

At the beginning of the present century there were in the United States five millionaires. Now there are more than 7000. How many will there be fifty years hence?

The United States is making rapid strides in accumulating wealth. The revised census figures give the wealth of the Nation as \$63,648,000,000, or about \$1000 each for every man, woman and child. Population has about doubled since 1850, and so has the per capita wealth, which was then only \$514. The wealth of Great Britain is estimated at \$50,000,000,000. Uncle Sam is ahead in the race, and yet he has only commenced the real development of his vast resources. Within twenty-five years, predicts the Boston Cultivator, New York City will be the money centre of the world, a position now held by London.

In the past, asserts the Century Magazine, good reasons have rendered it impossible to make the weather service of very great value to the farmer. In the main its work has been the preparation of the familiar predictions, which have been made for large areas. At present the areas selected are single States. The predictions are made by an officer in Washington to whom observations are reported from a large number of stations situated in various parts of the country. He glances over these reports, noting the places where rain has fallen, and the network of temperatures and barometric pressure, sees how the conditions have been changing since the last predictions were made, and, perhaps with scarcely time to weigh the reasons for his conclusions, makes up his predictions in regard to the weather of the immediate future. He can give but a very small amount of time—perhaps two minutes—to each State. The work of forecasting the weather must be divided, and, in addition to the general predictions from Washington, we must have local predictions prepared by officers in charge of small districts. Such officers have already been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and their number will doubtless be increased when the usefulness of their work is shown. This, however, can not be fully demonstrated until, by the cheapening of telegraph and telephone service, and by the extension of free mail delivery, effective means are found for carrying the predictions to the farmer in time for his use. The present work of the local observers is of service in perfecting their methods, and their forecasts are of great usefulness to the farmers who can be reached; but their full value can never be realized until it is possible to put them promptly into the hands of all the farmers who can use them.

"While it is true," states George R. Knapp, of New Jersey, in the American Agriculturist, "that nearly all incorporated towns have laws compelling the building of sidewalks, and regulating their width, material, etc., it is not evident that the necessity for some sidewalk in the country is sufficiently great to warrant the agitation of the subject? I would not, for a moment, advocate any law which would compel the building and maintenance of plank, flag, or even gravel walks in the country, but a well defined path or sidewalk might be had without injury to any one. It is true that the average pathmaster would be of little use in carrying out a plan of this nature, but certainly it is possible to so construct a law that the parsimonious man can be made to fall in with his more public spirited fellow citizens. I remember well a New York farm I worked some years ago which had a frontage of nearly five hundred feet on the road. At an expense of less than ten dollars in labor a path four feet wide was constructed along that whole front. The work consisted simply in marking out, by means of lines, the required width, using an edge cutter to loosen the sod next to the lines, and a horse, with a light plow, to loosen up the earth and sod between the lines; the iron scraper was then brought into play, and the work of making a path was done, with the exception of the trimming up, which was performed with a hoe. Near New York many of the towns are so close together that there is practically no division line which is to be seen by the casual observer. In most cases these are macadamized roads running the whole distance through to the city. Certainly there is nothing which will prevent the path I speak of being constructed at the side of such a road. In some places it is done, and the expense is so small and the improvement so great that, from a pecuniary standpoint solely, it has been considered a good investment. Public spirit is all very well in its place, but we all know that it is possible to prevent or four close-fisted men in a town to three or four improvements which are plainly for the good of the whole community. Some way of converting these short-sighted people is what we want. Gravel paths are used in Ohio, and coarsely sifted coal ashes make an excellent covering for sidewalks."

GENERAL NEWS BRIEFS.

Short Items of Interest From Here, There and Everywhere.

Telegraphic Dispatches and Cullings Embracing a Comprehensive News Summary.

Senator Colquitt of Georgia is seriously ill at Washington.

There are now five colored lunatics in the city jail at Danville, Va.

Fire destroyed Miller's planing mill at Alma, Robeson county N. C. Loss \$10,000.

The Homestead (Pa.) Mills, of Carnegie & Co., are again running, manned with non-union men.

Charles C. Poske, well known Baltimore traveling man died of sun stroke at Richmond, Va., Tuesday.

The Third party convention of the tenth district of Georgia has re-nominated Tom Watson for Congress.

The Normal College building at Graham, Alamance county N. C., was burned with all its contents last Friday night.

It is probable that ex-Senator Mahone of Va., will be appointed permanent receiver of the Richmond Terminal at a salary of \$5,000 per year.

The U. S. Senate has reported favorably on the purchase for \$70,000 of the Temple Farm at Yorktown, Va., where Lord Cornwallis surrendered.

Tuesday was the hottest day Philadelphia has had, save one, in fifty years. The temperature, 109.8, was the highest of the country. Nine deaths resulted from the heat and there were many prostrations.

Letters of incorporation are being gotten up for "The Ocean View Hotel Company" with the object of building a first class hotel on the surf side of Bogue Beach, opposite Morehead City, N. C. The building is to cost \$150,000.

A desperate fight occurred at Flat Rock, near Somerset, Ky., Wednesday afternoon, between Deputy Sheriff Sellers and John Coffey, in which both were killed. Sellers attempted to arrest Coffey on a charge of adultery, when the trouble began.

A Wilmington, Del., lawyer has received a draft for \$5000 from Bernice Switzerland, which was the amount of the indemnity paid by the Canton of Berne for the false imprisonment for five days of five Americans who had been arrested as pickpockets.

The campaign was opened in the Valley of Virginia at Luray Monday. Colonel Alexander, of Winchester, spoke, announcing himself a candidate for Congress in opposition to Colonel O'Ferral. The People's party also organized, and will have a candidate for Congress in that district.

Two Roanoke College students from Mexico, Emilio Robert Garza and Ang I Vetez, are spending the summer in Salem, Va. Another young man from Tampico, Mexico, is expected to arrive soon to enter college in the fall. It is also probable that a number of students from Corca will be among the foreigners at Roanoke College next session.

The appeal made by merchants of the South to turn the stream of immigration down here is having its effect in England and Scotland, a large number of immigrants arriving at New York on the steamer Gallia. The Gallia started Wednesday for South Carolina and other Southern States.

Both the pumps at the Staunton, Va., city water-works are in such a bad state of repair that they will not work. The reservoir is empty and with the thermometer at 96 the town is without water. The springs in the suburbs are the only supply, and will be several days probably before the famine will end and the pumps get to work again.

Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, has been defeated in the Democratic primaries in that State in the canvass for the gubernatorial nomination by Judge Peter Turney, but declares that he will not enter the field as an Alliance or independent candidate, and will do all in his power to hold Tennessee in line for both the national and State tickets.

The board of trustees of the Union Theological Seminary, at Hampden-Sydney, Virginia, at a meeting Wednesday elected Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge, of Wilmington, North Carolina, to the vacant chair of the English Bible and pastoral theology in the seminary. It has not yet been learned whether or not he will accept.

The Dismal Swamp Canal, which cost \$1,500,000, and which was sold recently at public auction for \$10,100, was authorized to be constructed by the General Assembly of Virginia December 1, 1787. The canal is 23 miles long, and connects the waters of Elizabeth river in Virginia with the Pamlico river in North Carolina. It is believed that the canal is destined to play an important part in supplying the city of Norfolk with drinkable water.

The President has issued a proclamation requesting the observance of October 24 as a general holiday in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

The recent British elections have cost \$12,500,000. Every shilling has to be accounted for in sworn statement. Corruption of voters has been rendered all most impossible by the stringency of the reformed elections legislation.

The contract for the foundation, stone and brick work, etc., of the public building at Tallahassee, Fla., was awarded to a Chicago firm at \$12,723.

Weaver Opens His Campaign. DENVER, Col.—Gen. Weaver, the People's party candidate for President, made his opening address at a crowded meeting in Coliseum Hall. An overflow meeting was also held, which was addressed by Mrs. M. E. Lease, the women's reformer from Kansas. Gen. Weaver received upon ascending the platform a silver pen. B. Clark Wheeler, who presented the pen, said that Gen. Weaver, when elected, could sign the Free Coinage bill with it. Gen. Weaver's address was enthusiastically received.

THE STATE OF COLUMBUS.

An Italian War Vessel to Convey the Steamer Which is to Bring it to This City.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of State made public a pleasant exchange of courtesies between President Harrison and King Humbert of Italy. Under date of the 18th inst. the Secretary of the Navy addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, advising him that he had learned unofficially that the steamer bearing the statue of Columbus, a gift of the Italian-Americans of the city of New York, was likely to be accompanied by a vessel of war of the kingdom of Italy, and that the visit would occur with the Columbus celebration to take place in October next under the auspices of the city of New York. The Secretary of the Navy expressed the cordial satisfaction of the Navy Department at this intelligence, and gave assurance that the Italian vessel of war would receive a cordial welcome worthy of such an honored visitor.

The letter of the Secretary of the Navy having been sent to the Italian Minister in this city, on the 21st inst. the Minister, Baron de Favara, informed the Secretary of State that the royal cruiser Bausan had been designated for this mission, and would be at New York at the beginning of October. In view of this notification, President Harrison sent the following telegram to His Majesty King Humbert:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1892. His Majesty Humbert, King of Italy, Rome. The offer to send an Italian vessel to participate in ceremonies at New York in October affords me great satisfaction, and I am glad to see that this signal tribute to the long and steadfast friendship of Italy and the United States is being so graciously accepted.

To this telegram King Humbert responded as follows:

MONTE ROYAL CASTLE, July 23, 1892. BENJAMIN HARRISON, Secretary of State, Washington. In the acknowledgment of the glorious remembrance, my wife and I will be participating in government might accept the sound friendship which binds Italy to the great people of the United States. I thank you for having so nobly received this my sentiment.

LEE CHARLES WANTS A DIVORCE.

His Wife is the Prettiest Girl in Chinatown, But He Says She is Unfaithful.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lee Charles, otherwise known as Lee Non, head of the Sang Chang Tea and Grocery Company, of 28 Mott street, has one of the prettiest girls in Chinatown for a wife. Lawyer McLaughlin has instituted proceedings for divorce on behalf of the wealthy merchant against Mrs. Charles. Mrs. Charles' mother was a negress and her father a Chinaman. She was born and brought up in the Chinese quarter, but has always held herself aloof from the other women in the neighborhood. She speaks excellent English, has a fair education, and a slight knowledge of her father's language. The married Lee Charles everybody in the district said that she was a lucky girl, and for a time she was very happy. But she quarreled with her husband, and the quarrel was never made up. The quarrel was over the attention paid Mrs. Charles by Ung Toy, a Chinese, who lives on 28 Mott street. The relations between the two became so well known that Charles set his friend Lee Toy to watch them. On Sunday night Lee Toy discovered Mrs. Charles and Ung Toy together. He summoned the husband, Lee Charles called Policeman Coran and had his wife and Ung Toy arrested.

When they were arraigned at the Tombs Court the room was crowded with Chinamen, all of whom were intensely interested in the proceedings. Mrs. Charles wanted to make a charge of attempted assault against Ung Toy, but the justice refused to allow it, and the charge of disorderly conduct against both. In the afternoon a lengthy examination was held, at the conclusion of which Ung Toy was sent to the island for six months and the woman was discharged.

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

Although the usual midsummer dullness is at hand, reports from the South show no cessation in the number and diversity in new industrial enterprises organized. In the list of new enterprises for the week ending July 29, the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record mentions the following as some of the more important items: A \$25,000 silver plating company at Baltimore, Md.; a \$125,000 water works and light company at Monroe, La.; a \$30,000 oil and fertilizer company at Milledgeville, Ga.; a \$45,000 cotton seed refining and manufacturing company at New Orleans, La.; a \$10,000 lumber manufacturing company at Rome, Ga.; a \$40,000 cotton and woolen mill company at Marble Falls, Texas; a \$60,000 ice, water and power company at York, Pa.; a \$20,000 ice manufacturing company at Brinkley, Ark.; a \$25,000 publishing company at Baltimore, Md.; a \$50,000 grain milling company at Whitewater, Va.; a \$200,000 phosphate company at Richmond, Va.; a \$300,000 water works and sewerage company at Natchez, Miss.; a \$300,000 construction company at Wheeling, W. Va.; a \$15,000 manufacturing company at Harrison, Tenn.; a \$60,000 ice, light and water works company at Orange, Texas; a \$10,000 cigarette machine company at Philadelphia, Pa.; a \$25,000 construction company at Southeast, N. C.; a \$300,000 oil and gas development company at Richmond, Va.; a \$20,000 bed spring manufacturing company at Dallas, Texas; a \$30,000 oil mill at Decca, Mo.; Texas; a \$15,000 development company at Rocky Mount, N. C.; and a \$20,000 manufacturing company at Trenton, Texas.

RICHMOND TERMINAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad endeavoring to Secure Control.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Richmond Terminal advisory committee of seven met and authorized Chairman Strong to appoint committees of three to represent the 6 and 5 per cent. bondholders, respectively. These will confer with the advisory committee as to the action to be taken regarding the default which will be made on the interest of the bonds. It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad is endeavoring to get control of the Richmond Terminal system by offers of a traffic alliance.

THE TORRID WAVE.

No Let-Up in the Oppressively Hot Weather.

RICHMOND, Va.—Charles C. Poske, a drummer for a Baltimore fancy goods house, died suddenly Wednesday afternoon from the effects of the unprecedented hot weather. Two other cases of sunstroke resulted—John Latus, an acrobat of the Sargent and Kidder circus, and W. H. Frayer, a street car driver. Both are expected to recover. Since last Saturday the thermometer has not been below 94 degrees, and has frequently registered 100.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The weather throughout the New England and Middle States today continued oppressively hot. Many prostrations were reported. Factories and mills shut down on account of the hot weather.

Nearly 400 bears were killed in Maine during the year ending in May.

DONALDSON IS PRESIDENT.

Chosen By the S. C. State Alliance on 2nd Ballot.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State Alliance met in annual session here. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for President. Mr. Sligh's candidacy being a complete surprise: Senator W. D. Evans, of Malboro; Hon. M. L. Donaldson, of Greenville; W. J. Bowden, of the Cotton Plant; Col. D. K. Norris, of Abbeville, and J. A. Sligh, of Newberry. Mr. Donaldson was nominated by a handsome majority on the second ballot.

The new president of the Alliance was born in Greenville county forty-eight years ago. He fought in the war in Hugh Aiken's Sixth Cavalry, Butler's brigade, as a lieutenant in Capt. Joe Sullivan's company, and made a gallant soldier. After the war he settled in Greenville, where he went to farming and has made a great success of it. He appeared in the political arena in the fall of 1884, when he was sent to the Legislature. He served two terms and then succeeded Governor Mauldin in the Senate, which position he still holds. In December, 1889, when the State Alliance was established, he was placed in charge, and he ran the exchange successfully until he resigned last year, when the exchange was moved to this city. The general opinion among the Alliancemen seems to be that they have got the best man for president.

The following are the other officers elected:

- Vice President—W. D. Evans, Bennettsville. Secretary—J. W. Reid, Reidsville. Treasurer—F. P. Taylor, Mt. Cuthlan. Chaplain—Rev. James Douglass, Blacksville. Steward—E. B. Taylor, Aiken. Doorkeeper—J. W. Kennedy, Sandy Grove. Assistant Doorkeeper—A. R. Walker, Fair Bluff. Lecturer and organizer—John R. Jeffries, Star farm. Ex. committee—T. P. Mitchell, Woodward; S. T. D. Lancaster, Glenn Springs; and E. R. Walters, Orangeburg. Judiciary committee—W. N. Elder, Gaffneyville; D. K. Norris, Abbeville, and J. L. Keitt, Newberry.

As far as can be ascertained the lecturers in all the districts were all re-elected.

NOT YET OUT OF DANGER.

Manager Frick of the Homestead Works a Suffering Man.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Chairman H. C. Frick, who was shot four times in his office Saturday by Alexander Berkman, a Homestead sympathizer, is mentally bright and active, but he has much pain from the pistol wounds and the cut from Berkman's knife.

The ball which passed around the neck almost grazed the spinal cord. That which passed out on the side almost touched the spine. The upper cut on the right side should have penetrated the lung but for the edge of the ninth rib, and half an inch more deep would have carried the large lower cut into the abdominal cavity. It was regarded as astounding that this should be true of so many wounds.

Dr. Litchfield has profound admiration for the self-control and courage of his patient. He says there was scarcely any result from what the medical men call "shock," no sudden fall of temperature or cold sweat. This is what the doctor said to callers during the afternoon.

"There is danger from the secondary effect of the wounds and there will be for a week. He has so far digested his food well and is doing well and has strong hopes he will recover."

The order, signed by Mr. Frick and posted at the Homestead works this morning, to the effect that no more returning work would be insured against removal, and which was given in the United Press dispatches of last night, is regarded as the final peace offering of the firm to the strikers. In this connection a representative of the firm makes an important statement. Even if Mr. Frick should die, "the policy of the management in the present crisis will be strictly adhered to. The statement that Mr. Carnegie is not in full accord with Mr. Frick, in the course the latter has pursued of late, is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue."

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—The State Democratic convention was in session until an early hour in the morning balloting for a gubernatorial candidate. Shortly after midnight there was a stampede for Col. W. A. McCorkle, of Charleston, and on the table the counties began to change their votes for him. In the midst of much cheering and enthusiasm a motion was made to make the nomination unanimous, and it was done. McCorkle was sent for and accepted the nomination in a brief speech, after which the convention adjourned until 9 a. m.

RELIEF FOR SOUTHERN FLOOD SUFFERERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House committee on appropriations ordered a favorable report on a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of the Southern flood sufferers. The money appropriated is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the governors of the State in which it may be expended.

A BISHOP'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

WINSTON, N. C.—Bishop Bonthalder, of the Southern province, and pastor of the Moravian church of Salem, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary Sunday. In the afternoon a congregation of love feast was served in the church when the bishop was made the recipient of presents amounting in cost to over \$400. It was a memorable occasion.

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL FUND.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President has approved the bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over certain money to the State of South Carolina for the support of the college for the benefit of agriculture; also, the act to construct a bridge across the Savannah river.

THE SOUTH BOUND ROAD.

Its Lease to the Florida Central Consummated.

SAVANNAH, GA.—The lease of the South Bound road to the Florida Central and Peninsular road was consummated today. The rental amounts to about \$100,000 per annum. The link to unite the South Bound, which runs from Columbia, S. C., to Savannah, and the Florida Central and Peninsular, which terminates at Jacksonville, will be built at once. The lease places the securities of the South Bound at par. The negotiations have been in progress some months.

EXPENSIVE GUESSEMAN.

The New York Home Journal describes a remarkable set of chessmen that have just been finished by a down East mechanic. The pieces are made of silver and bronze, and the period of costume and equipment is A. D. 1194, all the characters being historical and contemporary, and strictly accurate in every detail of heraldic blazonry and costume. The knights are in chain mail armor, with shield, ax, sword and dagger. Their fur coats have each the individual blazon of the wearer. The queens wear royal robes and carry scepters. The bishops are in church vestments and carry cross and crozier. The pawns are men-at-arms in a kneeling posture, with spear, billhook and knife. The white men are English, the black French. The English King and Queen are Richard I. and his Berengaria. The bishops are Herbert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, and William Longchamps, Bishop of Ely; and the knights are the Earl of Salisbury and the Baron of Worcester. The castle is Anglo-Norman, and is a perfectly accurate representation of its feudal architecture. The French King and Queen are Philip and Ingeborg, his Danish spouse, the bishops being De Dreux and De Sully, of Beauvais and Paris. The knights are also well-known men of the twelfth century, and the castle is Franco-Norman. The set has taken upwards of six years to make.

ANIMAL WISDOM.

We are all familiar enough with examples of intelligence in cats and dogs, but of these stories we do not easily tire. Here are some facts from a correspondent:

In moving to a new place of residence we found on the premises a large cat which had been left there by a former occupant. She was not of the real domestic kind, but lived principally in the barn, occasionally venturing into the house to obtain her food. On one occasion, she came up to the surprise of my wife, she came up to her and meowed several times, turning each time toward the door leading to the barn. This she repeated until Mrs. N. was induced by curiosity to follow her, when she led the way to a barrel half full of straw, up the side of which she climbed, all the time meowing and looking at my wife, and there were five kittens, cold and dead. Mrs. N. remarked: "They are cold and dead, pussy," and the cat went away satisfied.

She would sometimes scratch the children, and we were fearful she would seriously injure them, and one day I said in her presence that "I would shoot her." She was missing for about six weeks, and of course I had them "got off the notion."—Forest and Stream.

THE "JIGGER."

The terror of blackberry pickers in the South is the cheagre, popularly pronounced "jigger." Probably no one has ever seen a cheagre save under a microscope, and certainly he is usually invisible to his victims, but he can inflict more discomfort than the mosquito, or than any one of a dozen noxious insects twice his size. The cheagre comes like a thief in the night. No one is conscious of his coming, and often his presence is not detected for hours after his arrival, but in due time he makes himself known. The victim is seized with an intolerable itching in a dozen spots at once, and scratching affords only temporary relief. Pimples rise over the itching spots, and are soon scraped raw by the cheagre's tortured victim. Mean while the invisible enemy keeps on burrowing, and the itching continues often for days together. When it ceases, the victim has the unpleasant consciousness that all is over probably because the cheagre has died somewhere beneath the pimple.

OUR ALLIANCE COLUMN.

Very Interesting Notes, Articles, and Clippings From all Sources.

The essence of slavery is unrequited toil, and it is of no consequence whether the force which robs him of the fruits of his toil be applied directly or indirectly, the man who labors in the production of wealth of which others are the principal beneficiaries, is a slave exchange.

Seguin Enterprise (Tex.) booms an income tax as follows: A tax upon large incomes is needed to relieve the necessities of life, so the taxes that now exist not only enhance cost of living, but give opportunity for monopoly and oppression. It is the fairest of all taxes and the one best tending to relieve pressure where pressure is least easily borne. Revenue should be drawn from wealth, not from the poor.

Representative Baker (People's party), of Kansas, has introduced a bill into the House proposing reduction in the salaries of government officials receiving more than \$1,000 per year. By the bill the president's salary is fixed at \$25,000; the Vice-President's at \$5,000; the cabinet officers at \$6,000; chief justice of the Supreme Court \$7,000; the associate justices, \$6,500; Speaker of the House, \$5,000; and United States Senators and Representatives, \$3,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is just 23 farmer statesmen in this Congress. Of these, Holman is running a farm of three or four hundred acres in Indiana; Morrell has a little Vermont "garden" of 85 acres; Casey of New York has control of 300,000 acres in his State, and owns pretty much all of it himself; Vance owns several thousands of acres of timber land in the old North State; and George of Mississippi is a heavy cotton planter. Most of the Kansas men are agriculturally inclined. Jerry Shippson owns 1,000 acres, and works it; 1000 when at home; Baker, Davis, and Otis are all in sympathy and close touch with the farmer; and Weston is an avowed hayseed.

WONDERS OF CLIMATE CHANGES.

The changes of terrestrial climate have been many and various. Myrtles and tree ferns once flourished in Greenland; coral insects built on the shores of Melville Island; and unutilized walrus meat must then have been the top feed stuff of Spitzbergen. But with the lapse of ages the scene changed and worse than arctic rigors spread into regions now enjoying temperate climate, possibly not for the first time. The Peruvia was certainly an inclement age, according to the Edinburgh Review, and its inclemency seems even to have reached the point of glaciation in the west of England and Ireland, yet it was preceded and succeeded by a long prevalence of tropical conditions. These assuredly reigned without interruption in north temperate and polar regions throughout the vast expanse of tertiary time. Palms and cycads then sprang up in the room of oaks and beeches in England; turtles and crocodiles haunted English rivers and estuaries; lions, elephants and hyenas roamed at large over the English dry land.

In Switzerland a mean temperature equal to that of North Africa at the present time is shown by its fossil flora to have prevailed during the miocene or middle tertiary epoch. Anthropoid apes lived in Germany and France, fig and cinnamon trees flourished at Dantzic; in Greenland, up to seventy degrees of latitude, magnolias bloomed and vines ripened their fruit, while in Spitzbergen and even in Grinnell Land, within little more than eight degrees of the pole, the swamp cypress and walrus cedar, limes, plums and poplars grew freely; water lilies covered over standing pools and lilies lifted their tall heads by the margins of streams and rivers.

TEA CHEST LEAD.

One of the industries in connection with the tea trade is the collection of the lead with which tea-chests are lined. China has been noted for many centuries for purity of its lead, and this tea-chest lead, as it is called, is regarded as the finest in existence. There are many uses for it; it is found very valuable in making the best kind of solder. No machinery is employed in the production of this chest lead, every sheet is made by hand in the most primitive fashion. A large brick is provided, the size of the sheet of lead to be made, and is covered with two or three sheets of paper. On these the molten lead is poured, and another brick is placed on the top, which flattens the lead on the required size and thickness. The sheets are then soldered together to the size of the interior of the tea chest; the tea is packed in, and the top sheet is fastened in place. The workmen are very expert, and they turn out an immense number of sheets in the course of a day, and, where labor is so cheap, at a price much less than if the articles were produced by machinery.—Boston Transcript.

BIRDSEY VIEW OF PARAGUAY.

Paraguay has 430,000 people on her 91,970 square miles of territory. Large numbers of uncivilized Indians are not counted. The country is rich in vegetation, but only 160,000 acres are under cultivation. Among the notable products are: algroba and quebracho for tanning, and algaroba, indigo and annatto for dyeing. There is an abundance of resins, copal, gum elastic, drug plants, balsams. Besides cotton, Paraguay produces textile and fibrous plants like ramie, jute and paina. The foreign trade is about \$5,000,000 a year, but the United States gets very little of it. The principal exports are tobacco, hides, lumber and oranges. Paraguay has no seaport. Her products go out by the Paraguay and Panama Rivers.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

STATE ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

As fast as State secretaries report the time and place of the next regular annual meeting of the State Alliance, it will be added to this list.

- Tennessee, Nashville, August 16. Texas, Austin, August 18. Indiana, Indianapolis, November 17. Kentucky, Owensboro, November 8. Columbia, S. C., July 17. Virginia, Richmond, August 17. Louisiana, Monroe, August 2. California, Sacramento, October 3. Georgia, Gainesville, August 17. Little Rock, Ark., August 16.

ARIZONA ONYX.

Arizona onyx is fast gaining a reputation in the East, and the day is not far distant when most of the onyx used in the United States will come from this Territory. The great bed of this precious stone in Yavapai and Maricopa Counties alone, when sufficiently developed, will supply a greater part of the demand. Even now from two to five car loads are shipped from the Yavapai beds, and arrangements are being made to increase the output. The Yavapai onyx beds, owned by W. O. O'Neil and partners, are probably the most extensive mines of the kind known, being almost a solid body one mile by one mile and a half in extent. At present about forty men are engaged in taking out the stone that is being shipped to Chicago, New York, Cincinnati and other Eastern cities, where it is worked into table tops, etc. Probably the largest slab of onyx ever taken out in one piece was dug out of the O'Neil ledge, it being 23x10 feet and twenty-six inches thick. The stone from this claim is very fine grain and takes a much higher polish than the celebrated onyx of Mexico, and it contains colors that were exhausted many years ago in the Mexican mines. The too, the mines of that country revert under old pieces larger than five or six feet square. So far as developed the Cave Creek onyx beds do not seem to be as large as the Yavapai beds, though the stone is as fine, but even as they are, they will produce large amounts and in blocks of very satisfactory size. J. B. Dougherty, of New York, is doing a great deal of development work, and as soon as the road is completed, which will be in a few days, he will put teams to hauling and loading in onto the cars at Phenix for shipment to New York.—Phenix Gazette.

MISSISSIPPI, STARKVILLE, August 29. Monroe, La., August 10. North Carolina, Greensboro, August 9. West Virginia, Clarkburg, August 10. Williamsport, Pa., October 25.

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WONDERS OF CLIMATE CHANGES.

The changes of terrestrial climate have been many and various. Myrtles and tree ferns once flourished in Greenland; coral insects built on the shores of Melville Island; and unutilized walrus meat must then have been the top feed stuff of Spitzbergen. But with the lapse of ages the scene changed and worse than arctic rigors spread into regions now enjoying temperate climate, possibly not for the first time. The Peruvia was certainly an inclement age, according to the Edinburgh Review, and its inclemency seems even to have reached the point of glaciation in the west of England and Ireland, yet it was preceded and succeeded by a long prevalence of tropical conditions. These assuredly reigned without interruption in north temperate and polar regions throughout the vast expanse of tertiary time. Palms and cycads then sprang up in the room of oaks and beeches in England; turtles and crocodiles haunted English rivers and estuaries; lions, elephants and hyenas roamed at large over the English dry land.

In Switzerland a mean temperature equal to that of North Africa at the present time is shown by its fossil flora to have prevailed during the miocene or middle tertiary epoch. Anthropoid apes lived in Germany and France, fig and cinnamon trees flourished at D