181,037,213 cwt.  
Of bar iron ..... 41,851,851,851 lbs.  
Of superior farming lands above (approximately) ..... 37,696,006 acres.

Now, in 1895 the public debt was reduced to \$1,125,000,000, and yet the amount of these same staples required to pay it are in most cases greater:

Of wheat ..... 2,133,420,680 bu.  
Of flour ..... 353,571,423 bbls.  
Of cotton ..... 13,558,823,229 lbs.  
Of mutton ..... 150,915,833 bbls.  
Of sugar ..... 24,750,000,000 lbs.  
Of wool ..... 5,755,813,623 lbs.  
Of beef ..... 130,236,136 cwt.  
Of bar iron ..... 46,348,314,006 lbs.  
Of superior farming lands above (approximately) ..... 35,357,132 acres.

In other words, the debt to-day is worth more to holders of the bonds than in 1896 and the burden on the people is greater than in 1896.

Live and Let Live Not the Policy.

Quick has been the monopolistic press to see the injustice to the creditor classes from a depreciated dollar, but to the equal injustice of an appreciating dollar to the debtor classes, and to the grievous wrongs done to all producers by such a dollar, they have been and are perversely blind. To reap the unearned gains of an appreciating dollar the creditor classes have been quite content, and their organs have seen no injustice in a dollar that has grown dearer and dearer from year to year, and that has enabled them to profit at the expense of their debtors. But when the producing and debtor classes tire of being stripped of their earnings through the subtle workings of the appreciating gold standard, when they demand that justice be done them, that silver be restored to its place as money, so that the measure in which they are obliged to measure those products with which they must pay their debts shall not grow in length from year to year, and when they assert their right to repay their creditors in a dollar of no greater value than the dollar borrowed, the mouthpieces of the creditor classes are quick to sound an alarm, and to stamp dishonest repudiators all those who revolt against the payment of an increased tribute, year after year, for the use of money borrowed, and who refuse longer to submit to the extortions of an appreciating measure of value that requires the payment of principal and interest in our loans in a dollar of greater value, of greater purchasing power, than the dollar borrowed.

Promises Not Kept.

Three years ago, when the Sherman law was unconstitutionally repealed, it was contended that the repeal would restore confidence and bring speedy prosperity. We took the advice of the anti-silver doctors, and every prophecy they made has been refuted. They urged the repeal to prevent a rapid increase of money, and a rapid increase of money was made, and \$202,000,000 of gold, which we borrowed to feed it, have now run down to about the hundred-million mark.

It was urged that it would bring foreign capital here, but European stocks continued to be sold on the New York market and gold has continued to flow from us.

It was declared that it would restore confidence, but confidence has continued to diminish, for the simple reason that property, which is the basis of credit and confidence, has continued to decline.

There can never be confidence when property is declining, and property must decline with a contraction of the currency.—Bryan and Sewall, F. T. Tenneyson Neely, Publisher.

An Air-Pump Argument.

Every attempt to restore silver, every appeal pointing out the awful effects which have followed its demonetization, has been met and fought back. The old cry has been time and time again raised: "If you try it, all the gold will drift away; if you try it, there will be a panic," which is precisely as though some people had a man in an air chamber, and had exhausted nearly all the air and stood with one hand hold of the pump handle, saying to him: "If you dare to kick, we will give you two or three strokes and take away your air you have."—Salt Lake City Tribune.

Out of the Enemy's Month.

If the United States mints were freely opened to the coinage of silver, the gold in the Treasury would be all withdrawn, and silver made the only metallic money which the Treasury could pay out, the impression made upon the rest of the world would probably be very great. For one thing, it seems reasonable to infer that the Indian mints would be reopened, and it is not improbable that several embarrassed countries, like, for instance, Argentina, would decide that a standard of value

Will Gold Cheaper in Any Case?

Alterations in the cost of production of the precious metals do not act upon the value of money, except just in proportion as they increase or diminish its quantity.—John Stuart Mill.

Measuring the Interior of Buildings.

A simple method of measuring heights in the interior of churches and other buildings consists in attaching a graduated string or tape to a small balloon such as is easily obtainable anywhere. This method might also be readily applied for measuring the height of caverns.—Prometheus.

WHEN MOST DEATHS OCCUR.

An Old Superstition Has Been Upset by the Record of 15,000 Cases.

Has death a favorite hour during the twenty-four in which to visit hospital and sick room and gather in his victims?

A general opinion is entertained by medical practitioners and others engaged in caring for the sick that the greatest number of deaths occurring in individuals afflicted with disease takes place during the hours immediately succeeding midnight and preceding the dawn. The rule is said to be particularly true in those suffering from chronic exhausting diseases.

Deductions have been made from these impressions which have served to regulate the administration of stimulants in such cases, it being said, "if six ounces of brandy be needed in twenty-four hours, four should be administered from 2 to 6 a. m., for then is vitality in the human being at its lowest," and "more deaths occur at these hours than at any other period."

"I accepted this teaching at college," says a medical man, "because I had neither the means nor the time to verify or disprove it to my own satisfaction. Yet I always doubted the correctness of the conclusions drawn, and, to settle the doubt in my mind, since entering on my duties at the hospital I have collected statistics, which I find do not agree with this generally accepted idea."

"The figures show twenty-seven fewer cases during the hours from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. than for corresponding twelve hours of the day. Again, from 2 to 6 p. m. there were sixty-six more deaths than from 2 to 6 a. m. The total number of deaths in the list of acute diseases for the twelve hours from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. is 109 less than for the corresponding period during the day."

"The hours from 2 to 6 a. m. in this list show fifty-three cases more than for the corresponding period in the afternoon. This in nearly 4,000 cases is very slight."

"In the chronic cases the greatest number of deaths at any one hour was at 4 p. m., with 2 and 5 p. m. and 6 a. m. closely following. The greatest in the acute list was at 3 a. m., with 11 a. m. and 11 p. m. closely following."

"The lowest number in the acute list was at 12 midnight, that hour so dreaded in the sick room by attendants, and to which a good deal of superstition attaches. It is noticeable that the number for this hour is exceedingly low—about half of the average number. In the chronic cases the lowest number appears at 9 a. m."

"From these 15,000 cases, extending over a period of twelve years, it would appear that death occurs seemingly without any particular predilection for any certain hour, and that the number of deaths for each hour is very evenly proportioned, considering the large number of cases taken and the time covered."—New York Journal.

Cost of Indian Wars.

Congress each year makes special appropriations for the maintenance of thirty-five tribes of Indians. The total sum given for this purpose being about \$675,000. The government is always glad when any of the savages can be persuaded to give up the tribal system and take up homesteads. To encourage this Uncle Sam make a present to the aboriginal farmer of quite a valuable outfit. On accepting an allotment of land he received two cows, a pair of oxen or mares, a plow, a wagon, a harrow, a hoe and a pitchfork. White men are regularly hired to give instructions to the Indians in the agricultural arts, including the care of domestic animals. At the same time women, called "field matrons," teach the squaws how to cook and keep house.

Supplies are furnished annually to 180,000 Indians, of whom 80,000 now wear the ordinary dress of the American citizen. It is interesting to know that 32,300 of the Indians know how to read English, and cost a lot of money to maintain the pauperized aborigines of this country. Each year on this account about \$1,835,000 is paid for food alone. In addition \$795,000 is expended for clothing, blankets, dry goods, agricultural implements, wagons and miscellaneous articles. For the storage and transportation of these goods Uncle Sam goes down into his pocket for \$30,000. At the same time he hands over \$875,000 in cash annuities. These items have nothing to do with the \$2,000,000 spent during the twelve months for the support of Indian schools.

A House on Wheels.

One of these days people will move their houses instead of their household goods, if an English inventor's plan succeeds. H. J. Lawson, of London, is going to build a two-story house to be run upon wheels and be propelled by a motor underneath. The house will contain four rooms, and its framework is to be of steel tubing. The upper story's construction will be of such a nature that it can be closed up and then be made open, passing under a bridge across a river or a road.

All sorts of conveniences are planned for this house on wheels. It will have a bath room and all the appurtenances thereto. The kitchen will contain a range and a good-sized receptacle for fuel. Then there will be a refrigerator and ample storage for edibles.

Mr. Lawson is the man who sixteen years ago tried so earnestly to make motor cars popular in England, but without avail. This latest idea of his is on the same principle of propulsion as the motor cars, and Mr. Lawson holds that it is as practicable to make a motor house that will travel about on wheels as it is a wagon.

The house on wheels is already a fact in the United States, although horses form the motor power. One family has been travelling about the United States, although horses have been the motor power. One family has been travelling about the Western States all summer in this manner.

Measuring the Interior of Buildings.

A simple method of measuring heights in the interior of churches and other buildings consists in attaching a graduated string or tape to a small balloon such as is easily obtainable anywhere. This method might also be readily applied for measuring the height of caverns.—Prometheus.