

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—Thanks to the boycott, Mrs. Gray's fame and fortune are now about complete.

—The Liberty Pedestal is complete, but a small sum is required to set the statue on its legs.

—Senator Morgan, from the committee on foreign relations, has reported to the Senate a bill to indemnify the Chinese for the losses and damages inflicted upon them by the rioters at Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, in September last. It authorizes the President to designate not to exceed three officers of the United States to investigate and take the testimony and not to exceed \$150,000 in payments.

—The House committee on the judiciary has laid on the table a number of bills to prevent the adulteration or imitation of food products. This action has been taken for the reason that the committee believe the bills to be unconstitutional so far as they affect the several States, and so far as they affect the District of Columbia they are not properly within the province of the committee.

—The Egyptian Sphinx is soon to get a thorough overhauling. A company has been formed in Paris to aid M. Naspere in carrying on his excavations. It is thought that the Sphinx is a tomb, and that under it or inside of it some valuable and interesting material may be discovered that will add a few years more to the length of history. The work will be carried on with ease, so that the great Sphinx may not be disfigured by the somewhat tardy autopsy.

—Mme. Astic de Valsayre, the woman who fought a duel with another woman on the field of Waterloo, has aimed at notoriety in various ways. She urged Pasteur to try his first inoculation experiments on her; then she asked Dr. Grusdevach to make her the subject of a freezing solid and then thawing out after a year or two, and now she is anxious to go with De Brazza to the Congo country to assist in civilizing the negroes.

It is said that Blaine is actively at work trying to secure the defeat of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, at the election for United States Senator in 1887. Blaine cannot forgive the indifference of Edmunds in the campaign of 1884. It has been arranged that the Hon. J. Gregory Smith, the war Governor of Vermont and president of the Vermont Central railroad, will oppose Edmunds in the next election. He is very popular and has had his eye on a seat in the Senate for some time. It was he who repeatedly tried to boom Edmunds as a candidate for President in order to create a vacancy in the Senate. As he has abandoned all hope of making Edmunds President, he has determined to fight him in his own field. Edmunds is extremely unpopular and the majority of the newspapers of his State are in favor of letting him pass the remainder of his days in privacy.

—The magpie style of dress is in unusual favor this season, and black and white are combined in every sort of gown, from the simplest muslin to the most elegant reception dress. Embossed satin with velvet raised figures is a novelty in this combination for quinces and trains of dinner gowns. Thus a full dress toilet of white satin has the court train embossed with black velvet arabesques. The petticoat is of white satin covered with jetted lace flosses of black Spanish Chantilly, or the new designs which closely resemble the fine thread patterns. The bodice-portion opens over a white satin vest veiled with the jetted lace. The soft-willed and basket-woven silks for early summer wear show among their many varieties pretty designs in hair-line stripes and tiny checks in black and white. These always becoming and lady-like materials are made up with trimmings of black Pinot velvet ribbon, with simple primrose bonnet of cactus lace straw decorated with loops of the same velvet, and sprays of white lilac, primroses, or Parma violets intermingled. In cooler fabrics are grenadines, etamines, French lawns, and bunnings in black and white; some plain white, with borders in black, others dotted, striped, flowered, or otherwise figured in black, and with these will be worn neck, wrist and belt adornings of black velvet ribbon, a style becoming alike to young and old.

—A Florida contemporary says "there is money in beans, cucumbers and tomatoes this season if you can get them into market early. This will be the best season we have had for vegetables for a long time." By which he means, we suppose, the best season for paying prices. The season has not been favorable for early vegetables, but as the unfavorable weather has prevailed throughout the truck-farm regions we shall be as far ahead as usual, provided we do our work up to time and make proper use of our advantages. Not only will beans, cucumbers and tomatoes pay well, but our whole line of vegetables will be in demand, including the small and large fruits. The unusually severe winter spared scarcely anything in that line not previously housed, and the sudden cold found a large portion of farm produce exposed throughout the country. All this is to be resupplied with a little more than the annual increase for growing population. Farms, therefore, that have been kept in good order, with ample arrangements to push things when favorable weather returned, will now make up for lost time and fully set their owners on their feet financially. It is true that many will never think their farms have paid them sufficiently, but the large production and general prosperity will tell the tale for the country at large.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A VERY DULL AND UNINTERESTING DAY'S SESSION.

Action Taken on a Number of Minor Measures.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—House.—On motion of Mr. Blount, of Georgia, a resolution was adopted setting apart June 1st and 2d for the consideration of business reported from the committee on postoffices and post roads.

The remainder of the day was devoted to action upon bills reported from the judiciary committee. Bills were passed providing that all claims now existing against the United States, except pension claims, must be presented for adjudication and payment within four years of the passage of this act, and that all claims arising hereafter must be presented within six years from the time they arise; providing that in all cases of disputed handwriting a comparison of the disputed writing with any writing proved to the satisfaction of the judge to be genuine, shall be permitted to be made by witnesses, and such writing and evidence of witnesses in regard to it may be submitted to the court and jury as evidence of the genuineness or otherwise of the writing; providing that any judgment or decree rendered in the United States courts with any State shall take effect (notwithstanding it is not docketed) by way of lien to the same extent and in like manner as a judgment or decree of a State court. Adjourned.

The Moulders Stand by their Employers.

St. Louis, April 24.—Yesterday afternoon President McMillan, of the Missouri car and foundry company, called together in the foundry department of his establishment their fifty moulders who did not join the recent strike of the other employees. He explained to them the position of the company, and promised them constant employment if they would remain at their posts during the present trouble. He then requested that all the men who would stand by him and continue at work under any and all circumstances to so signify. All except two of the men made the promise, and the foundry work of the company still continues. In the evening the striking employees held a meeting and appointed a committee to request, for the last time, president McMillan to promise not to supply the Missouri Pacific railway company with repair material. The committee will call upon Mr. McMillan to-day.

The Total Net Receipts of Cotton.

New York, April 24.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1885: Galveston, 688,581; New Orleans, 1,646,865; Mobile, 237,049; Savannah, 761,810; Charleston, 467,465; Wilmington, 97,718; Norfolk, 520,864; Baltimore, 84,842; New York, 60,801; Boston, 110,034; Newport News, 29,625; Philadelphia, 40,461; West Point, 213,618; Brunswick, 15,911; Fort Royal, 11,788; Pensacola, 19,102; Indianola, 781. Total, 4,981,810.

The Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, April 24.—The weekly statement of the associated banks is as follows: Loans increased, \$795,100; specie decrease, \$1,939,800; legal tenders increase, \$151,700; deposits decrease, \$1,556,000; circulation increase, \$13,500; reserve decrease, \$1,399,100; The banks now hold \$13,323,500 in excess of the 25 per cent. rate.

Railroad Matters in Georgia.

ATLANTA, April 24.—The railroad commission of Georgia has decided, after hearing the case three days, to overrule the demurrer of the railroad companies which objected to its taking action on a question, claiming non-jurisdiction. The merchants of Atlanta, through attorneys, claimed that the pool discrimination of railroads against Atlanta was injurious to the business of the city and begged that the commission hear the case on its merits. To this the railroads demurred. The commission announces that it will hear the case May 25.

Two Thousand Working People Made Happy.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 24.—The directors of the Eagle and Phoenix cotton manufacturing company, of this city, have decided to increase the wages of their operatives ten per cent., the increase to take place May 1. About 2,000 operatives are affected. No demand was made and no dissatisfaction expressed at the former wages.

Death at a Ball.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 24.—Willie Whitney, son of Hon. J. J. Whitney, of Jefferson county, was shot three times and killed by J. W. Wyoche, at a ball at Harrison, a station on the Natchez & Jackson railroad, last night. The shooting was the result of an old quarrel. The murderer escaped.

Mr. Italians Burned to Death.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 24.—A frame building at Alton, on posts, used as sleeping quarters for laborers, toppled over this morning and caught fire from a stove. The building contained thirty-three Italians and before they could get out six were burned to death and three others badly injured.

The Railway Rate War Ended.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The ticket offices announce the railroad rate war as ended. The rates posted, first-class, unlimited, are: St. Louis \$67.50, Chicago \$72.50, New York \$95.50.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton.

New York, April 24.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,509,693 bales, of which 1,998,393 are American; against 2,517,605 and 1,950,506 respectively last year; receipts at all interior towns 24,747; receipts from the plantations 19,485; crop in sight 6,190,020 bales.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Views on the Labor Question.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 24.—The following letter from Hon. Jefferson Davis to H. W. Pope, of Marshall, Texas, in which he gives his views as to what legislation might be adopted to bring about harmony and unity of action between capital and labor, has just been made public.

BRAYBOR, Miss., March 27, 1886.

HON. H. W. POPE,
My Dear Sir:—Fully appreciating the compliment conveyed by your request for my views as to what legislation might be adopted to adjust the conflict now going on between capital and labor, I regret that the compliment is so little merited. The old war between capital and labor has called forth the best intellects of Europe. It has disturbed commerce, overthrown governments, produced anarchy and crept from the wreck without solving the problem. With us the contest is in its incipient state and happily it may be that something can be done to check its growth. Self-interest and free competition for labor will, wherever laborers are abundant, give to the rich power to oppress the poor. We cannot legislate to destroy the motive of self-interest, for that lies at the foundation of progress, and our efforts must therefore be directed to the uniform interest of labor and capital, as far as this may be done by the legislatures of the States. The present form of conflict in our country is between associated labor and organizations employing it. It is not a sufficient answer to say that the profit of labor has advanced, unless it can be shown that the profits have moved, pari passu, with the profits of capital; for in this, as in other things of comparative welfare, we must consider the relative improvement. The standard of comfort rises proportionately to the increase of wealth in the country. Your idea of a court of arbitration I think has much to recommend it. The organization of such a court so as to secure equality of influence of both contending parties would require both liberality and discretion, and it would be useful that its decisions should be based on something like a co-operative principle of industrial partnership, in which the wages of the employees should be measured by the profits of the corporation. If in this manner a community of interest could be established the welfare and contentment of both would seem to be the possible result. With sincere regard and the best wishes for you and yours, I am your friend,
(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Peacock Vanity in Woman.

From a Paris Letter to the London Truth.
Does the modern woman of fashion believe that there is one man in ten thousand who knows the difference or can appreciate the relative value of a gown that has cost 200 or 50 guineas? Women may dress to please themselves, or to out-cut other women, or to fascinate the men, but they make a desperate mistake if they imagine that they secure the favor of one man by their peacock vanity. The extravagantly dressed women of society is the over-dressed woman. It is the privilege of English women to burlesque the outrageous designs of modern Paris. The costume of modern Paris, with no Eugenie to direct it, is monstrous and hideous enough; but a modern Paris caricatured by a modern Regent-street is almost laughable. Witness the high hats or bonnets smothered with flowers and vegetables that make the wearer of each more hideous than the last. The object of the fashionably dressed woman is to fascinate; the result is to disgust. There can be nothing that is really womanly, really attractive, really pure, or approximately noble in one of these fantastic popinjays, who, in these desperate times, while their sisters are starving around them, cover their bodies with clothes whose cost does not note for their hideousness, and who know each morning when they rise, and each night when they go to rest, that they are unable to pay for their frivolity as the saddened wretch who, maddened with hunger, steals a loaf or fingers the till, and goes to prison for a crime not half so morally reckless as the one that women of education commit and women of sensuousness foster.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, April 24.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending April 15:

	1886.	1885.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	42,125	17,443
Total receipts to date,	4,989,575	4,611,932
Exports for the week,	84,115	48,892
Total exports to date,	3,468,968	3,506,318
Stock at U. S. ports,	780,468	672,694
Stock at all interior towns,	132,322	65,323
Stock at Liverpool,	624,900	1,024,400
For Great Britain,	161,000	76,000

Blow, Bugles, Blow.

SAVANNAH, April 24.—A grand prize brass band contest will be held here May 3rd, during the centennial, and \$400 is offered the winning band.

Secretary Manning Still Improving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—Secretary Manning continues to improve and it is thought will be able to leave the city in a short time.

Kitty Rhoades.

This actress, supported by a company which is said to be composed of very clever people, will begin an engagement of a week at Tucker hall next Monday week. The repertoire will include "M'Lisa," "Confusion," "Engaged," "The Two Orphans," "Hazel Kirke," "Pygmalion and Galates," &c. It has been very sensibly decided to make the scale of prices 35c. for reserved seats; 25c. general admission; 15c. admission to gallery. People will catch right on to these truly popular prices and of course the theatre will be well filled every evening. There will be a matinee Saturday.

LIEWXAM

A CALIGRAPHIC CANTATA OF CURRENT CAPITAL CAFFERN.

Concerning Congress, Carolina and the Country's C-aw-thow.

Special Cor. News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

Ever since the day succeeding the report of the ways and means committee on the tariff question a rumor has been current to the effect that the President approved of the Morrison bill and was using his influence among members of Congress to secure its passage in the House. The statement is now verified by the admissions of several Congressmen. Even Mr. Randall acknowledges its truthfulness in an interview with Maj. Carson, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger. Mr. Cleveland takes the position that the democratic party is committed to a revision of the tariff, and he thinks the democratic House should pass the Morrison bill during the present session. His attitude on this question is likely to have great weight with many doubtful members and to secure favorable action on the bill. That it will be defeated in the republican Senate is a probability with which the democrats of the House have nothing to do, after they have fulfilled the promises to the people made in the national conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884.

FAREWELL, AND IF FOREVER.

still, forever, fare thee well!" The Blair bill is not exactly dead, fellow-citizens, but it received its death blow yesterday afternoon. It will linger with us a while, but so far as this session of Congress is concerned it will never become convalescent. The education committee met yesterday and adjourned until the third Friday in May, without action on the bill. The committee on labor also met and after a two-hours' debate adjourned without action, also. It is now regarded as settled that this committee will not recommend the Blair bill, if it makes any report at all. Hon. J. W. Daniel, one of the members of the committee, has submitted a proposition to devote the proceeds from the sale of public lands for the next fiscal year for educational purposes. But even if the committee report a bill of this character now, the probabilities are that it never will be reached. It pains me to write the words, but you may as well abandon all hope. I have. A day of reckoning will come, however, for the men who have so shamefully smothered this beneficent measure, and I am glad to be able to add that the blame does not rest with any member of our delegation.

A RIGHT WORTH SEEING.

No North Carolinian who visits Washington should fail to visit the panorama building and witness the realistic counterfeiting of the battle of Manassas, or the second Bull Run. It is the greatest thing of its kind in the world and is worth any one's five dollars, instead of the fifty cents admission charged. The structure wherein it is exhibited is a round-house and was built expressly for the purpose. The painting is the combined work of several of the greatest of French artists, and, as the reader knows, represents a great Confederate victory. General Lee and his staff and Generals Longstreet and Stephen D. Lee are depicted true to life. In fact, when you enter the building and look about you in any direction you can scarcely realize that you are not upon some eminence overlooking a real battle, with miles and miles of expanse before you. Were my pencil capable of the task, I have not the space in this letter to attempt a minute description of this great work of art. It must be seen to be appreciated. Thousands of people have daily witnessed the grand spectacle which we desire to see it for some months to come.

"BENNETT IS THE BOLDEST

speaker in the House," said a Congressman to me the other day, and he voiced a general sentiment which has obtained in the House ever since the Judge's famous civil service speech. It is really remarkable to witness the universal attention he now commands when he arises to address the House. Last Thursday, when he began an attack on an attempt to appropriate a large sum in connection with the holding of U. S. courts in New York State, the minute he exclaimed "Mr. Speaker!" in his peculiar way, there was an instant lull in the hub-bub of conversation and dozens of members moved closer to him in order to distinctly hear what he had to say. Before he got warmed up, however, the amendment was withdrawn, and our North Carolina "watch-dog of the treasury" gained his point with less trouble than he probably anticipated. Every man is entitled to his opinion, and I do not ask permission of any one to say that as a North Carolinian I am proud of Riden T. Bennett.

REPRESENTATIVE REID RETURNED

to his seat in the House last Thursday from a flying visit to his home in Wentworth, and was welcomed back by the hearty hand-shakes of a large number of his colleagues, with whom he is particularly popular, as he is with all his acquaintances. He is still enlisted in the educational war and he intends to fight it out on that line if it takes two or three summers. If you don't have public schools open four or more months in the year some day, instead of two, as at present, it will not be the fault of James W. Reid.

—There was never yet philosopher That could endure the toothache patiently, However they have writ the style of gods, And made a push at chance and sufferance, and many of the members of the House who have so persistently exercised themselves to defeat this educational measure will find themselves attacked this sum-

NOTABLE VISITORS

A CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

POWDERLY AND POLITICS.

To Inspect its Inland Water Routes.

NORFOLK, Va., April 24.—A delegation of Congressmen to visit and inspect the inland water routes of North Carolina arrived this morning, bound for the North Carolina sounds. They belong to the committees on commerce, rivers and harbors, and railroads and canals, and are A. B. Jones, of Louisiana; W. J. Green, of North Carolina; B. W. Perkins, of Kansas; L. A. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania; E. C. Carlton, of Michigan; Jerry H. Murphey, of Iowa; J. M. Martin, of Alabama; O. C. Watson, of Indiana; T. A. Robertson, of Kentucky; I. W. Van Schaick, of Mississippi; and T. G. Skinner, of North Carolina.

Raleigh's Trade.

It is a cause of congratulation that trade here holds up so well and has increased as compared with last year. This is the testimony of merchants in all departments of business. Inquiries at the depots reveal the fact that the freight receipts are much larger than last spring. The increase of the tobacco business is of course remarkable and this has had a happy effect upon all other branches of business. Although the cotton receipts have fallen off as compared with those of last season, yet the loss was mainly in the fall; for since spring began there has been a notable increase as compared with this time last year. It is thought by many that the total receipts this season will very nearly approximate those of last. Raleigh has certainly every reason to be pleased with the business condition in what are notably dull times in all parts of the country. The industries here are successful, and none of the manufacturers are complaining of "hard times." Much building of all kinds is in progress, as a visit to any part of the city will plainly show. There are a number of new enterprises projected, and in the next six months Raleigh's industries will unquestionably be increased largely. The attention of people of other States has been specially attracted to Raleigh, and much outside capital will be invested here. Raleigh has many special advantages as to location, which commend it. The freight facilities are excellent, as truck farmers and grape, berry and fruit growers have discovered. A cannery will be established, it is stated, to work up the large surplus supply of fruit and vegetables. The outlook is very gratifying indeed, and gives special satisfaction to business men.

Funeral of Mr. E. F. Smith.

The funeral of this young gentleman was held from Christ church yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by the rector, Rev. M. Marshall, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mr. Marshall, D. D., rector of the church of the Good Shepherd. Loving friends sent many beautiful flowers and old comrades of the dead man, ex-members of the Raleigh Light Infantry, followed his remains to their place of rest in Oakwood. The pallbearers were Messrs. E. B. Barbee, G. K. Leach, John Whitehead, John T. Davis, Charles Ferrall, William Weir, B. Grimes Cowper and E. A. Jones.

A Remarkable Discovery at Warm Springs.

Ashville Citizen.
Prof. J. N. Tiernan sends the following important information about a most important subject:
WARM SPRINGS, N. C., April 22, '86.
In excavating for the pool baths, fifteen feet below the surface was discovered a very interesting formation—a cavity of unknown depth, several feet in diameter, which is capped over with thin limestone formation. From the bottom of this fissure, or crater, flows the hot water which sparkles like diamonds near the surface, owing to the gas escaping, the waters boiling up in immense quantity from this fissure, of heat from 110 to 115 degrees (Fahr.) of heat. This discovery makes known the source of the warm, or rather hereafter hot springs. The cavity has been thoroughly sounded and no bottom found.

"Science" says, reviewing the Minnesota tornadoes: In view of this, there seems to be ground for the desire so generally expressed that the signal service should give some warning of the probable occurrence of tornadoes, at least in such a way that the inhabitants of towns in the exposed districts may be on the look-out for the approach of the dreaded funnel-cloud. The reports state that in the open country there was little loss of life, as the storms came by day, and persons generally saw them in time to take refuge in the tornado-cellars with which nearly every farm in that region is provided. But in the towns, where persons remain more in-doors, and where clouds near the horizon are not easily seen, tornadoes too commonly arrive unperceived till the roar of their winds tells that there is no time for escape; and here some early intimation of the impending danger should be given. The warnings based on the conditions shown in the morning weather-map might be announced as experimental for a season, so that a public trial of their value could be made. Towns at least could be reached by telegraph and telephone in all parts of the Mississippi valley by noon on the days of danger; and the saving of lives in some places would compensate for a good deal of needless anxiety caused by warning towns that escape destruction. There seems to be no way whatever of saving property that lies in the path of the storm.

Mr. J. D. L. Harvey, of the Palace Market, Chicago, spent over \$5,000 to cure his wife of rheumatism and failed. A cure was effected by St. Jacobs Oil, which he regards as the greatest discovery of the age.

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