HERE'S THE MESSAGE

IT TOUCHES BUT ONE SUBJECT

REPEAL THE SILVER PURCHASE ACT

The President Sees in the Act of July 14, 1890, the Source of All Our Woes, and Calls for Its Immediate Repeal-He Suggesis No Substitute But Demands that the Exciting Cause of Panic and Distrust Be Instantly Removed-Other Needed Legislation Can Follow-The Tariff is as Important as Ever and the Party is Defi-

CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, August 8 — The following is the President's message as read in both Houses of Congress to-

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together n extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legis-lative duty with which they solely are charged at present, events may be mitigated and the danger threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant premise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side; numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors; surviving corporations and individuals are content to anxious to loan, and those engaged in business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accept ed. Values, supposed to be fixed, are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more con-

enforced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, solution is free from doubt has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise | entitled to a sound and stable currency the price of silver began to fall after the and to money recognized as such on passage of the act and has since reached every exchange and in every market of the lowest point ever known.

THE EFFECTS.

This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the diexecution must inevitab'y lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects. This law provides that in payment for the four million and five bundred thousand ounces of silver bullion which the Secretary of the Treas- household in the land. ury is commanded to purchase monthly, tary of the Treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vestresult in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold. FURTHER REVIEW OF RESULTANT CON-

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than one hundred and forty-seven small quantity of this bullion remains Treasury, many of the notes given in its tween the 1st day of May, 1892, and the care of their government. 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more that fifty-four millions of dollars, and that during the same period about forty two millions of dollars were paid by the Treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes. The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared ernment for redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subject to of silver purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its crea-

the gold reserve of one hundred millions of dollars, long ago set aside by the govamounting to about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars on account thus made the depletion of our gold easy exported to increase the financial of exports of gold over its imports their representatives can legitimately for the year ending June 30, 1893, deal with it amounted to more than eighty-seven and a half millions of dollars. Between the let day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion gress in special session early in the com-

silver coin and bullion in the Treasury increased more than one hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars.

DANGERS THAT THREATEN. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued, and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be sgain ex-

nausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force eads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the gov-

ernment Treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver. nitely Committed to It, But the Question At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail

> two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of ite bligation, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money. If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the orld through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious

that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed. The knowledge in business circles among our wn people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, or keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home, in the stability of currency values, that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign keep in hand the money they are usually investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities but make haste to sacrifice those which they

A QUIBBLING EXCUSE. It does not meet the situation to say fai ure have invaded every branch of of our finances is groundless, and that there is no reason for lack of confidence THE CAUSE OF THE ALARMING SITUATION. in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded

Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources might be favorably passed upon; but

Indoubtedly the monthly purchases when our every endeavor is to maintain by the government of four millions and such parity in regard to an amount of five hundred thousand ounces of silver, silver increasing at the rate of fifty mill-

The people of the United States are

TOO VITAL A MATTER FOR EXPERIMENTS. The government has no right to injure rection of free silver coinage. Meanwhile not only the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accurately accura cumulate, but the result to which its on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's

> This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every

There is one important aspect of the there shall be issued Treasury notes re-deemable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury and that said notes was the Treasury, and that said notes may | threaten us, the speculator may anticipate It is, however, declared in a harvest gathered from the misfortune the act to be "the established policy of of others; the capitalist may protect himthe United States to maintain the two self by hoarding or may even find profit metals on a parity with each other upon in the fluctuation of values, but the wage the present legal ratio or such ratio as earner—the first to be injured by a domay be provided by law." This declarmay be provided by law." This declar-ation so controls the action of the Secre-ceive the benefits of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the venture of confidence, of ed in him, if, by such action, the pari-ty between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the Secretary to pay these Treasury notes | tunes of others nor hoard his labors. in gold if demanded, would necessarily One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than

> fifty years ago, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial dis-tress, said: "The very man of all others, who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is tamp removed. the man who earns his daily bread by his Upon the disco

daily toil." These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered and ought millions of dollars. While all but a very to impressively remind us that a failure small quantity of this bullion remains in the discharge of our duty at uncoined and without usefulness in the this time must especially injure thousands of our countrymen who labor, and purchase have been paid in gold. This who, because of their number and condiis illustrated by the statement that be- tion, are entitled to the most watchful

> RELIEF NEEDED AT ONCE It is of the utmost importance that such relief as Congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives

quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail and that neither the capitalthe payment of new obligations ists nor wage-earners wil give way to unnecessary panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Neverthe- years. tion, been encroached upon. We have of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the misand have tempted other and more apprechative nations to add it to their stock.

That the opportunity we have offered existence. Whatever else the people first one of them to shoot when he is has not been neglected is shown by the have a right to expect from Congress first one of them to shoot when he large amounts of gold which have been they may certainly demand that legislarecently drawn from our Treasury and tion condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be restrength of foreign nations. The excess moved from the statute books as soon as

TARIFF REFORM CAN WAIT A LITTLE.

in our Treasury decreased more than one hundred and thirty two millions of dollars, while during the same period the which the true interests of the country clearly demand and which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent impor-tance, and must in the near future en-gage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your | individual variation of plants is large. honorable body.

UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL RECOMMENDED. I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability in its estab'ished policy to maintain the of the government to fill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

Signed. | GROVER CLEVELAND. EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 7, 1893.

MONDAY .- The Senate and House simply went through the formalities of opening and choosing seats.

Tuesday. - Senate-It took 15 minutes

to read the president's message, which

was referred to the committee on finance. The first bill of the session was introduced by Senator Hill. Its title was: "To repeal certain sections of the act of July 14, 1890." It was referred without reading to the committee on finance. The next two bil's were introduced by Mr. Stewart, of Nevada. Their titles were: 'To restore the right of coinage," and to supply the deficiency in the curreney." The latter bill was read in full. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates, equal in amount

The Senate was then addressed in a speech on the financial situation by Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, who contended that the Sherman act was not the sole or the principal cause of the existing business depression, and that no permanent improvement could be expected so long as the destruction of the present traiff system was apprehended or feared. At

market price, not exceeding 12 per cent.

House.-After the reading of the Message nothing of interest was trans-

WHOLESALE SWINDLING.

The Charge Against a Well-known Lawyer of Columbia, S. C. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Acquaintances

awyer of Columbia, S. C., express much urprise at his arrest on a charge of wholesale swindling. He was in Washington not long ago

pressing his claims to an appointment as chief clerk in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General. He was also a candidate for the Railroad Commissionership for getting it were good.

The accounts of his operations say that he induced a number of fourth-class Postmasters to order, on letter-heads bearing their names and official titles, from Northern dealers large quantities of various kinds of merchandise and manufactured

Credit was asked and Barrett given as reference. When the goods arrived Barrett took possession and sold them for whatever he could get. When the bills ers discovered the swindle.

once been used and the cancellation

Upon the discovery of this the Government took a haud, and an investigation followed, resulting in the Captain's arrest. In default of \$10,000 bail, he was remanded to jail. Additional arrests are

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Latest Happenings Condensed and Printed Here.

John J. Henson was found in a lonely not twenty five miles from Greenville, S. C., with his neck broken. He had for this a high average will be secured. been informing on moonshiners.

The statement telegraphed from Richmond Saturday night of the failure of the Abingdon Va. banks was so constructed as to make it appear that two banks in

Gov. Tillman's dispensary constables struck. I'm not going to allow the State constables to be made dogs of by the barkeepers and their followers."

It has been demonstrated this year that lightning strikes moving trains, It was my purpose to summon Con- and strikes twice in the same place.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL-THE PEOPLE AND THEIR INTERESTS.

TOMATO CULTURE. The average p.oductiveness of to mato plants, in both number of fruits and weight of product, appears to be in direct proport n with the earliness of setting in the field, reports W. M. Munson, of the Maine station. Little or no benefit seems to be derived from the practice of bagging fruit. The Crossing between small fruited plants of very prolific habit and the larger fruited sorts is a promising method of securing valuable varieties which shall be sufficiently early for the best results. Plants grown from seed of small fruits-those receiving little pollenwere slightly inferfor to those grown from large fruits from the same parent plant. The best variety grown last year at the Maine station was the Optimus. - American Agriculturist.

PRUNING PUMPKIN VINES,

If you desire to utilize the entire strength of a pumpkin vine in the production of only one or two fruits, then thinning out will be necessary. Wait until there are three or four pumpkins on the vine, then thin out. leaving the most promising. To check the growth of the vine and concentrate its thickly. strength, pinch off the end of the main vine four to six feet beyond the pumpkin. Side shoots may be treated the same, only they need not be permitted to grow any considerable length unless they are to produce fruit. As to the silver bullion in the Treasury pur- great size is your only object, it will chased under the act of July 14, 1890, in | be best to allow only one pumpkin on coinage value, to redeem the Treasury and after the fruit is set and as large notes issued under that act, and to use as a man's head, mulch the hill with the revenues of the government, the sur- | water in liberal quantities during dry | looked after. that apprehension in regard to the future | plus of such certificates to be used in the | weather. In other words, force the purchase of 4 per cent, bonds at their plants in every possible way, but do not overdo the matter by giving them too much water or manure. - American Agriculturist.

THE BEST ENSILAGE.

The best crop for ensilage is corn, planted in the usual way as if for grain -that is, in drills, with three or four seeds together at thirty inches apart. The rows are three feet apart. This method, by affording all the light and air needed by this plant, produces the most nutritious fodder and a large proportion of grain, by which the ensilage is largely increased in value over the common method of growing it more closely. The corn is cut as soon as the grain is glazed, and is stacked in the field until it is partly dried. It is then taken to the silo and either of Capt. C. C. Barrett, a well-known packed in tightly whole or is cut by machine into slices not over half an inch thick. It is well trodden down and covered with a double layer of boards, with tarred roofing paper between to exclude the air. It is thought best by experienced siloists to defer the covering until the ensilage becomes quite hot. The heat kills the acid germs of this State, and it is said his chances and then, by covering, the ensilage is kept sweet. - New York Times.

POULTRY HINTS.

Cook the vegetables, such as pump kins, cabbage, apples or onion, in the evening; mix in the meal while hot and put away, covering tightly, so that it will be warm when fed to the poultry before sunrise. If the he's are obliged to wait for their breakfast after getting their beds made, it will became due the manufacturers and deal- have its effect upon them for the entire day. The man who isn't willing In connection with this, Barrett dis- to turn out early to feed the flock posed, through his Post Office accompli- must not expect to pocket large reces, of quantities of stamps which had | turns. It's the early riser that gets the eggs.

This question of profits in the poultry yard hinges not on breed, but on birds. Breeds have certain characteristics, but it is the individual which pays or fails. In dealing with the question it will always be well to keep track of each bird, and not rely on the fact that they are of this or that breed. Any variety can be made of profit to the owner by keeping close watch of the individuals. Result must be measured with reference to each rather than to all, and in seeking -New York Observer.

BROOD MARES AND FOALS. The best food for a mare in foal is oats, bran, some corn, a little oilcake. carrots, corn fodder and good hav in small quantities. Concentrated food is best where there is a tendency to relaxation of the bowls. A large quanwere rotten-egged in Sumter, S. C., and tity of food given at any time in connection with vigorous exercise is likely to bring a miscarriage; oats or flax straw in large quantities may produce diarrhoes, and abortion may follow. Regular exercise and good nourishing food in moderate quantities is always the sure road to success with a mare

> After the foal is up and around it should have a free operation of the

bowels. If it should not you will notice that it is uneasy; it will switch its tail, draw up at the flanks, breathe short and staring more or less. It is time now to prepare an injection of slippery elm water, flaxseed water, or even castile soap suds, and inject it into the bowls until the big bowls are emptied; to be repeated if found necessary. But don't resort to physic unless you are compelled to. Better depend on laxative food for the dam than to derange the stomach of the little fellow by medicines that irritate. -The Horseman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. The better the cultivation the better will be the vegetables grown.

In transplanting be sure to press the dirt firmly around the roots.

Plums should be carefully handled, so as not to injure the bloom. Sweet potatoes thrive best in warm, sandy and rather rich soil.

Persian insect powder is said to be good remedy for the sheep louse. One March pig is worth two May

pigs, though there is money in May Thin out the grapevines and other small faults which have been set too

The variety of wheat known as the American bronze is said to thrive on a

The value and quality of the manure depends entirely upon what you feed

The self-hiver is pretty generally excess of the amount necessary, at its a vine, and only one plant to a hill, pronounced a success by those who have tried it.

If you have not already done so, the the same to provide for any deficiency in coarse manure or old hay, and give thinning out of plants should be

When an early crop has matured it

is good to have another crop ready to take its place.

Some writer claims that twelve

bushels of cooked corn will make as much pork as seventeen bushels of raw

There is no profit in an average crop. If you cannot get more corn, or wheat, or potatoes from an acre than the average yield reported to the Department of Agriculture, then you had better reform your land and your practices, for surely there is something wrong about them.

Salisbury Steak-Chop surface of round steak with dull knife. Scrape off pulp, make into cakes and broil. Sesson with onion juice, if liked. Serve with sauce piquante.

A Pretty Dish-Half fill a bowl with cold stewed and sweetened fruit; pour on a cold boiled custard from which you have saved the whites, make a meringue of the whites with one tablespoonful of sugar to each eggand pour over the custard.

Cocoanut Pie-Beat one half pound of butter and one-half pound of pulverized sugar to a cream; then add half a pound of grated cocoanut; stir in the whites of six eggs, well beaten, and a wineglassful of rosewater or cream. This will make two pies.

Cream Muffins-Three eggs, beaten separately; one tablespoonful of butter, one pint of swot cream, one-half teaspoon of salt flour enough to make a stiff batter, whites of four eggs, well beaten; fill the hot, well-greased muf fin rings half full and bake quick.

Sagacity of Shepherd Dogs. General John Bidwell related to the

Uroville (Cal.) Register the following

as showing how well trained the shepherd dog becomes. He and a friend were riding in the Salinas valley when they came to a band of 1000 or more sheep guarded by ten or twelve shepherd dogs. There were from twentyfive to thirty covotes along the edge of the hills and within a short distance of the sheep, but between the two were the well trained and vigilant dogs. "Two or three times while we were in sight one cr more of the coyotes made a dash for the sheep, but each time they were driven back by the guardians of the flock. We rode on and put up at the Gomez ranch, which was owned by a wealthy native Californian. About sundown the sheep, driven by the dogs, came up to the house and the flock entered a corral. Two of the dogs laid down at the entrance and waited there until the owner came out and put up the bars. Then the master patted his different dogs and fed them well. He told us that the dogs drove these sheep out on the plains two or three miles in the morning, remained with them during the day, kept the coyotes and other animals at bay, and each evening drove them up to the house and into the corral."

The Ram in Naval Warfare.

As a result of the Victoria disast r renewed attention will be given, naval experts say, to the ram as a special implement in naval warfare. The United States has taken the lead in this direction and has already launched and nearly completed the famous Ammen ram, the Katahdin, designed by Admiral Ammen, now retired. Admiral Ammen has written much in advocacy of the principle of the construction of this kind of craft, and one of his latest utterances on the ram in naval warfare, printed in the Seaboard, contains the following:

"As rams, such vessels won't be greatly superior to ordinary battleships as now constructed, and to the armored cruisers in facility of manœuvre, that they would not use guns against them. In the face of such rams the old constructions would be obsolete. Several weeks ago a telegram came from Malta that a torpedo boat had run into the battleship Nile, and injured her to such an extent as to fill her forward compartments with water. The Nile was docked without delay, and nothing more has appeared in the newspapers in relation to this singular occurrence. The many collisions of armored vessels and the consequences have abundantly established the fact that armor is of no avail against a ram, but that so light a weight as a torpedo boat should bring to grief so heavy a weight as a battleship is indeed a revelation of which there is more to

"The one pressing necessity with us is to secure an effective coast defense. Until then our assertions of what we will do should any other power annex possession of the American isthmus It is not too late to plant a crop of sweet potatoes if they are given a suit- are merely idle words. In the event of a war, with our present and prospective means of defense, we would have either to abate our pretensions or suffer the punishment that could readily be inflicted on us were all the navy that we possess and now in progress of construction quadrupled "Had we fleets and squadrons of

rams, the battleships and armored cruisers of a hostile navy would not feel easy on our coasts. Were we to attempt to meet them gun for gun it would be an expensive and a losing game, we could not concentrate an inferior force in the face of an enemy, but a ram force would move with impunity at any and all times. Rams with guns such as I have indicated could go to the uttermost parts of the earth, and would meet no adversaries on the high seas that would be able to successfully encounter them. Compared in cost, vessel for vessel, with the battleship of to-day, they would be much less, would be far better sea boats, would last much longer and fewer of them would be required."-Washington Star.

Prices of Wild Beasts.

Karl Hagenbeck, who has a menagerie on Midway Plaisance, at the World's Fair, is the greatest animal trader in the world. At his establishment in Hamburg he keeps on hand assortments for the supply of the great zoological gardens. Barnum bought his animals of Mr. Hagenbeck, and the Cincinnati and Rio Janeiro menageries were both stocked from his establishment. Mr. Hagenbeck is prepared to supply, at Hamburg, animals at reasonable prices, though no fixed price holds good for very long, since the prices differ from time to time, according to the fashion.

There is as much fashion in wild animals as there is in ladies' dresses Prices are also rising and falling, according as the market supply is high or low. A full-grown hippopotamus is now worth \$5000. A two-horned rhinocercus, which was worth \$3000 in 1883, cannot now be obtained at any price. Elephants vary, according to size and training, from \$1250 to \$2500. A good forest bred lion, full grown, will fetch from \$750 to \$1000, according to species. Tigers run from \$500 to \$750, according to their variety.

There are five varieties of royal tigers besides the tigers which come from Java, Sumatra, Penang and even from the wastes of Siberia. Snakes are very much down in the market at present. These which formerly fetched \$25 or \$50, you can now get for \$10. Very large ones sometimes run up to \$250. Leopards, \$150; black panthers, \$200 to \$300; striped and spotted panthers, \$125. A good polar bear will fetch from \$150 to \$200; brown bears, \$30 to \$50; black American bears, \$50 to \$100. Monkeys run from \$1.50 apiece. They are most expensive in the spring, when they will sometimes fetch as much as \$6.50. Giraffes are altogether out of the market, but four years ago they could be bought for \$6000. -McClure's Magazine.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

An iron railway lasts sixteen years; steel one lasts forty.

One man out of every four is tronoled with defective vision.

The common frog can change its color, to some extent, in harmony with

Glass bricks are on exhibition at the World's Fair. They are intended for buildings wherein great light is

A botanist has found by experiment that there are grown in the country sixteen species of trees which, when horoughly soaked, will sink in water.

Telephonemeter is the new instrunent that registers the time of each conversation at the telephone from the time of ringing up the exchange to the

ringing-off signal. In 1863 measurements of many housands of men in the United States Army showed that the average height of men born in the United States was 67.8 inches; of Englishmen, 66.7; of Irishmen, 67; Frenchmen, 65.5; Ger-

mans, 66.7. The prevalence of crimson colors in certain fishes on our New England coast on portions of which scarlet and rimson scawceds abound, is explained by Professor J. Brown Goode by the ed pigment derived by the crustaceans from the seaweeds they devour, and which in turn form the food of the

Some writers think the process of turning white among arctic animals is in some way connected with a decrease of vital energy; and in his notes on recent science in the Nineteenth Century, Prince Krapotkin brings forward the Hawaiian Islands, or take military as an example the alleged permanent white colors of domesticated animals in sub-arctic regions, such as the Ya-

> Doctor W. C. Phillips, of New York City, recently made an interesting experiment at the Academy of Medicine. In a boy's mouth he placed a small electric light, then the extinguishment of the gas left the spectators in the dark. They saw that the boy's face was illuminated, the light shining through his cheeks, revealing every vein and imperfection.

> One of the most curious rock formations in the world is to be seen in Arizona. It is a short distance east of the stage road between Tucson and Oracle and stands on a knoll several feet above the surrounding sand hills. It is a most perfect representation of a camel and is formed of one piece of granite. It is about sixty feet high and is very white and smooth.

An apparatus has been constrcted for telephoing simultaneously over telegraph wires. The system has been in operation for some time on the telephone line from Buda-Pesth to Szegedin, a distance of 124 miles. The results were satisfactory. The apparatus can easily be inserted in a telegraph circuit and used at once. It is said that simultaneous telegraphy along the wire does not in the least interfere with telephoning and that the effects of induction and all disturbing moisso tre completely removed.

Printing on Leather. Some beautiful, artistic effects have

been secured lately by printing on leether. These are the results of a carefully perfected method of treating the leather after tanning. The skins are kept free from grease, and, if they have been prepared with tannin, must first be steeped in a preparation of sumac. The application of the color can be done in several ways, according to the effect it is desired to produce. It can be done by dyeing the skin and afterward treating it with soids in certain parts, so that the natural color of the leather appears, or priming with & preparation composed of virgin war, four parts; castor oil, four parts, borax and copal resin, each one part, mixed together and warmed. The rastor oil may be replaced by any vegetable or mineral oil. - Chicago Record.

Connecticut is now added to the list of States where the practice of medicine is regulated by law. There are now but nine States in the Union where the practice of this profession is absolutely unrestricted by any rules whatever, and, the Boston Herald regrets to say, that Massachusetts is one of the delinquent States. The only equipment that is essential for the practice of medicine in Massachusetts is a signboard hung outside the physician's office, and even this is frequently dispensed with. Massachusetts is theirregular practitioner's par-

The title of nabob belongs to the administrators under the Mogul empire of the separate provinces into which the district of a subabdar was divided,