PURSUED OUS WRONGDOERS.

SCIENCE FUND.

Contribution Ever Received Came from England, and

\$14,650. conscience contribution rest conscience treasury ar-fred by the treasury ar-fred by the treasury ar-fred by the treasury ar-fred by the treasury ar-ter treasury plose, drawn on * * * on place of the secretary of the Rev. Prebendary the Church of St. Giles In an accom the London. In an accom-ter Mr. Barff simply stated to been requested to remit to the secretary of the treas-contenian who did not dis-

ecial attention. The mansmission is not unple who have purposely or defrauded the government defrauded the government been stung by conscience to jution are anxious to do priv a manner as possible. d undo the harm, but not

brief explanatory notes tating why the money is due taking why the money is due prenument, but a signature of is extremely rare. Some is, This money belongs to States," or words of similar many cases there is not a per or pencil, the money beg enclosed in an envelope.

ould think that every man money obtained by fraud er owner ought to furnish to his personality, not necesblication but as an evi should his fraud d by the officers of justice s made restitution he may prove that he returned the the money if it were sent sty, whereas, if he had sent this he could call upon the erreasury for direct evi-

the method pursued by T's penitent is one to be It reveals nothing to the serves as a clew for iden-identification becomes The method is frequently of Carholic penitents, whose bave informed them that s as necessary as contriother day a priest in at one of his parishionleath hed, had confessed to e covernment out of \$50. die in peace without mak-on, but desired that his withheld. The priest enasount with interest for vidently did not want that er bim in the next world. of the money was ged by mail. The treasury tean give a number of inthat kind in which con-ned to be quickened by seor the confessional.

Francis E. Spinner, under the conscience fund was Mil, once said to a friend of It is greatly to be rethe workings of the spirit and imaged the contributions and have not been more experienced and obeyed the statement that if big rascals had fol-lamples of the smaller ones ributed to the conscience ld have extinguished the

ht long ago." This was contributed by a signed thimself "Beggar ithout comment or explaa dime was sent s enclosed in quite a misigned, in which the that when a boy he re-ther from a friend, the ostage stamp on which cancellation. More in a than anything else whet then anything eise, hed the stamp and used it for to the letter, thus mak-ble duty and cheating the out of three cents. He abbress, it ugh it seemed like a years had elapsed and somed the interest would delt to seven or eight belosed ten, so as to be only be enough,

sin 1861. The account rept in that year of forwarded in bonds, he hy a statement that lof what had long been This gave the accoun account its since remained open, ols returned to the treas of the inward monitredited to it, as well as tich come in anonymousothers they bave amounted to thousands. The unprecedented sum sent from London in March, together with number of more than amounts which have come in from dif ferent sources since January 1, already makes 1896 the banner year in the history of the treasury department.

CAN' LEAP THIRTY FEET.

The Kangaroo is a Remarkable Animal in Many Particulars.

Leather made from the skin of the Learner made from the skin of the kangaroo is one of the new products in the leather line. It is soft, strong, and the light grades are particularly well adapted for light summer shoes and for the shoe tops, while the heaville control of the still become control. ier grades will bear more usage than ary other leather finished on the grain side. The light skins are made into the finest of brilliant glazed kid and in

fine work. Much of it is crimped and sold for tongue boots. Shoe laces of good qualities are also made of it

The skin of the kangaroo has a wonderfully muscular fibre, which con-tributes largely to the strength of the animal, enabling the female to carry their young in their pouch until old enough to take care of themselves, and aiding the kangaroo in his long leaps

when in motion.

The animal is a native of Australia and adjacent islands. It is a distinct species and has no counterpart in other countries. There are a great number of families, some scarcely larger than a rat, others of almost gigantic size. The giant kangaroo (Macropus major), the family which furnishes the most valuable skins, was discovered by Capt. Cook about a century ago, at which time it attracted much attention among

The natives of Australia call the old males "booma," and are slow to attack them. The "booma" has paws as large as those of a mastiff, though of different shape. His feet are his weapons, and when attacked he is a dangerous antagonist. When raised to his full height his hind legs and tail form a tripod, upon which his body rests. carrying his head as high as that of a man on horseback.

The kangaroo lives upon vegetable food, and roams over the plains of Australia in large flocks. Its teeth are so constructed that it can feed upor so constructed that it can reed apon roots and live upon barren plains where other animals would starve, and to its destruction of roots is attributed the

sterile plains so common in Australia.

When feeding a large male stands a his full height and acts as sentinel while the balance of the flock lie or their sides and browse. At the slight-est approach of danger the sentinel sounds the alarm, and in an instant all are erect upon their hind feet. They leap with their forepaws clasped close to their body, the tail stretched backr cent. 886 in all. ward, while the powerful thigh mus-ide not want that cles are caused suddenly to straighten to the next world, signed his own files through the air on a low curve. The ordinary jump is about nine feet, but thirty feet is often made at a leap. When pursued by hunters, and on level ground or on an up-grade, they can out-run the fleetest dog, but down-grade they lose their balance and roll over. The flesh of the kangaroo furnishes excellent food, kangaroo venison being considered a dainty dish, while the tail furnishes an excellent nutritious soup.—Philadelphia

Tree Climbing Crabs.

An Ohio man, T. B. Newcome, who has recently returned from South Africa, tells this story about that country which is unfortunately not accompanied by affidavits:

"They have a crab out there that climbs the cocoanut trees and bites off the nuts and lets them fall to the ground. Then he backs down the tree and eats the fruit.

"The natives who inhabit the regions infested by this ill-conditioned crab are well aware that the lower portion of the crab's anatomy is soft and sensi-tive, and they believe that the crustacean was thus constructed in order that he might know when he had reached the ground, and when, consequently, he might with safety release his grasp of the trunk.

"So what they do in order to stop the depredations, which often ruin the cocounut crop, is this: While the crab is engaged in nipping off the cocoanuts they climb half way up the trees and there drive a row of long nails right round the free, allowing an inch or so

to protrude.
"The crab has no knowledge of dis-As he descends the sensitive part of his body suddenly touches the nails. Thinking he has reached the ground he naturally lets, go. Instantly he falls backward and cracks his own shell on the ground."

Alaskan Candlefish.

A great future is expected for the Alaska candlefish, which run in vast schools along the coast of the territory. They are about ten inches in length as any accompanies as first the oil is said to be one are thus pre-seed to that taken from coditivers. There are conscience stricted as the material riches in the watern of total sums to the conscience of the codition of t and serve the natives for oil as well

A STATE OF THE STA

It often happens that the more picture is admired the worse usage it gets. Its admirers, admire it while smoking, and then rub it with saliva to bring out the most admirable spots; they wish to look at it under the hot they wish to look at it under the hot sun of summer, close by the fire in winter, by gaslight, and by candle-light. It is dusted with feather dusters that scratch the varnish, and exposed to flies that have a decided liking for settling on the lightest portions. So that when the picture passes into new hands, as it is the more likely to do the better it is, usually it is judged expediënt to have it cleaned and revarnished, and if it falls into the hands of a care-less or ignorant person each time the less or ignorant person each time this cleaning occurs the very life of the pic-

ture is threatened.

The precautions to be taken in order to preserve a painting are in the first place, to varnish it carefully after it is

udden changes of temperature, never to touch it with the finger or with any thing that might mark or soil it, and to keep it scrupulously clean with a soft silk handkerchief, so as to avoid all necessity for revarnishing.—The Art Amateur. Amateur.

To Bleach Straw Articles.

On small scale, with such an article is a straw hat, a bonnet, a basket, etc.. the following method may be followed: Well wash the straw with weak soda-lye, rinse in clean water, then shake lightly; remove superfluous moisture and place, supported on a stick, under a large glazed earthenware pan turned upside down. A very small pipkin, capable of holding about half a pint is now put on the fire, and about half an ounce of roll brimstone placed in it. When the brimstone is all melted, a light is applied to it so as to cause it. light is applied to it, so as to cause it to catch fire. The pipkin, with the in-flamed sulphur, is now placed under the glazed pan in such a position as not to scorch the article to be bleached The spaces between the pan and the table and floor on which it rests hust be carefully closed, with damp cloths placed around to prevent the escape of the sulphurous-acid gas produced by the combustion of the sulphur. In about two hours the pan may be removed, when the straw will be found

Luminous Sea Crab.

One of the marine curiosities redian Ocean by a dredging vessel in the employ of the Calcutta Society of Natwhich continually emitted a bright white light similar to that seen in the spasmodic flashes of phosphorescent luminosity, kindled-by-our common fireflies. The oddity was captured in the daytime, and placed in a large tank, the daytime, and placed in a large tank, nothing beculiar except its immense size being noticeable in the broad glare of the tropical sun. At night, however, when all was pitchy darkness, the crab surprised the naturalists by lighting up the tank so that all the other sea creatures, great and small, occupying the same tank, could be plainly seen. When the luminous crustacean was prodded with the pole he emitted flashes of light which enabled the experimenters to read small print. even though otherwise they were in total darkness.

Watchsprings Are Eccentric.

"Watchmakers cannot guarantee a mainspring," observed a well-known jeweler, "for the reason that they are the most eccentric things in the trade. They will break at the most trying time, it matters not how careful we are in their adjustment. Some watchsprings will last for years, and others for not so many hours. All we can say about a mainspring is that we think and hope it will last. But further than that we cannot honestly go, for we cannot tell any thing about it. I have known main springs to break while watches have been lying in our showcases, when they were not wound up even. The weather at times seems to affect them; we can explain it in no other way."

An Imperial Architect.

Emperor William takes a special in-terest in the building of the Church of the Redeemer in Jerusalem, work on which is progressing rapidly. The spire is nearly finished, and the comple-tion of the interior of the church will shortly be taken in hand. The designs for the portice, the altar and the pulpit are accepted, and it is stated that those for the pulpit, as well as for the spire, were made by the Emperor himself.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with ladies may use the California liquilaxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions. makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, lo k for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

ed Colds Relieved in 10 to 60

Minutes.

t puff of the breath through the ppylied with each bottle of Dr. tatarthal Powder, diffuses this Powthe surface of the head bassages and delightful to use. It relieves integrating the permanently curse Catarth. Hay dis. Helbache, Nore Throat, Tour.

Danishing on Silk Hats

"It is not generally known," says the Golden Penny, "that the greatest living English poet, whose name the reader must be left to fill in for himself, was once threatened with expulsion from a-West End club for dancing a fandance upon the silk hets of the a fandango upon the silk hats of the other members

"James McNeil Whistler, however, interposed and saved him with his elo quence. One, man of genius, Mr. Whistler-urged, was worth any num-ber of silk hats seeing that silk hats could be replaced and men of genius could not. Then, and not till then, the lrate committee reconsidered its de-cision and accepted the apology which was tendered."

Electricity Facts.

It appears that there are not less 65,000,000 telegraph messages

tions is 750,000,000. There are 2,700 central electric light stations and 7 000 isolated electric light plants in buildings of all kinds. These operate about 1,000 arc lights and 15,000,000 incandescents, as well as several hundred thousand electric motors. The electric railways of this country reach 1,000, with 12,000 miles of track and 25,000 cars. It is estimated that directly and indirectly some 2.500,000 persons are interested in electricity as their livell-hood and sustenance.

Men Are the Best Cooks

It is a very remarkable fact that the greatest and best cooks have always been men. Cooking is supposed to be essentially the province of women, but all the big posts of the cooking world are held by men, and of these the French and Swiss are most expert. Few women possess the initiatory power of concocting new dishes, or ex-ercising the startling originality in the kitchen that they use with such mar-velous results in the dressmaker's or milliner's workroom.

Spiders and Music.

Spiders are affected by music. An organist in a church noticed one that would swing down on a thread every time the organ was played. At the close of the music the spider would disappear. The spider could be enticed out by either very soft or very loud music. During a concert at Leip-sic the orchestra leader noticed a spider which descended from a chandelier while a violin solo was being played and quickly ran back at the close of the selection.

The ancient Chinese and Japanes frequently used to draw pictures with their thumbnails. The nails were allowed to grow to a length of some eighteen inches and were pared to a point and dipped in vermilion or sky blue ink—the only color used in these U88. thumbnail sketches.

of three years' standing ton, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for childr teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamm tion, allays pain cures wind colic. Sc. a bott

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp-son's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Babies Pledged for Food.

Unborn bables in India are some-imes used as security for debt. When the father of a family is obliged to borrow money to defrny the expenses of his daughter's wedding he will pledge her first-born son as collateral.

Dobbins' Floating Borax Soap costs more to make than any other floating soap made, but consumers have to pay no more for it. It is maranteed to be 100 per cent: pure and the only floating soap made of Borax. Wrappers in red fak.

A ton of Atlantic water, when evaporated, yields eighty-one pounds of salt; a ton of Pacific water, seventy-nine pounds; the water of the Dead sea more than twice as much-187 pounds to the



Glance

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Neconvince BAREL SOFMON Inventors Inventors PATENTS OF THE ACT OF

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook, "a story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

One Cup One Cent

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