IN FOREIGN LANDS.

The London "Times" Recommends Retaliation on America.

BULGARIANS PURCHASING ARMS.

Ottawa News—Behring Sea Matters—The War in Hayti—Mrs. Maybrick's Case.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

MRS. MAYBRICK.

Some Strange Correspondence Sent to the Home Secretary.

LIVERPOOL, August 23d.—Mrs. Maybrick received the news of the commutation of her sentence at 2 o'clock this morning. The chaplain of the jail visited her at breakfast time, at which hour her condition was the weakest since her conviction. She is now completely prostrated, and it is feared she will not live long in confinement.

Brierly, Mrs. Maybrick's paramour, sailed for Boston on the steamship Cythia to-day.

The facts concerning the correspondence sent to Home Secretary Matthews in the Maybrick case are coming out. There are many curious and extraordinary missives. Some of the writers declared that they had pledged themselves not to allow Matthews to live a single day after Mrs. Maybrick was hanged, if he should permit the Judge's sentence to be carried out. Women in apparently respectable positions volunteered to be hanged instead of Mrs. Maybrick, if that would satisfy the Home Secretary. A great number of letters were addressed direct to the Queen, appealing for her to interfere.

MAYBRICK AS AN OPIUM EATER.

NEW YORK, August 23d.—Thos. Stansel, an important witness in the Maybrick case, was interviewed here to-day. He arrived from England yesterday. He says the English people generally opposed the verdict. Concerning the merits of the case, Stansel says he don't believe she poisoned him. "I was Mr. Maybrick's body-servant four years before his marriage at Norfolk, Va. I lived with him. Maybrick often complained that he did not feel well, and time and time again sent me to a drug store to get him arsenic. He bought half a dollar's worth at a time. I made beef tea, and he would put the arsenic in and drink it. His partner, Bateson, knew he was using it. Maybrick went to England, got married and returned to Norfolk. I used to superintend all the dinners and receptions, which were many. Maybrick continued the use of arsenic. Toward the last of my service the doses of arsenic grew larger, and he wanted more rubbing. For nine years he used arsenic. Captain Thomas, who ran a cotton steamer between Liverpool and Norfolk, a little while before Maybrick's death, met him in Liverpool and together they went to a drug shop, and Maybrick bought arsenic. The Captain learned that Maybrick was a customer there for the drug. He cautioned him, but Maybrick told him to mind his own business."

BEHRING SEA.

The Sealer Seizures the Subject of Inquiry in the British Parliament.

LONDON, August 23d.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gorley asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs if it was true that a United States cutter had seized the British sealers Pathfinder and Minnie in Behring Sea, and that other Dominion vessels engaged in the seal fisheries had been boarded and searched, and whether her Majesty's Government intended, prior to the recess, to state what measures were being adopted and what diplomatic progress was being made for the purpose of arranging mutually with the United States and the Dominion a system of regulations, under which in future seizures might be made or avoided in Alaskan waters, over which America claimed exclusive jurisdiction.

Sir J. Ferguson stated that her Majesty's Government were in communication with the United States Government on the subject. It need scarcely be said that the seizure of the English sealing vessels by American Captains is the subject of much remark and of many speculations, but it is not doubted that the communications with the United States Government, to which the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs alluded yesterday, will result in justice being done. Any attempt to force the subject upon the attention of Parliament would be promptly discouraged by the Government, and, indeed, by the House itself.

VICTORIA'S GROWL.

VICTORIA (B. C.), August 23d.—Much indignation is expressed here at the seizure of the sealers Pathfinder and Minnie. Owners of sealing schooners here are much depressed at the long-continued delay in settling the question of jurisdiction over Behring Sea, and the general feeling among sealers is that owners of schooners will act in their own defense and resist seizure in the future.

DISCONTENT AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, August 23d.—The *St. James Gazette*, which supports the Government, devotes a long editorial to the subject of the seizures, and says: "If the United States desires to produce very strained relations with Great Britain, they are achieving a large measure of success. The seizures, which are eminently unfriendly and provoking, may, if persevered with, lead at any moment to a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Washington Government should not trade too far on the assumption that John Bull tamely submits to constant indignities." The journal strongly suggests the submission of the Atlantic and Pacific fishery disputes to an impartial tribunal of able diplomatists.

TO AVOID BEHRING SEA.

OTTAWA, August 23d.—It is rumored in official circles that the Imperial Government has ordered warships to avoid Behring Sea.

A COMMERCIAL VIEW.

NEW YORK, August 23d.—Sir Alexander Galt of Montreal was interviewed here on the Behring Sea troubles. He don't think anything serious is likely to happen. The United States catches seals. England manufactures sealskins and Germany gets the profits. With this view it seems easy to avert a disastrous war. Canada will have more trouble with the United States about railroad traffic than the Behring Sea seizures.

WEST INDIES.

The Destruction Wrought at La Coupe by a Gatling Gun.

NEW YORK, August 23d.—Stephen Preston, aide-de-camp to Legitime, arrived here from Hayti this morning. He says that in the engagement at La Coupe, a Gatling gun killed all but 38 out of 250 followers of Hippolyte. There are 7,000 of Legitime's soldiers on the ramparts at La Coupe, but there is no telling when they will go over to Hippolyte, as most of them are from southern towns. Preston says La Coupe once captured by Hippolyte, Port-au-Prince would go also and Hippolyte be victorious. He would not be surprised to hear at any time that Port-au-Prince had fallen.

The correspondence of the *Post* says that in the battle at La Coupe about 150 were killed and wounded on each side.

Port-au-Prince is now invested on all sides except by water. Foreign war vessels are near patiently waiting for its fall.

HEAR THE THUNDERER.

It Wants the British Lion to Get Up and Howl at the Eagle.

LONDON, August 23d.—The *Times* says there is a curious want of seriousness about the Behring sea seizures. It appears to be intended to frighten away the Victorian sealers by sham formalities of capture and not to exact the usual penalties. America appears to think this course will appease the Alaska Company, please the Irish electors and yet not provoke British reprisals, but she has no right to play a game of "bounce" with weapons of illegal capture and search. Unless England takes some active step America will be perfectly content with an interchange of views till doomsday. The Americans will not find us unreasonable on the score of preserving the seals from extinction, but if they persist in refusing to discuss any settlement our only course is to take vigorous steps to insure that our rights are respected.

Danger in London.

LONDON, August 23d.—Other trades are joining the striking dockmen. The carmen of Pickford & Co., general carriers and agents of the London and Northwestern and other railroad companies, are joining them. The laborers in Spratt's biscuit factory have struck, causing the entire stoppage of the works. All classes of unskilled labor in London threaten to join the strike. Trouble is feared. The police are preparing for a possible emergency.

Illegal Government.

MEXICO, August 23d.—The State Government of Coahuila has been declared illegal by the Courts. This will probably renew disturbances in that section.

Securing Arms.

VIENNA, August 23d.—The Bulgarian authorities purchased 10,000,000 cartridges in this city and are negotiating with a Belgian manufacturer for 50,000 rifles.

EASTERN RACES.

Good Time Made at Saratoga—Axtell Makes a Mile in 2:14.

SARATOGA, August 23d.—The track was fast to-day and the races were run in good time. The weather was pleasant. The result of the races is as follows:

First race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, Experience won, Fellowship second, Lemoine third. Time, 1:10.

Second race, one mile, Eight to Seven won, Cheney second, Boccaccio third. Time, 1:43½.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile, St. Luke won, Everett second Fiddlehead and Happiness ran a dead heat for third place. Time, 1:17¼.

Fourth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, Gyda won, Sunshine second, Viente third. Time, 1:09¼.

Fifth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, Sam D. won, Maid of Orleans second, Fonsie third. Time, 1:49½.

AT WESTCHETER.

WESTCHESTER, August 23d.—The weather to-day was cloudy and cool, and the record-breaking features of the meeting have aroused such an interest that the attendance is as large as usual. The following are the winners and placed horses in the different events:

First race, one and one-eighth miles, Seymoor won, Burnside second, Rupert third. Time, 1:59.

Second race, seven-eighths of a mile, Lela May won, Climax second, Bradford third. Time, 1:27½.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile, Village Maic won, Fordham second, Tom Hood third. Time, 1:01.

Fourth race, one and three-eighths miles, Barrister won, Niagara second, Larchmont third. Time, 1:27.

Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile, Miss Belle won, Centura second, King William third. Time, 1:14.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile, Jennie McFarland won, Vivid second, Fannie H. third. Time, 1:29¼.

RACES TO-MORROW.

WESTCHESTER, August 23d.—The programme to-morrow consists of six events as follows:

First race—A welter-weight free handicap sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $25 each, if not declared, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Gentlemen riders allowed seven pounds. Distance, five-eighths of a mile.

Second race—For three-year-olds—Entrance, $10 each, starter to pay $15 additional; $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Winners since June 1st of $3,000 to carry four pounds; twice, seven pounds; thrice, twelve pounds extra. Non-winners in 1889 of $2,000, allowed four pounds; of $1,500, seven pounds; of $1,000, twelve pounds; of $600, eighteen pounds. Distance, one and three-sixteenths miles.

Third race—Great eclipse stakes for two-year-olds—A sweepstake of $250 each, h. f., or only $25, if declared by July 1, 1889, or $50, if by August 1, 1889, with $10,000 added, of which $2,000 to the second and $1,000 to the third. Closed with 212 entries. The California horses entered for this race are Haggin's black colt Fernwood, bay colt Hawkstone and the chestnut filly Rosette. George Hearst enters brown colts Ballarat, King Thomas, Sir Lancelot and Tournament, brown filly Gloaming and the chestnut colt Mestral.

Fourth race, New York Jockey Club handicap—A sweepstake for all ages of $100 each, h. f., or only $25 if declared on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $5,000 added, of which $1,000 to the second and $500 to the third. Closed with 110 entries. Distance, one and one-quarter miles. In this event the racers entered by J. B. Haggin are Firenzi, Fitz James, Geronimo, Kern, Prose, Salvator, Schoolboy and Yum Yum. George Hearst enters Glen Echo, Gorge, San Simeon, Surinam and True Briton.

Fifth race—For maiden fillies two years old. A sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Those beaten and not having been placed second in a race of the value of $2,000 allowed five pounds. Distance, five-eighths of a mile.

Sixth race—Purse, $1,000, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Entrance, $25. For three-year-olds and upward. Weights, seven pounds above the scale. The winner to be sold at auction for $3,000. Horses entered to be sold for $2,500, allowed three pounds; for $2,000, seven pounds; $1,500, fourteen pounds; then two pounds for each $100 less down to $1,000. Distance, one mile and half a furlong.

FAST STALLIONS.

CHICAGO, August 23d.—There was a great day's sport at Washington Park to-day. Axtell, the phenomenal three-year-old, trotted to beat his own record, and did so, making the mile in 2:14, and another three-year-old bay stallion, Allerton, in a third heat of a bruising race, made the circuit of the track in 2:18½.

Axtell's mile clips three-quarters of a second from his former record of 2:14¾, notwithstanding the fact that even that was better than the best previous performance by three or four seconds. It is also within a quarter of a second of Patron's 2:13¾, which stands as the best record for a stallion of any age.

The circumstances under which this record was made are likely to give rise to endless discussion as to whether it was a record in a race or against time.

Axtell and Earl Macgregor were on the card as starters in the stallion stake. The card also announced that Axtell would go to beat his own record.

The first heat as a usual condition of such a race served merely as a warmer, being done in 2:19. In the next heat, that in which the race was made, the distance was waived and Axtell had a running horse to accompany and encourage him from the upper turn to the finish, Earl Macgregor being far behind and cutting no figure. It should be said that the heat was trotted fairly and without a skip to within about seventy feet of the wire, when owing to bad judgment in the handling of the runner the little stallion was startled into a run and galloped under the wire. Whether or not he gained by the break is an open question.

The summary of the races is as follows: Unfinished from yesterday, 2:21 class, Frank Middleton first, Almont second, Sally Cossack third. The others were ruled out. Best time, 2:21¼.

Washington Park stake, 2:27 class, Allerton first, Bassenger Boy second, Elista third, So Long fourth. Best time, 2:18¼.

Stallion stake, Axtell first, Earl Macgregor second. Time by quarters, :43½, 1:07, 1:41, 2:14.

In the 2:25 class, pacing (unfinished), Maggie R. won the first and second heats. Best time, 2:18¼.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

This was the last day of racing at the Driving Park. In the 2:33 class Star Lilly was first, W. H. Nichols second, Constance third and Lucy R. fourth. Best time, 2:22¾.

In the free-for-all trotting Jean Smith was first, Harry Wilkes second, Membrino Sparkle third. Best time, 2:15¾.

In the free-for-all pacing Roy Wilkes was first, Gossip Jr. second, Jewett third, Silver Thread distanced. Best time, 2:14.

AN ECHO OF SLAVERY.

The Rights of a Slave's Daughter Established by Superior Judge Levy.

The following romantic decision, which contains the history of a remarkable case, was rendered yesterday by Judge Levy of the Superior Court of San Francisco:

This proceeding was heard for the purpose of determining which of two claimants is entitled to inherit the estate of deceased.

The facts as I find them are as follows: The decased was born of slave parents, himself a slave from his birth, in the State of Tennessee, in the early part of the century. The master with his slaves moved to Missouri. Anthony was sold to one Ellis and while living with him was mated, according to the custom of slaves, to Rachel, a female slave, also owned by Ellis. A result of this union was a daughter named Caroline. The union between Anthony and Rachel continued for many years, until Ellis sold mother and daughter to one Scott, also in Missouri. Anthony continued to visit his daughter and her slave mother, and another child was born them, which was sold at the age of ten years and was reported to have died about 1840, and has, in fact, not since been heard from. Caroline was born about 1825 and remained with her mother until 1852, when she was sold to one Rousseau and removed to California, where she became free and married Chesterfield Jackson. When Caroline was about six years old his master forbade Anthony to visit Rachel, and he was thus forced to break off all intercourse with her and never saw her again. She remained a slave until freed by the Declaration of Emancipation by President Lincoln.

After Anthony had thus been separated from Rachel, he was induced to assume matrimonial relations with a female slave, also belonging to Ellis, named Maryanza. The result of their relations was a male child, which died in infancy, and later on a daughter named Elizabeth. Anthony procured his freedom and came to California in 1852. Remaining here one year he returned to Missouri, purchased Maryanza and Elizabeth from their master and brought them to San Francisco. Up to this time he was known as Elli, but he now adopted the name of Waddy. Elizabeth died in San Francisco without descendants. Waddy always acknowledged Caroline as his daughter, before and after she came to California, and she lived with him. Maryanza was afterward legally married to him. Waddy left a last will, wherein he leaves all his estate to his wife, Maryanza, and says: "I do hereby expressly omit to make any provision for Caroline Jackson." It is evident that Waddy expected his wife to survive him, and she in turn made a will leaving the estate to Caroline, with a request to take care of her father. But Maryanza died a few months before her husband, and left no descendants of any kind.

A sister of Waddy, named Lavina Phillips, disputes the right of Caroline to the succession. Her right to the inheritance is denied on the ground that the union between Anthony and Rachel was void, because slaves were incapable of entering into a marriage contract, and that Caroline, being an illegitimate child, cannot inherit; that, being a slave, Waddy could not by adoption legitimatize her while she was a minor, and his recognition of her after she became of age was not in conformity with Section 1387 of the Civil Code. Section 230 of the Civil Code, which provides that public acknowledgment of an illegitimate child works an adoption, does not apply to adults, and has been so interpreted in re Pico, 52 Cal., 34. And I must concede the proposition that marriages between slaves were void. The duties of the marriage contract were necessarily incompatible with the nature of slavery; its subjects could not contract, and marriage is based on contract. The paramount right of ownership in the slaves, as property, prevented the independent relation of marriage between them; and if slavery were still in existence the child of such a marriage could not inherit, nor could the occasion to inherit from slave parents arise in a state of servitude.

But by the emancipation of the slaves the relations changed; the marriage of the slave, which was void, became valid *ab initio*. The child which was a mere increase in the wealth of the master and bore no legal relation to its progenitors, became the child of its parents, endowed by the declaration of freedom with parentage and legitimacy. It was no longer a mere chattel, but a human being with the rights and privileges of a free born citizen. The marriage between its parents, which was void, was none the less a marriage according to the custom of the slave, and the issue of a marriage, null in law, are legitimate in this State. (Civil Code, Sec. 1387.)

It is true, as counsel asserts, that the prime object of this section was to legitimatize the offspring of incestuous marriages, but I can see no reason why it must be limited to that class. For instance, marriages of white persons with negroes or mulattoes are void, still the issue of such marriage would be legitimate, because of Section 1387, and so, if any other marriages should be declared void by the statute, it is the purpose of this section to exclude the issue from the injury. If at the time of emancipation Waddy and Rachel had lived together in slave marriage, there is no question that the marriage would have been as valid and binding as if originally contracted between free white persons, and if emancipation worked such effect on the status of the parent, there is no good reason for holding that it operated differently on the offspring.

Even as the civil rights of the parents were dormant during slavery, but attached on the emancipation, so the dormant rights of the child to be a human being instead of a chattel, to have father and mother instead of a master, and all those rights which are inherent to free-born persons quickened and attached to it, as if it had been born without the misfortune of slavery. And this result must follow, even if the parents refused to continue their marital relations after emancipation. They might, if they pleased, waive the advantages of that great charter, but only for themselves, not for their offspring; they might refuse the quickening draught of freedom as it affected them, but their refusal could not bar their child from obtaining the benefits which it bestowed on the colored race.

I have carefully examined all the cases cited by counsel, some of which, especially 50 Alabama, 519, oppose the idea that the child begotten in slavery could inherit from the father after emancipation, where the cohabitation between the parents had ceased before. Unaided by the mass of conflicting authorities to determine this cause upon well-established precedent, I have endeavored to reason out a result which is imposed as a moral obligation by the natural law, and which the municipal law can well afford to adopt, as the true interpretation, when it is unfettered by binding and authoritative precedent. Therefore, to comment on the cases cited by counsel would be to extend this already extended opinion without purpose. The conclusion which must be reached from the foregoing reasoning is that Caroline Jackson is entitled to the inheritance. It is so ordered.

QUESTIONS ABOUT ELECTRICITY.

Interesting Answers Given to Twenty Leading Ones.

[Compiled from Scribner's Monthly.]

1. How strong a current is used to send a message over an Atlantic cable?

Thirty cells of battery only. Equal to thirty volts.

2. What is the longest distance over which conversation by telephone is daily maintained?

About 750 miles, from Portland, Me., to Buffalo, N. Y.

3. What is the fastest time made by an electric railway?

A mile a minute by a small experimental car; twenty miles an hour on street railway system.

4. How many miles of submarine cable are there in operation?

Over 100,000 miles, or enough to girdle the earth four times.

5. What is the maximum power generated by an electric motor?

Seventy-five horse power. Experiments indicate that 100 horse power will soon be reached.

6. How is a break in submarine cable located?

By measuring the electricity needed to charge the remaining unbroken part.

7. How many miles of telegraph wire in operation in the United States?

Over a million, or enough to encircle the globe forty times.

8. How many messages can be transmitted over a wire at one time?

Four, by the quadruplex system in daily use.

9. How is telegraphing from a moving train accomplished?

Through a circuit from the car roof inducting a current in the wire on poles along the track.

10. What are the most widely separated points between which it is possible to send a telegram?

British Columbia and New Zealand, via America and Europe.

11. How many miles of telephone wire in operation in the United States?

More than 170,000, over which 1,055,000 messages are sent daily.

12. What is the greatest candle power of arc light used in a lighthouse?

Two million, in a lighthouse at Houstholm, Denmark.

13. How many persons in the United States are engaged in business depending solely on electricity?

Estimated, 250,000.

14. How long does it take to transmit a message from San Francisco to Hongkong?

About fifteen minutes; via New York, Canso, Penzance, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Penang and Singapore.

15. What is the fastest time made by an operator sending messages by Morse system?

About forty-two words per minute.

16. How many telephones are in use in the United States?

About 300,000.

17. What war vessel has the most complete electrical plant?

United States man-of-war Chicago.

18. What is the average cost per mile of a trans-Atlantic submarine cable?

About $1,000.

19. How many miles of electric railway are in operation in the United States?

About 400 miles, and much more under construction.

20. What strength of current is dangerous to human life?

Five hundred volts, but depending largely on physical conditions.

HE SAW GEESE.

A Merchant Traveler Tries a Hoosier's Eyesight.

We were standing one day in front of a small country store in a one-horse town in Southern Indiana. We had made the rounds, and were waiting for the train. The conversation turned, in some way, to the subject of eyesight. An old Hoosier farmer who had been listening to our conversation lounged up and said:

"I reckon yew fellers air right smart chaps a-gallavantin' roun' through the kentry like I've heern tell yew dew, but I'll 'low, b' gosh, 'at I kin see furder an' draw a bead finer nor airy one o' ye. Jes' las' week I wus huntin', me an' my gal wus, daown on the ma'sh over yon, and I tuk up my gun tew shute. 'Wot d'ye see, dad?' my gal sez, sez she. 'See!' sez I; 'kaint you see thet squirrel daown thar?' 'No,' says she, 'I kaint see no squirrel. I kin see an ol' stump daown thar 'bout forty rod,' sez she. 'Theyse a squirrel on thet stump,' sez I. An' I pulled my ol' gun up to my shoulder an' let 'er go. Well, w'en we got daown thar sure 'nuff, stranger, thar warn't no squirrel thar. Twan't nothin' 'cept a tarnal little chipmunk 'bout half 's big 's my han.' But he wuz ded, stranger. There kain't nuthin' git away frum me w'en I shute."

"Very acute eyesight," I remarked.

"Cute?" the old Hoosier answered. "Wal, I dunno's thar war nuthin' so very cute 'bout it, but I reckon it war right smart seein'."

All through this wonderful recital Geo. B., who dearly loved a practical joke and never missed an opportunity to perpetrate one, had stood gazing fixedly off toward the Northern horizon. When the Hoosier had finished he remarked: "Yes, uncle, that was mighty good 'seein', no doubt, but I'll go you a big round dollar that you can't tell me the number of geese in that flock up there," pointing in the direction in which he had been gazing. We all looked, but could see nothing. George winked.

The old man shaded his eyes with his hand and said, "Wal, I reckon I kin see the geese easy 'nuff. I hain't right smart on countin' nohow, stranger, but I ca'late theyse 'bout thirteen in thet air flock, 'z I kin see 'em now."

We all strained our eyes, and presently a flock hove in sight. They came nearer and nearer. We counted just thirteen.

"Thunder!" said George, as he handed over a dollar, "where in blazes did those geese come from? I didn't see them before." They had come upon the scene just in time to win a dollar for the Hoosier.—*American Commercial Traveller.*

ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

A consignment of 600,000 kilogrammes of terra alba, which arrived on a British steamer a few days ago, will be converted into candy for the delectation of the American people.

Fifty years ago when the postage on a letter over 500 miles was 25 cents for each piece of paper, so that one sheet in an envelope would be 50 cents, there were not many letters written.

The famous manuscript, Codex B, of the Old and New Testaments, so long and carefully guarded from the eye of the public, is now to be published in photograph facsimile under the auspices of the Pope and the editorship of the Abbe Cozza-Luzi.

Last year the Argentine Republic shipped 445,000 tons of corn to Europe. This year it will send 2,500,000 tons. The Government is at present assisting immigration. It pays the passages of all immigrants from the coast to their destination in the interior.

Of 43,000 Italians that landed in Castle Garden last year 34,000 were males. The emigration of females from Italy is smaller than from any other country, averaging but 13 per cent. of the whole number that lands. From Germany the percentage is 40, from Ireland 45.

Mrs. J. M. Kellogg, wife of the Attorney-General of Missouri, has been installed as First Assistant Attorney-General. She was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court eight years ago, and is a member of the State Bar Association. For several years she was a partner in the law business of her husband, the old firm being L. B. & J. M. Kellogg.

According to a French physiologist the wing of the ordinary housefly makes 330 strokes in one second; the wing of the bumblebee, 240; the wing of the honey-bee, 190; the wing of the wasp, 110; the wing of the dragon fly, 28; the wing of the sparrow, 13; the wing of the wild duck, 9; the wing of the house pigeon, 8; the wing of the osprey, 6.

There was a baseball game on the grounds of an insane asylum near New York city, not long ago, between a nine picked from the patients and a sane nine. After the game was over an old Irish woman, a patient, inquired of an attending physician: "Who won, docther?" "We did." "I'm glad of it," she said. "Shure they say crazy people knows more than the sane ones, and this proves it."

Illuminating Gas.

SONOMA, August 23d.—An important discovery of natural illuminating gas has been made on the farm of Captain Boyes, near town. This gas looks and burns like artificial coal gas.

The funeral of F. Durhing, one of Sonoma's oldest and wealthiest citizens, who dropped dead from excitement during Tuesday night's fire, took place this morning. It was largely attended.

A fire was discovered yesterday in Tate's grain-field, two miles from town, and was not got under control until a large part of the grain had been burned.

AN EASTERN VIEW.

Comments of a New York Paper on the Late Tragedy.

The New York *Evening Post* has the following editorial on the death of David S. Terry:

David S. Terry, who was shot yesterday by Marshal Nagle when committing an assault of the grossest character on a Judge of the United States Supreme Court, belonged to that class who all deserved sudden death by the pistol, and who generally got their deserts. Terry's long survival must be considered a piece of rare good luck. He was a desperado of thirty years' standing, who during all that period carried his life in his hand, and lived among other desperadoes as bad as himself. Their failure to murder him long ago is only explicable on the ground assigned by the Irish car-driver in *Punch* to a land agent for the great delay in killing the agent's predecessor—that "what was everybody's business was nobody's business." Somebody ought to have killed Terry a quarter of a century ago—if not the public executioner, some friend of civilization—but the obligation was so general that nobody in particular felt bound by it. But the delay was fortunate, inasmuch as it led to his dying most suitably, when in the act of committing one of his worst offenses, an assault on a Judge who had decided against him. Attorney-General Miller is entitled to the thanks of the community for furnishing the Judge with proper protection, and the Marshal for doing his duty in such a manner as to save us the shame of seeing a ruffian get off with a short term of imprisonment for publicly beating a Judge of our highest Court. We must be thankful that Terry did not begin his violence, as he undoubtedly would have ended it, with Justice Field's murder.

Terry was really a very interesting specimen of a class which may now be considered almost extinct, even at the South, where he originated and got his notions of honor and morality—a class which we have heard admirably described by a witty member of our bar as a "regular anti-bellum blackguard." He was, as most of them were, more than a blackguard. He had force of character, great courage, and doubtless some knowledge of the law, for he was a Chief Justice in the early days of California, but a person as much out of place in our modern industrial and busy communities as a tiger in a barn yard. The whole tribe owed their existence to the inordinate value attached in the South, in the slavery days, to personal courage as one of the social virtues, and which they accordingly soon learned to use as a cover to every variety of social defect—drunkenness, quarrelsomeness, idleness and a general business untrustworthiness. They had, in fact, to be quarrelsome in order to bring their peculiar virtue into play and make it tell on their social standing; but it was a virtue which, of course, has comparatively small value in any community in which the administration of justice is efficient and the police reasonably vigilant.

Terry's death reminds us forcibly of the changes all parts of the country—New York, as well as the Southern States and the Pacific Coast—have undergone since he rose into fame by killing Broderick. Broderick, though a man of good character and considerable ability, was simply a ward politician and a saloon-keeper, and the foreman of a fire company when he emigrated from New York to California, and yet his death convulsed the public in New York as a great political calamity. But the community which was convulsed was not shocked by seeing one of the most notorious ruffians of the day—the leader of more than one riot—Isaiah Rynders, occupying the place of United States Marshal, and gave Bill Poole, a political pugilist killed in a bar-room fight, one of the most imposing funerals ever seen in the city.

Terry was, in fact, in his beginnings, a man of his time, but must have felt himself ever since the war the member of a rapidly-disappearing variety of the *Homo Americanus*. In the South his congeners are nearly all gone. Almost every month carries one of them off, either through wounds received in "battle," or through the action of alcohol on his mucous membrane. What their ideas of post-mortem existence were it would be interesting to know, but we have never heard that any of them published his views on a future life. They were seldom men of a speculative or meditative turn of mind, and probably occupied themselves with no subject of a metaphysical character, except the nature and requirements of "honor." But certainly heaven as a place of peace and rest, with no bars, no "difficulties," and no "code," and no "gentlemen of the old school," cannot have had much attraction for them.

The Washington Capitol.

When Congress and its thousands of human satellites return to Washington in October they will find the Capitol turned round. The great building has been made to face the west. Of course it was not lifted bodily on wheels or jackscrews and its face turned toward the vast domain over which it holds sway. That would be too great a feat for the most skillful of modern engineers, even if backed by all the surplus in the treasury. But an improvement has been made, and will be completed within a few months, which makes the west front of the Capitol its most beautiful and impressive facade. It is an improvement which transforms the plain and almost dingy west front, that was the rear of the Capitol, to a palace rivaling in grandeur the most famous buildings of the moderns or ancients.

Such a transformation is this that in all probability for the last time the President has taken the oath of office on the eastern piazza. If practical convenience and sentimental fittingness shall prove stronger than precedent, future Presidents will be inaugurated on the great new terrace which overlooks the city of Washington—will take the oath of office with face toward the broad expanse of territory between the Potomac and the Golden Gate.

When Congress and the people see the magic effect wrought by architect and builder with the hands of grimy toil and their materials of glistening marble, they will be likely to take gentle hold of the goddess of liberty herself and turn her face from the east to the west.—*Boston Traveller.*

Twelve years ago, in Tunkhannock township, Lycoming county, Pa., lightning struck a large elm tree and split it evenly to a point about midway between the lower limbs and the butt, leaving the branches undisturbed. The tree was not killed, and the owner let it stand. The lower part of the split grew together in a few years, and the elm's foliage was as thick each summer as it had been before, although it was a little later in getting its full leaf than its neighbors of the same species. During a terrific thunder-storm late in June of this year lightning again struck the elm, split it clear down to the roots, tore a good deal of the bark off and killed it.

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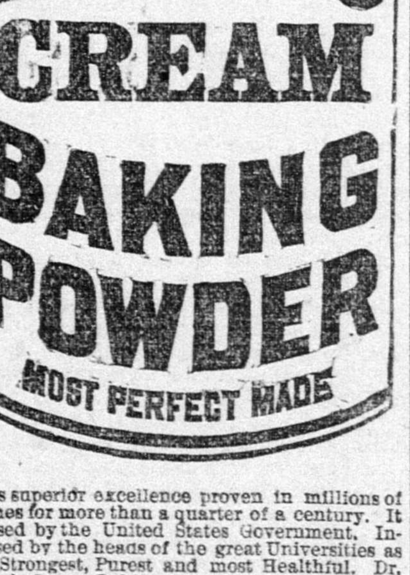
An eruption on a farm at Spring Hill, Vt., a month ago has been followed by a depression alarming in its character and extent. On the sunken area were oaks one hundred feet high, and numerous other trees of gigantic proportions, which have sunk as they grew, leaving only the tops of the branches peering above the walls. The sinking of the earth carried with it about twelve or fifteen acres of land, leaving an ugly-looking wall, as solid as granite, on either side, varying from three to sixty feet, perfectly perpendicular. Another singular thing is an upheaval in the river just in front of the basin, which is now filling with water, and will probably become a lake.

The smartest horse in Rome, Ga., is the sorrel horse owned by M. G. McDonald. For quite a while Mr. McDonald has been going into the stable and finding the water turned on, and frequently reprimanded his servant for leaving the water turned on when he would go to water the animal. The other day Mr. McDonald chanced to peep in and saw the horse turning the crank, and presently the water was flowing freely. When the trough gets dry he just turns the water on himself.



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A QUAKER'S DOZEN.

Richard Stege, the well known proprietor of the Quaker Dairy, No. 30 Ellis St., San Francisco, last week sent the following letter to the Edwin W. Joy Co. "My family have been taking Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla now for months with splendid results. Our experience has been that after taking it regularly for a short time and getting the system started right, an occasional dose thereafter keeps the system in perfect condition. A peculiarity of your vegetable compound is, that it does not lose its effect, but seems to accomplish the same results continually. As a liver and bowel regulator and corrective it is perfection. We would not be without it. In fact I have just bought a dozen bottles to get the reduced price." A. M. Rowe of 523 Jones street, S. F., also writes that it has been his habit for years to awake in the mornings with a headache and an exhausted feeling; but since the first bottle he has had no return

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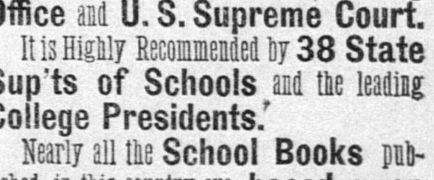

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