

Iron County Register
BY ELI D. AKE.
IRONTON, MISSOURI
NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

The President has appointed Thursday, Nov. 25, as the day for National thanksgiving and prayer.

SITTING BULL has finally signified to Gen. Miles his willingness to surrender to the United States authorities.

PRESIDENT HAYES has returned from his Pacific coast trip, reaching his home at Fremont, O., in time to vote.

The boiler in the flouring-mill of H. Lewis, at Atlanta, Ga., exploded on the 30th, killing two men and injuring several others.

SMALL bands of Indians are reported scouring the country around Gunnison City, Colo. Three companies of militia have been formed to defend the settlement.

A SIX-DAYS' pedestrian contest for the Ashley belt began at Agricultural Hall, London, on the 1st. The contestants were Rowell, Brown, Dobler, Pegram, Littlewood and Howard.

The Department of State is advised by telegram from our Ministers to Chili and Peru that the conference between the belligerent powers, under the good offices of the United States, has closed without any result.

JUDGE MOORE, an old and respected citizen of Jonesboro, Clayton County, Ga., was on the 28th brutally murdered by a negro named Betts, who beat out his brains with a rail-splitting maul. The murderer escaped but was being hotly pursued.

A RECAPITULATION of the results of the great storm on the Northern lakes, October 16, shows over \$500,000 worth of damage done to vessels and cargoes; 93 persons perished; 17 vessels and 65 vessels were damaged.

The native tribes in Britain's South African colonies are again causing much trouble, and the Government has called out 3,000 additional troops to suppress the insurrection. A Magistrate named Hope and his two clerks were massacred at Quobo by the Umhlophe, who are in open revolt. It is reported that four missionaries have also been massacred.

The debt statement issued Nov. 1 shows the decrease of the public debt during October to be \$7,103,574; cash in Treasury, \$293,545,406; gold and silver certificates, \$34,568,409; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$8,765,000; refunding certificates, \$979,200; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,741,841; fractional currency outstanding, \$7,181,841. The reduction of debt since June 30, 1880, has been \$38,681,867.

PARNELL had a great reception at Limerick on the 1st. He was met a mile from town by the Reception Committee and corporation, and was escorted by a procession of 50,000 persons including 3,000 horsemen. On the following day at Dublin he was served with a copy of the indictment against him. The Land League will issue an address to their case to the people of Ireland. The Government has issued a proclamation declaring a portion of Cork County in a disturbed state and requiring more police.

A RECENT London dispatch says: The Agrarian troubles in Ireland are assuming a more serious aspect every day. In Dublin the excitement among the Parliaments and other disaffected Irish over the prosecution for conspiracy of some of the leading members of the Land League is intense. Such extreme precautions are being taken to keep the nature of the information secret that the clerk who is copying them is kept under strict surveillance. The Land Leaguers think there will be bad work as soon as the arrests are made.

A SERIOUS riot occurred at Denver on the night of the 31st, caused, it is stated, by an altercation between a Chinaman and a white man, in which the latter was severely cut. A mob soon collected and an onslaught was made upon the Chinese quarter, many houses being gutted and their inmates horribly mutilated. The police being unable to quell the riot, the firemen were called out to give assistance, and a large force of special policemen were enrolled. At midnight comparative quiet reigned. One Chinaman was killed and several were badly beaten.

The acting Commissioner of the General Land-office has decided that when a person has commenced proceedings for cancellation of a homestead entry in order to avail himself of the privileges of the act of May 14, 1880, he has acquired such an adverse interest as will prevent the contestor from taking payment under the act of June 15, 1880, for land embraced in the homestead; or, in other words, that the right of entry conferred by said act of June 15, 1880, is confined to cases wherein the United States and the applicant to purchase are the only parties interested.

ADDITIONAL evidence taken on the 1st in the case of Kenward Philip, charged with criminal libel in connection with the publication of the alleged Garfield-Morey letter, was as follows: S. L. Morey, of Lawrence, testified that Henry L. Morey was his uncle and that he met him in Lynn in February or March, 1879; identified the signature of H. L. Morey on the register of the Kirtland House, Lynn, under date of Feb. 29, 1879, and also under date of Oct. 17, 1879, as that of his uncle. G. B. Adams, Postmaster at Lynn, testified that he never heard of a person there named H. L. Morey; there was no such name in the City Directory, and diligent inquiry failed to discover any person who had ever known a man there of that name. Abram S. Hewitt testified that he was well acquainted with James A. Garfield, and that the Morey letter was, in his opinion, in his handwriting; the envelope, however, after examination, he said he did not think was in his handwriting. Kenward Philip, the accused, swore point blank that he did not write the letter in question; never saw it before the day upon which the case was published. The examination was adjourned until Thursday.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

The result of the Presidential, State and Congressional elections, according to returns received up to the morning of the 4th, can be summarized as follows:

State	Electoral votes
Alabama	9
Arkansas	7
California	9
Colorado	3
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Florida	9
Georgia	7
Illinois	12
Indiana	11
Iowa	7
Kentucky	7
Louisiana	7
Maine	7
Massachusetts	11
Michigan	11
Minnesota	11
Mississippi	7
Missouri	9
Montana	3
Nebraska	7
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	7
New Jersey	7
New York	35
North Carolina	7
North Dakota	3
Ohio	13
Oklahoma	3
Pennsylvania	23
Rhode Island	3
South Carolina	7
South Dakota	3
Tennessee	7
Texas	12
Virginia	12
West Virginia	5
Wisconsin	11
Wyoming	3
Total	210

FOR GARFIELD	FOR HANCOCK
Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
California	9
Colorado	3
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Florida	9
Georgia	7
Illinois	11
Indiana	11
Iowa	7
Kentucky	7
Louisiana	7
Maine	7
Massachusetts	11
Michigan	11
Minnesota	11
Mississippi	7
Missouri	9
Montana	3
Nebraska	7
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	7
New Jersey	7
New York	35
North Carolina	7
North Dakota	3
Ohio	13
Oklahoma	3
Pennsylvania	23
Rhode Island	3
South Carolina	7
South Dakota	3
Tennessee	7
Texas	12
Virginia	12
West Virginia	5
Wisconsin	11
Wyoming	3
Total	147

IN DOUBT	
California	9
Nevada	3
Oregon	3
Total	15

Total number electoral votes.....369

Necessary to a elect.....185

The result in detail, so far as ascertained, is as follows:

Alabama—Solidly Democratic.

Arkansas—Democratic, but returns received not sufficient to estimate probable majority or result on Congressmen.

California—Result close and undetermined. Gen. Rosecrans is probably elected to Congress from the First District, a Democratic gain. Legislature in doubt.

Colorado—Returns from about one-half the State indicate that Garfield will have some 3,000 majority.

Connecticut—Garfield has a plurality of a little less than 3,000. Bigelow, Republican, elected Governor. Legislature Republican, thus insuring a Republican successor to Estlin.

Delaware—Democratic by a somewhat reduced majority.

Florida—The Democrats have elected their entire Electoral, State and Congressional ticket.

Georgia—Solidly Democratic.

Illinois—The State has gone Republican by an increased majority, estimated at 40,000. In Chicago the Republicans elect their entire ticket by from 4,000 to 5,000 majority. The Illinois delegation in Congress, it now seems, will stand the same as at present—six Democrats to thirteen Republicans; Moulton (Dem.) taking Forsyth's (Rep.) place in the Fifteenth District, while Smith (Rep.) is substituted for Stevenson (D.-Greenb.), in the Thirteenth District.

Indiana—Garfield's majority is probably slightly in excess of that of Porter in October.

Iowa—Garfield's majority is estimated at from 75,000 to 85,000. The Congressional delegation is solidly Republican.

Kansas—Garfield's majority in the State is estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000.

Kentucky—Solidly Democratic.

Louisiana—The election of Darrall, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, is probable.

Maine—Returns generally show Republican gains as compared with the October election, and Garfield's majority in the State is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000.

Maryland—Solidly Democratic.

Massachusetts—Garfield's majority is not far from 50,000. Morse, Democratic Congressman from the Fourth District, is re-elected by a small majority.

Michigan—Garfield's majority will be about 40,000. Congressional delegation unbroken.

Minnesota—Garfield's majority estimated at 25,000. Republican Congressmen all elected.

Mississippi—The Democrats carry the State by about the usual majority. The result on Congress in the Sixth District is in doubt.

Missouri—Hancock's and Crittenden's majorities in the State estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000. In St. Louis Hancock has a plurality of 433. The Republicans elect a portion of their city ticket. The Republicans gain one Congressman—Van Horn in the Eighth, where Crisp and Allen nearly equal; divided the Democratic vote between them.

Nebraska—Garfield's majority estimated at 25,000.

Nevada—Result close, but probably favorable to the Democrats. It is conceded that the Legislature is Democratic and that Fair will succeed Sharon as United States Senator.

New Hampshire—Garfield's plurality about 4,000. Congressional delegation unchanged.

New Jersey—Hancock has a majority of about 2,000. The Legislature is Republican, insuring a Republican successor to United States Senator Randolph. The Congressional delegation is unchanged politically. Ludlow, Democrat, is elected Governor by not far from 1,000 majority.

New York—Garfield has carried the State by an estimated majority of from 20,000 to 25,000. The Legislature is Republican in both branches, thus insuring a Republican United States Senator to succeed Kernan. In New York City Garfield, is chosen Mayor by a very small majority. Hancock's majority in New York City is 41,276; in Brooklyn, 9,979. The Democrats claim a gain of four Congressmen in the State.

North Carolina—Democratic by a reduced majority. The Republicans gain one Congressman, Hubbs in the Second District.

Ohio—Garfield's majority estimated at 35,000.

Oregon—Result close and undetermined.

Pennsylvania—Garfield's majority in the State is about 30,000. The city of Philadelphia gives about 20,000 Republican majority. The Legislature is Republican, thus insuring a United States Senator to succeed Wallace. The Democrats claim a gain of one Congressman.

Rhode Island—Republican.

South Carolina—The Democrats carry the State by a majority of about 3,000, and elect a solid delegation to Congress.

Tennessee—Chooses Hancock Electors. The vote between Hawkins, Republican, and Wright, Federal Democrat, is very close for Governor, with chances in favor of Hawkins. Legislature in doubt.

Texas—The Democratic State and National

OCURRENCES OF INTEREST.

Basutoland and Its People.

Basutoland may be described as the Wales of South Africa. It is a little province situated in the northeast corner of Cape Colony, between the Orange Free State, the Cape Colony and Natal. It is about one hundred and fifty miles long by fifty broad, its length running parallel to the Orange Free State, or roughly speaking, nearly parallel at some distance inland with the coast line. Some of its table lands are nearly five thousand feet above the sea, while its loftiest mountain is credited with a height of ten thousand feet. The cold throughout the whole of Basutoland is very severe during the months of June, July, August and even September. One of the wings of the Cape Mounted Rifles marching up from Kokstad, in Orange Free State, to Maseru, the chief station in Basutoland, was delayed some days by a heavy fall of snow, which blocked the passes and rendered marching slow and tedious. Though Basutoland may be said to be one hundred and fifty miles by fifty miles in size, the eastern side of its breadth is scarcely inhabited on account of the extreme cold and of the inaccessible character of the mountains. The most thickly populated districts of the little country extend along its whole length, but are of a breadth of about thirty miles only—the thirty miles to the north-west—and lying next to the Orange Free State. It is from the Free State, then, that Basutoland can be most easily entered, and its chief stations, which lie within a few hours of the Free State border, most safely and easily reached. There are other routes from the south, but they present great difficulties to the march of troops, and are open to grave objections from a military point of view.

The Basutos are mostly remnants of tribes who were driven before the Kafirs. Early in the century they took refuge in the mountain fastnesses of Basutoland to escape the pitiless soldiery of the Zulu conqueror, Chaka. It was on the steep and rocky hill of Thaba Bosigo that Moshesh, the first paramount chief of the Basutos, rallied the starved and desperate men of the different clans of his race, made a successful stand against the Zulus, and laid the foundation of the Basuto nation. To speak of the Basutos as equal or nearly equal to the Zulus in fighting qualities (as is sometimes done) is a mistake. The Basutos lack the discipline, the reckless bravery and the taste for fighting possessed by the Zulu soldiers. The Basutos have no military organization, merely turning out or being turned out by their chiefs for fighting by tribes or clans. They are not soldiers like the Zulus, were before the Zulu army was broken up, and were merely hardy mountaineers. Unlike the Zulus, the Basutos fight, as a rule, mounted, possessing hardy and active ponies, which make light of the difficulties of the mountain tracks of their country. Almost all the Basutos, to clothing, partly from their progress in civilization, partly from the severe climate of their land. The military trait to be remarked in the Basutos is their aptitude for fortifying or encamping themselves, and the intelligence with which they strengthen any position they may desire to hold. Indeed, the color of their complexion will probably be a guarantee when the Basutos, worsted in the open, betake themselves to their mountain strongholds. Thaba Bosigo, the stronghold now held by the Chief Masupha, is a good example of a Basuto position. It is an isolated hill about four hundred feet high, with a flat or table-top, and with sides scraped away by natural causes. The table is only accessible by three or four paths. Some of these paths are said to have been rendered inaccessible, others to be barred by lines of schanzes, or stone barricades, loopholed and possessing flanking defences. On the mountain is good pasture to graze the cattle, plenty of water and stores of grain and ammunition.—Chicago Times.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

A SPECIAL from Fort Quitman reports that a band of thirty Apaches attacked a platoon of twelve men of the Ninth Cavalry and killed two of them. A company was sent from Quitman in pursuit of the savages.

A DESPERATE attempt was made to rob the First National Bank of Wellsville, W. Va., on the evening of the 28th. As the watchman was entering the bank he was attacked by three men and knocked down with a hand-billy. His cries caused the robbers to run. Pursuit was made by the citizens and one of the gang arrested and taken into custody by the Mayor. He gave his name as J. Carson, and says he resides in Chicago.

THERE was a collision of passenger trains on the Pan-handle Road, about 28 miles west of Pittsburgh, on the 29th, by which J. Anderson, a fireman, and three young men who were stealing a ride were instantly killed.

MRS. HEMPHILL, aged 80, was burned to death in her dwelling at Bridgewater, Pa., being too feeble to make her escape.

PETER WRIGHT, colored, was hanged at Liberty, Va., on the 29th, for the murder of his employer, a farmer named Maupin, in June, 1879.

A ROW occurred at a political meeting in St. Louis on the night of the 30th, in which a negro named Charles Brown was shot and killed by some person unknown. The colored men became infuriated at the death of their comrade, and being under the impression that a policeman did the shooting, severely handled several officers who fell into their hands. A number of shots were fired during the melee and several persons were badly hurt.

WILHELM FRITSCH, a German shoemaker of San Francisco, killed his wife by cutting her throat after a desperate resistance on her part, in which she received a number of minor wounds. He then stabbed himself a dozen times in the breast and stomach, inflicting probably fatal wounds. Domestic troubles were the cause of the tragedy.

AT Steubenville, O., the clothing of Carrie Miller, daughter of Peter Miller, of that city, was ignited while she was standing before a fire. The girl ran screaming into the street, and before assistance could be rendered she was so badly burned that she can not live.

AT Lexington, Miss., on election day, J. W. Ashcroft was killed by J. Lockhart; the latter was mortally wounded, and C. M. Hall, editor of the Holmes County Times, was painfully wounded.

ANOTHER revolution has occurred in Ecuador.

OFFICER KARST, of Cincinnati, was fatally shot by a negro named Charles Marshall, whom he undertook to arrest.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

ADDITIONAL election returns, received up to the 5th, are as follows:

California—The Republicans seem to have a small majority in the State and claim the Legislature. In the Fourth Congressional District Leach, Democrat, is elected over Pacheco, present incumbent.

Missouri—The following are the Congressmen elected: First District, Clardy, (D.); Second, Allen, (D.); Third, Frost, (D.); Fourth, Davis, (D.); Fifth, Bond, (D.); Sixth, Hazeltine, (R.-G.); Seventh, Rice, (R.-G.); Eighth, Van Horn, (R.); Ninth, Ford, (R.-G.); Tenth, Burrows, (R.-G.); Eleventh, Clark, (D.); Twelfth, Hatch, (D.); Thirteenth, Buckner, (D.) Total Democrats, 8; Greenbackers, 4; Republicans, 1. The above shows a Democratic loss of four Congressmen, viz., in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Districts.

Oregon—Probably Republican by a few hundred majority.

Tennessee—In the First Congressional District Pettibone, Republican, is elected over Taylor, present incumbent, and in the Tenth District, Casey Young, Democrat, is beaten by Moore, Republican.

ESTIMATES on the relative strength of parties in the incoming House of Representatives were still widely at variance on the 4th, a number of districts being so close as to require the official canvass to determine the result. The New York Times figures out 150 Republicans to 130 Democrats and 4 Greenbackers. The Democrats claim a better showing, however, than is here given them, but admit that the Republicans will probably have a small majority. Should the Republicans retain the Senatorships in Nevada and California, the Senate will be tied and the Vice-President will have the casting vote.

A NEW YORK special to the Chicago Tribune gives the following as current personal and political rumors: That Gen. Sherman will go on the retired list according to his own wish after his forthcoming annual report; that Gen. Sheridan will go to Washington as Commander of the Army, and that Gen. Hancock will be transferred to Chicago. Should Gen. Hancock decline, which he has the privilege of doing, Major-Gen. Schofield will be transferred to Chicago. The same paper also prints speculations at headquarters as to Garfield's Cabinet, as follows: Postmaster-General, Thos. C. Platt, on account of Conkling; the Treasury to remain where it is; James F. Wilson, Iowa, Attorney-General; General Logan, Secretary of the Interior. It is further reported as among the probabilities that Gen. Grant will succeed Logan in the Senate for his unexpired term, and at the expiration of Senator Davis's term Logan will succeed him.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, who has been staying at Baden, looks good and well. He walks about a good deal, but his pace is slow and his gait uncertain.

At a Mormon conference in Liverpool there were 335 members present. It was reported that sixty-eight members had been received into their ranks within the last six months.

THE return of Gladstone to power has not checked the exodus from England, as it was hoped to do. There have been this year 2,353 emigrants registered in outward-bound vessels from Liverpool more than in 1879.

THE Pope has decided to dismiss his Swiss Guards. It may be recollected that all of the quaint dress of these men was designed by Michael Angelo Buonarroti, save the helmet. This, it appears, he forgot; hence their incongruous appearance.

RUSSIAN soldiers get so poor pay for their services, and their existence in country districts is so monotonous, that suicide is becoming very common. Official returns assert that in Tashkend no fewer than six officers perished by their own hand in one week.

TURKEY seems to become civilized pretty fast. The daughter of a wealthy Turk is having her wedding outfit made in Paris, and part of it is a gown of heliotrope satin with a court train and a trimming of velvet and point lace, and a point lace apron and veil.

LEO XIII. has enjoined on the Hungarian Episcopate to carry out in their extreme rigor the canonical regulations respecting mixed marriages. The Episcopate has consequently addressed a circular to the clergy, forbidding them to celebrate mixed marriages, even when the parties agree to bring up their issue in the Catholic faith. This measure is extremely unpopular among the Catholics in Hungary.

THE cradle of the infant Princess of Spain is of polished ebony inlaid with silver; its form is that of an open shell; the curtains are of silver gauze embroidered with white velvet flowers, the coverlet of white satin on which are embroidered in brilliant colors the arms of Spain. One lady grandeesse of Spain stands at the foot of the cradle during the royal infant's slumber to watch the precise moment of her awakening; another grandeesse stands at the head armed with a huge feather fan to chase away the flies. The royal Spanish crown, which in silver gilt hangs in front of the cradle, is the work of Froment, the great Parisian goldsmith. The cost of the cradle, without the hangings of fine lace and the garniture of marabout feathers which surround it, is estimated at \$1,400.

Bill Nye at the Opera.

Most every one thinks that I don't know much about music and the opera, but this is not the case. I am very enthusiastic over this class of entertainment, and I will take the liberty to trespass upon the time and patience of your readers, for a few moments, while I speak briefly but graphically on this subject. A few evenings ago I had the pleasure of listening to the rendition of the "Bohemian Girl" by Emma Abbott and her troupe at the Grand Opera House in Chicago. I was a little late, but the manager had saved me a pleasant seat where I could alternately look at the stage and out through the skylight into the clear autumn sky.

The plot of the play seems to be that Arline, a nice little chunk of a girl, is stolen by a band of gypsies, owned and operated by Devilhoff, who looks some like Othello and some like Sitting Bull. Arline grows up among the gypsies and falls in love with Thaddeus. Thaddeus was played by Brignoli. Brignoli was named after a thoroughbred horse.

Arline falls asleep in the gypsy camp and dreams a large majolica dream, which she tells to Thaddeus. She says that she dreamed that she dwelt in marble halls and kept a girl and had a pretty fly time generally, but after all she said it tickled her more to know that Thaddeus loved her still the same, and she kept saying this to him in G, and up on the upper register and down on the second added line below, and crescendo and diminuendo and decrescendo, forward and back and swing opposite lady to place, till I would have given 1,000 shares paid-up non-assessable stock in the Boomerang if I could have been Thad.

Brignoli, however, did not enter into the spirit of the thing. He made me mad, and if it hadn't been for Em. I would have put on my hat and gone home. He looked like the man who first discovered and introduced Beck and beer into the country. She would come and put her sunny head up against his cardigan jacket and put one white arm on each shoulder and sing like a bobolink, and tell him how all-fired glad she was that he was still solid. I couldn't help thinking how small a salary I would be willing to play Thaddeus for, but he stood there like a basswood man with Tobias movement, and stuck his arms out like a sore toe, and told her in F that he felt greatly honored by her attention, and hoped some day to be able to retaliate, or words to that effect.

I don't want any trouble with Brignoli, of course, but I am confident I can lick him with one hand tied behind me, and, although I seek no quarrel with him, he knows where I reside, and I can mop the North American continent with his remains, and don't you forget it.

After awhile the Gypsy Queen, who is jealous of Arline, puts up a job on her to get her arrested, and she is brought before her father, who is Justice of the Peace for that precinct, and he gives her \$25 and trimmings or thirty days in the Bastille. By and by, however, he catches sight of her arm and recognizes her by a large red Goddess of Liberty tattooed on it, and he remits the fine and charges up the costs to the county.

Her father wants her to marry a newspaper man and live in affluence, but Arline still hankers for Thad, and turns her back on to oriental magnificence of life with a journalist. But Thaddeus is poor. All he seems to have is what he can gather from the community after office hours, and the chickens begin to roost high and he is dependent, apparently. Just as Arline is going to marry the newspaper man, according to the wishes of her pa, Thaddeus sails in with an appointment

as Notary Public bearing the Governor's big seal on it, and Arline pitches into the old man and plays it pretty fine on him till he relents and she marries Thaddeus, and they go to housekeeping over by the West Side, and he makes a bushel of money as Notary Public, and everybody sings, and the band plays, and she is his n and he is her n.

There is a good deal of singing in this opera. Most everybody sings. I like good singing myself.

Emma Abbott certainly warbles first-rate, and her love-making takes me back to the halcyon days when I cared more for the forbidding future of my moustache and less for mere fine than I do now. But Brignoli is no singer at all, according to my aesthetic taste. He sings like a man who hasn't taken out his second papers yet, and his stomach is too full. It gets in the way.—Denver Tribune.

The Heat Yielded by the Sun.

SINCE there is every reason to believe that the sun's radiation is equal in all directions, it follows that, if the sun were surrounded by a great shell of ice, one inch thick and 186,000,000 miles in diameter, its rays would just melt the whole in the same time.

If, now, we suppose this shell to shrink in diameter, retaining, however, the same quantity of ice by increasing its thickness, it would still be melted in the same time. Let the shrinkage continue until the inner surface touches the photosphere, and it would constitute an envelope more than a mile in thickness, through which the solar fire would still throw out its way in the same two hours and thirteen minutes; at the rate, according to Herschel's determinations, of more than forty feet a minute. Herschel continues that, if this ice were formed into a rod 4.3 miles in diameter, and darted toward the sun with the velocity of light, its advancing point would be melted off as fast as it approached, if by any means the whole of the solar rays could be concentrated upon it. Or, to put it differently, if we could build up a solid column of ice from the earth to the sun, two miles and a quarter in diameter, spanning the inconceivable abyss of ninety-three millions of miles, and if then the sun should concentrate his power upon it, it would dissolve and melt, not in an hour or a minute, but in a single second; one swing of the pendulum, and it would be water; seven more, and it would be dissipated in vapor.

In formulating this last statement we have, however, employed, not Herschel's figures, but those resulting from later observations, which increase the solar radiation about twenty-five per cent., giving fifty feet, and not forty feet, as the thickness of the crust which the sun would melt off of his own surface in a minute. An easy calculation shows that to produce this amount of heat by combustion would require the hourly burning of a layer of anthracite coal sixteen feet (five meters) thick over the entire surface of the sun—four-fifths of a ton per hour on each square foot of surface—at least eight times as much as the most powerful blast furnace known to art. It is equivalent to a continuous evolution of more than seven thousand horse-power on every square foot of the sun's whole area. As Sir William Thomson has shown, the sun, if it were composed of solid coal and produced its heat by combustion, would burn out in less than six thousand years.—Prof. C. A. Young, in Popular Science Monthly.

The Only Case.

THE man who works up the "straw" business on railroad trains has been very scarce this year. Indeed, only one instance of canvassing a Michigan road train has been reported thus far during the campaign. On the train going to Saginaw three or four days ago a man who had enough whisky in him to make himself enthusiastic asked permission of the conductor to make a canvass of the train, and was told to go ahead at his own peril. Armed with paper and pencil he began at the last seat in the rear coach. This was occupied by a man who rose slowly up, shed his coat and quietly remarked:

"Mister man, I'm going to make your heels break your neck in just sixteen seconds!"

The only reason he didn't was because the canvasser hurried to the other end of the car. He began operations here by punching an old man who was fast asleep. As soon as the sleeper got his eyes open and saw the pencil he called out:

"Over three months ago I swore to do it or lose my vote, and here goes!"

He made a sudden rush at the canvasser, threw him over a seat, bit him below the belt, and might have crippled him for life had he not been taken off. A quarter of an hour later the conductor found the canvasser standing on the platform with his nose skinned and his enthusiasm all gone.

"How did the vote stand?" inquired the official.

"I was elected over all other candidates by two majority," was the prompt reply, as the man wet a bit of paper and stuck it on his nose.—Detroit Free Press.

Died of Medical Etiquette.

A MR. JOHN DROMERY, of the firm of Doherty & Dromery, booksellers, Chabouze Square, Montreal, died here on Sunday last, and the conduct of some medical men in connection with his illness is considered very singular. Dr. Reid was first called on to attend the patient, and he prescribed for him. Mr. Dromery getting worse, Dr. Cameron was subsequently sent for, and he ordered some medicine. On Dr. Reid returning and finding Dr. Cameron had been there, he left the house and refused to have anything more to do with the case. Dr. Cameron came a second time and, learning of Dr. Reid's visit, he declined, as a matter of etiquette, to see the patient in the meantime getting worse. Other medical men, it is stated, were called on, but refused on the same grounds as Dr. Cameron. In the meantime Dr. Dromery grew rapidly worse, and died on Sunday without a medical man seeing him.