AGE OF THE WORLD.

The Figures of Scientific Guessers

Vary Somewhat Widely.

Some new figures on this subject recently printed by Lord Kelvin have served to revive its discussion among men of science. Lord Kelvin is convinced that former estimates have been too liberal: They varied between 100,000,000 and 300,000,000 years, a margin so large that it might be regarded by some as a confession of ignorance. As far as his lordship can judge from the available facts of geology, the earth is not over 30,000,-000 years old, and perhaps not over 20,000,000. That is to say, the earth has been habitable for this period. Our planet is assumed to be growing cooler and to be slowly reducing the speed of rotation. The resisting tides are lessening the speed at the axis. While the change is slight, it is appreciable in the course of centuries, and science asserts that the time will come when the globe will hang motionless in space, a dead world drifting in "thrilling region of thickribbed ice," with half its surface turned perpetually away from the

Before admitting that this pathetic spectacle is to be the end of our planet, which is now so prolific of life and occupied with motion in so many directions, it is not amiss to ask science to remove from its calculations as wide a difference as that between 20,-000,000 and 300,000,000. A schoolboy with such a discrepancy on his slate would certainly be asked to try it again, and might be the object of some pungent remarks from his preceptor. Within the past year the ancient history of man as a writing animal has been moved back several thousand years, and he must have lived a long time before that to have gained a fixed knowledge of graphic art. Lord Kelvin speaks with confidence of the time before the birth of man on this sphere when there was a constant succession of violent physical changes on the earth's surface, upheavals of its crust, with storms, floods and sudden changes of climate, ranging from glacial to fiery. Perhaps it is all so. But science frequently adjusts itself to new facts, and a good deal of its time is occupied in sweeping out old

To the casual observer the earth reveals no signs of decrepitude. The human race, in Europe and America at least, is apparently in its youth and pressing on with ardor to higher forms of civilization. Seed time and harvest move in their appointed round everywhere, and each year sees the resource of agriculture becoming more potential. If the earth is slowing up its children have no evidence of it except that which must be taken on trust. If it is growing old it hides the fact with consummate skill. Of a summer morning it looks as if it had just been made, and adorns itself with the auroral play of light and the cool glitter of dew as if it were deeply versed in the laws of beauty and the fascination of charms that are simple but by no means to be neglected. If the earth is not young it is a wise old coquette; and before asserting that it is declining into the vale of years the scientists must reconcile their figures.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Camphor.

In olden times camphor was chiefly produced in Sumatra, Borneo, and other parts of the East Indies and China, but nowadays most of the crude camphor of commerce comes from Formosa and Japan, mainly the latter.

The camphor tree is an evergreen of singularly symmetrical proportions and sometimes resembles the linden. Its blossom is a white flower, and it bears a red berry. It attains a huge size and a great age, some of the trees being fully 15 feet in diameter and upwards of 300 years old.

Formosan camphor is unequal to the Japanese article in many ways, but this is due largely to the fact that the Formosans, being savages, are unskilled in collecting and treating the gum. Japan's annual output over and above that consumed at home, is about 5,000,000 pounds, of which about one fourth comes to the United States and the remainder goes to Eu-

Crude camphor is got by boiling the wood after it has been cut into chips. It has to be refined before until recently this refinement was carried on in America and Europe, exclusively; but the Japs have now earned how to do the work, and are exporting the refined as well as the crude article.

it:::Fitted:::Hims==

The commercial traveler had evidenced a good many mulish propensities curing the drive that after noon, and the calby was tired of it.

'Now," said the C. T. "take me to some good hostelery where Ill Teel at.

But when the cally galled up in the call t

HOW CELLULOID IS MADE

Method of Manufacture Employed by

A great deal of secrecy, is maintained by the manufacturers of celluloid as to their respective methods of manufacture. A method adopted by a Berlin firm is to pour 100 parts of ether on 50 of collodion wool and 25 of camphor, and stir the covered mass in earthenward vessels with rubber sticks until a homogeneous gelatinous mass is obtained, which is then rolled. At St. Denis ethyl alcohol is said to be used. Apart from dyestuffs and other additions, the celluloid consists on an average of two-thirds of pyroxyline and one-third camphor; more camphor imparts an unpleasant smell and impairs the strength of the product. The chemical constitution of celluloid is still doubtful. The material is generally supplied in rods of three feet in length, or in plates of 30 inches by 12 inches, of a yellowish color, unless dyed. The dyes are generally added at the time the pyroxyline and camphor are mixed. Striped articles are obtained by superposition of plates of different colors, and cross-cutting of the compressed blocks. Celluloid cannot be exploded by heat, blows nor friction. It burns, but the flame can easily be blown out. It leaves an ash skeleton, which continues to sparkle faintly for some time. It is soluble in ether-alcohol, and is decomposed or carbonized by concentrated acids and caustic alkalies. While the finished article is not dangerous unless, it is brought in contact with flame, the manufacture is highly so. The smaller articles are cut ready in the cold, dipped into hot water, bent and shaped, and plunged into cold water again to retain their shape. Larger articles are pressed in heated molds. The comb manufacture is simpler than with hard rubber. The teeth are stamped with dies, by hand or machinery, and then polished with pumice stone and cold water.—Chicago

INSANITY IN ANIMALS. The Lower Orders Sometimes Have

The Lower Orders Sometimes H
Mental Infirmities.

Insanity in the human subject is supposed by some to have no analogue in the lower animals, says Popular Science News. Yet many causes, according to Dr. Snelison, will lead to the permanent loss of self-control. Cattle driven from the country through a crowded town will often workthemselvesintoa frenzy. Horses have gone mad on the battlefield. At Balaklava an Arabian horse turned on its attendant as he was drawing water, seized him in his mouth, threw him down, and, kneeling on him, attacked him like an infuriated dog. He bit off another soldier's finger. An instance is related of a docile horse suddenly going mad on a hot day. Everything that came in its way it seized in its teth and shook as a terrier does a rat. It raided the pigsties and threw the innlates one after another in the air, trampling on the bodies as they fell. Afterward it almost killed its own master, after maining for life the farrier who was called in. This must have been a case of insanity, the cause of which is often to be found in congenital malformations of the bones of the head. A scientist of authority even goes so far as to prove by what appears to be incontestable evidence that cats, dogs and monkeys have been observed to have delusions very similar to those of insane people.

A Du Maurier Anecdote.

Here is a Du Maurier anecdote not exactly new, but perhaps it will bear repetition: There was some years ago, in Hampstead road, a pavement artist into whose hat Du Maurier often dropped a coin. One cold night the author of "Trilby" told him to leave his "pitch" and go to the model soup kitchen in Euston road to get some food. Du Maurier, as a joke, consented to take charge of the hat. When the man was out of sight the artist proceeded to wipe out the pictures of battle scenes, faithful dogs, etc., and commenced drawing portraits in-chalk of society ladies and gentleman made famous by him in Punch. Passersby stopped to look, and remunerated the deputy, and when, an hour later, the man returned he was pleased to find so much in his hat.

"But," he said, referring to the Du Maurior sketches that had replaced the regular pavement pictures, "these may attract some people, but they ain't art."

A Strange Birth.

A monster which resembles a hare down to the waist and is a normal baby from the waist down was born alive recently in Legnorn, according to the Lancet. The mother, the wife of a water-carrier, was strongly impressed by the sight of a hare cut up on a kitchen table before the birth of her offspring.

Shaping His Gareer.

"Why did I become a professional?" repeated the contortionist, musingly. "You see my wife had picked out a flat and I wanted to get in shape for it. After that of course it was a matter of habit."—N. Y. Press. TO CLAIM KLONDYKE.

Interesting Phase of the New Gold Discoveries in Alaska,

W.J. Atkell, of New York City, Claims
Ownership by Right of Discovery of E. J. Glave in

1890. W. J. Arkell, of the Arkell Weekly company, of New York city, has announced that he expected to claim the gold fields in the Klondyke district by right of discovery for the estate of E. J. Glave. This is the latest and most interesting phase of the excitement prevailing in New York city over the recent discovery in the far north. Glave was the explorer who headed the expedition to Alaska in 1890-91, organized by W. J. Arkell, of Leslie's Weekly. The party consisted of Glave, B. H. Wells, of Cincinnati; A. B. Shanz, of Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind., and P. B. Pierce, and John Dalton, of San Francisco. Thirty Chilkat Indians were also with the party.

After the return of Glave and his party from the frozen north, the explorer was sent by the Century company to Africa to study the slave trade. He lived among the natives for some time and on accomplishing his work returned to the coast. When about to sail for the United States he contracted a fever which resulted in his death. Before leaving for Africa Glave told Mr. Arkell that he had staked out claims in the Klondyke district and that on his return he intended to go again to Alaska and spend the remainder of his life there, for he believed it to be the richest country in mineral deposits on the face of the globe.

Mr. Arkell said that as he started this sustained expedition he believes he has claim by right of discovery to the Klondyke territory, and if he succeeds in establishing his claim it will be on the theory that where maps are filed with the government by the discoverers of "undiscovered" countries, as was done in this case, it gives the explorer certain interests that might develop. Mr. Arkell said that he had received telegrams from Schanz and Wells, two members of the first expedition to Alaska, claiming their interests in the event the government should recognize their right by discovery.

Mr. Arkell proposes to organize an expedition at once to the territory discovered and explored by Glave and party. This expedition will be headed by Mr. Arkell's brother, Bartlett Arkell, who will be accompanied by his brother-in-law, Harry P. Hall, of Pittsburgh, and a number of newspaper men.

WILL TRAVEL AS IN OLD DAYS. Wisconsin Men and Women to Take

Onting in Prairie Schooner. Rev. Merten C. Andrews, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, at Oshkosh, Wis., has gotten up an antique outing party. On Thursday morning he and E. P. Hamer, Mrs. F. Hamer, Mrs. Ruth Burton and Misses Emma Murdock, Sophie Kranz, Matilda Davis, Minnie Warner, Mabel Barton, of Oshkosh; Olga Lehman, of Green Bay, Julia Tallmadge, of Chicago, and Adelaide Hart, of Oconto, started overland in an oldfashioned prairie schooner, formed by laying a floor across a hay rack, which was covered by a large tent. This rig was hauled by a heavy team of draught horses. The party were uniformed in outing costumes, the ladies with heavy canvas short skirts, canvas leggings and leather caps and the men in bicycle costumes, with canvas leg-

They will go by way of Escanaba, Marquette and Ispheming to Duluth and return via the Mississippi river and La Crosse to Milwankee and then home. On the route studies in botany and geology will be pursued. Rev. Mr. Andrews will act as leader of the party and military rules will be observed as to rising, eating and retiring. Guns and fishing tackle will be taken with them. It is thought the journey will take about six weeks.

GOLD IN MISSOURI.

Precious Metal Found on Banks
of Creek Near New Florence.

Gold has been discovered in Montgomery county. Mo. Dr. G. A. Broadhead, state geologist of Missouri university, who has been in communication with M. A. Bibb, who lives near New Florence, in that county, stated that Mr. Bibb had sent him several specimens of ore found at that place, and when analyzed it proved to contain a large per cent. of gold.

The gold was discovered by Mr. Bibb on the banks of Dry Fork creek, near New Florence, and from indications it appeared as if a rich vein had been struck. Dr. Broadhead said this evening:

"The specimens sent to me undoubtedly contain a fine quality of gold, and though I, of course, cannot estimate the amount in that neighborhood. I believe that the discovery will prove of vast importance. I will make a personal investigation of the matter myself at an early date."

A Michigan Chost Story.

At a spiritualistic seance held at Lansing, Mich., three years ago Albert-Doan was informed by John Maybee, a local medium, that a \$38,000 estate awaited him in Kansas. Another medium, Hiram Reed, undertook to make out the details and Doan, it is said, boarded him for 50 weeks while he was at work. Doan claimed that Reed-received doctored letters from Kansas and sued him for the 50 weeks board, but the jury last Saturday found no cause for action.

American Students Fighting in Cuba.

Between 40 and 50 students of Georgia university will spend the summer in Cuba fighting for the incurgents.

Bone and Masola Pfeifbility.

The bones and muscles of the human body are capable of 1,200 different

DECEIVED BY A MIRROR.

ing Carried Downstairs. What at first glance appeared to be something serious, as if the result of an accident, drew a small crowd of people about a doorway in the lower part of Water street, Boston, the other afternoon. The doorway is just out of Liberty square, and narrow stairs leading to the floor above the street were filled by three or four men who seemed to be bringing down the stairs another man. They moved so slowly that they appeared not to move at all, and the curious people surrounding the doorway could see how carefully they lifted the body of the man they were carrying. On his neck could be seen what looked like a bad wound, and the bystanders wondered what had taken

place in the old building. A sudden move and a more searching look showed that the men were merely bringing down most carefully a large oval-shaped mirror. So narrow was the dark hall that it crowded the workmen in such a way that, for a moment, they could scarcely move down the stairs. The glass was tipped at just the right angle to make it appear by reflection as if a man were actually being brought down the stairs. The edge of the glass was turned in a position which prevented its being seen, and the bit of red color which looked so suggestive at the throat of the workman was only the necktie worn by the man' who had his back toward the sidewalk. It had slipped up about the throat. His flannel shirt had opened in front, as sailor's shirts do, adding to the illusion by intensifying the red color against the flesh. Perhaps not all in the crowd felt that anything had happened, but several people certainly thought at first glance that an accident or something worse had occurred.

LEFT TO FIGHT MOSQUITOES. Three Young Men Marconed Within a

Few Hours' Sail of New York City. Romance in its best form, with a great touch of broad humor, is found in the queer adventure of a party of young men who have been marooned on an island, within half a day's sail of New York city and within three miles of shore. The party of young men came from the metropolis. They wanted to get for a few days a touch of nature. Hen island furnished them with the opportunity. It is a barren, rocky little place out in the sound. The cliffs on it are jagged, the small trees and shrubs are thick and the whole place has enough of the romantic scenery about it to have made it an ideal retreat for any band of pirates that might have ventured up into the sound.

The party went to the island in a skiff, their boat loaded down with a tent, with material for hubting and fishing and with provisions to last them for at least a week; Their boat was tied up in a little cove, and their tent was pitched in a glade sheltered from the winds and the rain. They had a good time the first two days, fishing, rowing and hunting. They forgot as about the metropolis, and retired on the third night to sleep soundly. During the night thieves stole their boat, provisions and clothes. It was a struggle for existence for them for the next 36 hours. Lookouts were stationed on prominent points of the island, but they could not stay out on post very long, as the mosquitoes attacked them in droves and bit every exposed place. The mosquitoes nearly ate them up at night and they were kept busy fighting them with smothered bonfires. They finally succeeded in attracting the attention of a passing vessel, and were rescued. Clothing was obtained, and the young men returned to New York.

PLAYS SHE IS A GHOST.

Jealous Woman Has Trouble While Spying on Her Husband.

Being very jealous, a young married woman of Wallington, N. J., several days ago adopted the weird occupation of a ghost for the purpose of spying on her husband and incidentally hoping to frighten her supposed rival out of the objectionable habit of receiving attentions from married men.

After her husband had left the house last Wednesday evening she robed herself entirely in white, threw a water-proof gown over these garments and then repaired to a spot where she would have the rendezvous in view. Before starting on her ghostly mission she also supplied herself with a quantity of phosphorus with which to besmear her hands and face.

As a trolley car approached the supposed rendezvous the motorman stopped his car and started after the ghost. It disappeared behind a pile of lumber. Ackerman giving chase, revolver in hand, stumbled over the white wrapper of a woman. The garment had caught on a piece of planking and ripped off. Ackerman scrambled to his feet and renewed the chase.

The result was that he succeeded in capturing the ghost and learning the story of jealousy above outlined. He sympathized with the woman and when she asked him to keep her identity a secret he promised to do so.

An unknown woman created much excitement at Reed's Lake, Mich., by tearfully exclaiming that she had dropped a pocketbook containing three dollars in money, a diamond ring and other valuables off the dock into the water and hadn't a cent to pay her way across the lake and back to the city. A sympathetic man provided her with tickets. After several hours divers brought up the pocketbook, but it contained no diamond ring—only a cracked mirror and a little combinious half the teeth.

At a recent meeting of the Royal soclety in London there was exhibited a new apparatus for registering the number of strokes made with the cars in a rowboat. HOODOO SPOT FOR CYCLISTS.
Queer Obstacles Encountered at the

Scene of a Fatal Accident. Something over a year ago a cyclist ran over Carl Niven on the road between Bijou Hills and Castalia, S. D., at a point about midway between the two towns. Niven died several months later. It is not certain that the injuries he sustained in the accident caused his death, but there is no doubt that they hastened it. Ever since his demise wheelmen have been having all kinds of trouble at the spot where the collision happened. They think Niven's uneasy spirit is hovering about the scene of his misfortune, avenging his wrongs on the entire cycling fraternity. The road is a good one and very popular with the votaries of the silent steed. The place where Niven met his fate is a hollow between high but not very steep hills. On either side of the road-

Several nights after his funeral a belated wheelman came coasting down one of these hills. As he reached the bottom he was thrown suddenly over his handle bar, as if his machine had been stopped by a rope drawn taut from tree to tree across the road just high enough to catch the front wheel. As soon as he had recovered from the offect of his fall he made a thorough examination of the ground. There was no sign of a rope nor of a human being within shouting distance. Moreover, he soon ascertained that while he had no difficulty in walking between the trees he could not ride his wheel over the same path without encountering the anseen obstacle. A few nights later another cyclist met with a similar experience, as a result of which he received a severe cut on the temple and several bad bruises upon the head and

way is a clump of cottonwood trees.

Invisible tacks also seem to, have been scattered along the road. If a bike escapes the mysterious rope it is sure of a puncture a few feet further on. Yet the most careful search fails to reveal the cause of the accidents. The scorchers think Niven is taking a mean revenge, and are puzzling over some scheme for laying his ghost.

FOUGHT WITH RATTLESNAKES. Pennsylvania Ergineer Kills the Reptiles and Then Faints.

P. F. Kennett, a Lyconing county (Pa.) engineer, was engaged a day or two ago to go back into a remote section of the Alleghany mountains to take charge of a sawnill that had been idle for some months. He started the fire under the belief and went to another part of the mill while the steam was coming up. Or returning be found thesteam gauge registering 11 (p.) rds. though the bidder vas presumed to bear only 100 pounds. On elimbling upon the masonry to the top of the boner to see what was wrong with the safety value Kennett was enfronted by a huge blacksnake e died around some of the pipes. Jumping back quickly, his fact struck something a fit, and he saw a good-sized rattler

Kennett locked about him more carefully and discovered half a dozen reptiles in the place. Between the rapidly rising steam and the menacing snakes his position was critical. There was nothing to do but fight, so Kennett got the poker and attacked the snak s. ing the others into oreviews in the stone walls. Then he climbed up the boiler, knocked the safety valve open just as the register showed 120 pounds, and fainted. He was found half an hour later by the other hands, bruised by his fall from the top of the boiler, but otherwise none the worse for his experience.

TRIP WILL BE A NOVEL ONE Physician and Family Will Travel

Physician and Family Will Travel Many Rivers in a Rowbont. Dr. and Mrs. Aithur G. Fold and two

children of Chicago started from Johet the other morning on a novel summer outing, which will cover a period of several weeks. The party started on the canal in a rowboat 15 feet long, which was shipped to this point by the owner. They finend to go by easy stages down the canal to the Linius river, thence to the Mississippi, down which they will go to the Tennessee river.

After wending their way up the Tennessee and sojourning among the mountains of the custern part of the state of Tennessee they will go up the Watauga river and cross a ten-mile portage to the new niver, which will carry them to the great Kanawha, in Virginia. They will then go down the Kanawha to Point Pleasant, where the river empties into the Ohio, down which they will row to the Mississippi again. If they do not meet with too many bardships and their energy and enthusinsmare not exhausted, they intend to go up the Mississippi to Rock river and into Wisconsin and late in the fall return to Chicago.

RICH MINE BUT NO WATER. Remarkable Mineral Discovery Near

Mexican Border of Arizona. The reported discovery of the lost California mine near the Mexican border is creating a great deal of intereet at Phoenix, Ariz. John James and Henry Blake, who claim to be the discoverers, tell quite a wonderful story of their hardships on the southern desert and of the remarkable riches of the mine. They say the great mine lies about 50 miles south of Sentinel station. on the Southern Pacific. They admit. however, that It lies in an absolutely waterless region, but claim that the ore is of such michness that it will pay handsomely to haul water. Specimens of ore exhibited by them more than bear out this statement.

The mines of Butte, Mont., use 1,050,-000 pounds of powder yearly—the Anaconds nearly two-thirds of this amount.

Maine has been asked to declare war on the wildcat and the fox.

TURN TABLES ON JOKER.

Plan to Make a Friend Show the White Feather Fails.

A Funny Mix-Up of a Pretended Drunk and Two Big Revolvers Loaded with Blank Car-

tridges.

The joke was neatly turned on a practical joker the other day while at party of St. Louis people were on their way to Schmidt's Mound park, near Collinsville, Ill., to attend a picnic. The principals in the joke were E. C. Strauss, western representative of the Cameron & Cameron Tobacco company, and C. M. Lasley, of the American Tobacco company. The two men, while representing different interests, are the best of friends. Mr. Lasley thought it would be a good thing to see Strauss sprint. down the cool country road a bit, and heentered into a conspiracy with Boiler Inspector Price, Superintendent Kroell, of the Kinloch Telephone company, and James W. Burke, the saloon man at Eleventh and Pine streets. The plan was to get Strauss, who had been sick for some time, to accompany them to a pienic given at Schmidt's park. On the way basley was to pick a quarrel with Strauss and was to begin shooting at him in order to see him run a bit.

Everything worked heautifully at the start. Strauss was convinced that the trip would do him good, and consented to go. Burke fixed up a little bottle containing a harmless decoction of phosferone and soda and early in the morning Lasley had gotten roaring udrunk" on the contents of the bottle. Then he began picking the quarrel with Strauss. The two were out of the party's wagon at the time, and suddenly Lasley drews gun, which was loaded with blank shells.

"Get out of here! Get back to town, and be quick about it!" he yelled, at the same time turning loose his "cannon." Strauss backed away as the shooting began, but he didn't run a little bit.

Instead of this he drew a revolver a few sizes larger than that possessed by Lasley and returned the fire. Lasley turned as white as a shest and his revolver dropped by his side. He knew that Strauss never carried a revolver except on extraordinary occasions and was at a loss to account for the spiden riply to his salutation. He supposed that Strauss' gim was leady if the locar and conducted houself accordingly.

Strates stired three shots, and after he had classed has beyonded the wagen he long in he grantly gluing. Then he informed the move of that he had been that for the taken, a frie what the reson site turn the taken. He do not in so he good shope that has by didn't to our his tome for two hours, and the whole party has foreswern practical jokes.

IDLE PRISONERS GO INSANE. Nineteen Convicts Lose Their Reason

In Seven Months.

Since the action of a country of a prisonons in the kings of alloy No. 2 pends
to the kings of alloy No. 2 pends
to the kings of the pressor

Phalmes became to assert a series the characteristic and the assert as for the characteristic and the characterist

romaged to the temperature to the state asylument Mattenwar. The remaining four will be disposed to after Three are followed prisoners at lather destination is the asylument Washings

Madness in one case is laid at the door of mental terrure, long casti red. In all the other cases enfor od. Heness +2) hours of each day passed behind from bars in trop-like cells escens to

give the explanation.

The increase of lunary as shown by figures among the mule score is a salarming. The records of 1800 show one case of lunary; in 1801, three; in 1802, one; and for the three following years a total of four. Then in son work fell off and for the first seven in oths of 1806, a period corresponding to the

DINED WITH A CORPSE.

time during which the at the investiga-

bor law has been it operation, it pris-

A Fisherman Discovers dis Partner's Death at End of Meal.

A peculiar instance of a fisherman eating dinner with a dead quancame to light the other afternoon in the inquest over the body of O. Carlson, at Ashland, Wis.

At noon Carlson, who had been feel-

At noon Carason, who had been recing ill for several days, sat down to the table to eat dinner. He must have died soon after, for he was leaning his head on his hands when his partner, Olson, came, in.

Olson took no particular notice of Carlson, except to speak to him, and proceeded to cook dinner. This he placed on the table and seated himself opposite the corpse, asking it to join him. He did not think it strange that Carlson did not eat, because he had been ailing for two or three days, so Olson ate his dinner in silence. When he had nearly finished, Carlson's brother-in-law came in and discovered by the staring eyes that Carlson was dead.

Trade with Cubs.

A report prepared by Chief Hitch-cock, of the foreign markets section of the department of agriculture, Indicates a shrinkage in our trade with Cuba from \$102,864,204 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, to about \$20,000,000 in the year now nearing its close.

France makes nearly 26,000,000 pairs of gloves and exports 18,000,000 annually. In ten years Great Britain imported 15,000,000 pairs per annum, valued at £ 1,500,000.

Glove-Making in France.

Diamonds.

The diamond has been found on all continents and in almost every country in the world.

Seul journal franceix quotitien au Sud fondé le les septembre 1827.-Nouvelles du jour, locales et étrangères.-Services le services de monde entier.