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BY HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1885. NO. 4. VOLUME XXX

LABOR'S ROYALTY.

The poet's song may please the ear
That lists in idleness.
The novelist may creatures rear
To educate and bless.
But he who toils in mill and field,
Where fame ne'er gives a crown,
To usefulness as much can yield
As he who reaps renown.
—*James A. Waldron, in the Current.*

FOUGHT FOR HIS WIFE.

"Bill, I must say that you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"I don't see why, Mrs. Collins."

"You don't see why? You must be as blind as a bat."

"But I hope that I am not so tough."

"Oh, go on away, Bill, and don't bother me."

Mrs. Colling was a widow. She owned a farm in southern Arkansaw, stood high in the society of the neighborhood, and, was consequently happy. Bill Spotts was an eighteen-year-old boy. He had fallen in love with Mrs. Collins and, as the neighbors expressed it, was dead set upon marrying her. Although ordered to go away, and although the manner as well as the words of Mrs. Collins plainly indicated that the boy was wasting his time, yet, undaunted, he lingered in that rich abundance of hope which for a time accompanies youth along the road of life.

"I will not go, Mrs. Collins, until I have had a satisfactory answer."

"I told you No!"

"But 'No' is not satisfactory."

"Now, look here, Bill, I want you to go away and let me alone. I've got work to-do, I want you to understand."

"Oh, I understand, and I am perfectly willing to help you do your work."

"Bill, why don't you marry some young girl?"

"Because I want to marry you."

"Why do you want to marry me?"

"Because I love you."

"Why do you love me?"

"Because I can't help it."

"Am I so handsome as all that?"

"You are the prettiest thing I ever saw."

"You are complimentary, I must say; but a man—or rather a boy, should be sensible as well as complimentary."

"I think the persistency with which I urge my suit shows my sense."

"It does not; it only shows your pigheadedness."

"You are equally pigheaded."

"My goodness, boy, go on away from here and let me see a moment's peace."

"Then I would be eternally miserable. Say, Mrs. Collins, will you please state your objections to me."

"You are too young. My son Dan is as old as you are. He is equally as large and I haven't the least doubt but he could whip you right now. A stepson should never be able to whip his stepfather. Dan is always hungry for a fight, and to thresh you every day would be the delight of his soul. That would be embarrassing to me, for no woman likes to see her husband whipped."

Bill reflected seriously. "I had not thought of that," he said. "Say, Mrs. Collins, we might make a compromise with Dan."

"No, such a thing would be impossible, for Dan has often said that he intends to whip the man I marry."

"I respect your objections, Mrs. Collins, but I do not intend to be cheated out of my rights."

"What can you do?"

"I must whip Dan."

"Impossible."

"No, it is not impossible. I'll take boxing and wrestling lessons until I can down him every time. Then he will respect me."

"Now, Bill, I am going to be frank. I love you—never mind, sit down. I will aid you all I can, and when I see that you are able to whip Dan, I will marry you."

"Enough said," Bill joyously exclaimed. "I will go at once and see that boxing man."

Hank Jasper, a retired boxer, lived about two miles from the Collins place. Bill called on him and explained his urgent need of fist science.

"I can soon give you muscle and slight," said Jasper. "Three lessons a week for two months will fix you all right. Of course, I'll have to charge you pretty well."

"Oh, never mind the cost," Bill replied.

"Well, we'll begin at once."

Bill, with an ardor which such a cause would naturally inspire, began the work of preparation. He hung up a sand-bag in his room, and with charcoal, drew on one side of it, what he conceived to be a likeness of Dan Collins.

"Now, Mr. Collins," he would say, as he rolled up his sleeves and squinted at the bag, "I am prepared to give you another mauling. Don't want me to marry your mother, eh? Don't think that I am entitled to the rights of an American citizen? Reckon you have told your mother that you intend to whale me, eh? Well, we'll see."

Then he would da h at the pretended image of the youth who stood between him and his heart's desire, and, it may be strange to say, he was always successful.

Jasper took great interest in the student and so far forgot his professional etiquette as to let the youth into some of the deepest secrets of the science. He assured the lover that he could not fall short of victory, and, on several occasions, shook hands with him in a congratulatory manner.

One day, just before the two months of training had expired, Bill, while riding along the road, met young Collins.

"Say, Bill, ma tells me that you want to marry her."

"Yes, what have you got to say about it?"

Dan laughed. "What have I got to say about it, why, confound your hide, do you suppose that I would allow such a plug ugly as you are to marry my mother? Why, I'd have to call you out early every morning."

"What for?"

"To take your whipping."

"It would take a better man than you to whip me, Dan Collins."

"Yes, that's what you think, but whenever you feel lide trying your hand, just come over and I will give you a few touches that will show you who's in the field."

"Dan, blowing amounts to nothing, but say, if I whip you fairly—whip you until you are satisfied, will you then agree that if I marry your mother you will behave yourself?"

"Yes."

"All right. Let's see: Suppose that we give each other a trial next Saturday."

"I'm willing."

"Shall it be private?"

"No, we want to invite all the neighbors."

"All right, and to make the thing more binding, we'll have papers drawn up, stating the object of the contest. These articles of agreement shall be read before the contest begins, and judges from the crowd shall be selected."

"That suits me."

The arrangements were completed. The neighborhood was greatly excited. Hundreds of temporary benches, forming an arena, were constructed. Although the crops were not "laid by," people from all parts of the country flocked to see the combat. The neighborhood band, composed three fiddlers, two banjo pickers and the agitator of a triangle, took an assigned position and soothed the crowd with sweet symphonies. Bill had cordially invited Professor Jasper, but the professor, declaring that such scenes were a bore to him, declined.

Time was called. Handkerchiefs fluttered. Everything bore a tremulous aspect. Bill was dressed in a red flannel shirt and a closely-fitting pair of cottonade trousers. Dan wore a hickory shirt and nankeen trousers.

The band played an inspiring tune, and then the combat began. Both young men capered in the agile movements of improved science. Bill caught Dan under the jaw, but, quickly recovering himself, Dan knocked Bill down. Then there was dancing in imperious haste. The combatants flew at each other, but neither one could secure a conquering advantage. At last, however, Dan got Bill down and bumped his devoted head against the face of the earth. Bill modestly remarked that he had enough for one time only. Dan let him get up, and the judges announced that the widow's son had gained the victory.

"Mrs. Collins," said Bill, when the crowd had dispersed, "I am in hard luck. If my arms were as strong as my love, I would have knocked Dan over into an adjoining township."

"Don't despair, Bill."

"Oh, now, sweet thing, I shall devote myself to study and will try him again."

When Bill went to his room he saw, with the eye of an artist, that the sandbag picture of Dan was not correct. The first thing he did was to wash off the incorrect lines. Then he drew another picture, in which he gave particular prominence to the nose, remembering that Dan's nasal feature was of more than ordinary size. The next day Bill called upon Professor Jasper.

"Professor," said he, I was downed."

"I am sorry, Billie, but we must try it again."

"Professor, I don't see how it is that an uninstructed man can use his hammers so disastrously."

"Main strength, Billie. Main strength can hold out for a while, but it must finally give under. Pay me what you owe and take a dozen more lessons."

Bill paid the professor and again submitted to rigid training. He learned many new dives and, after a while thought that his science could certainly overcome Dan's strength. He sent Dan a note, stating that he desired a fight at an early day. Dan replied as follows:

"My dear, unprospective step-father: I whipped you once and I can whip you again. I am willing to give you every possible chance and will do anything for you except let you whip me. For this lack of gallantry I earnestly beg you to excuse me."

Bill raved when he read the note, and, going into his room mauled the sandbag.

The time for another battle was appointed. The crowd was even larger than the crowd which first assembled. The band with the addition of a coonskin tambourine, made thrilling music. This time Bill wore a blue shirt. His step was firm, his courage indomitable. Dan smiled upon the young ladies and declared that he was confident of success. Bill, remembering the words of the professor, felt happy. He knew that uncultivated strength could not long stand up against science.

When time was called, each man stepped proudly into the arena. Bill caught sight of the widow's face. A great hope swelled within him.

Bill aimed a blow at Dan's nose. Dan dodged, jumped, wheeled his leg around and knocked Bill down. Bill scrambled to his feet and seized Dan. Then Bill fell, but unwilling to acknowledge defeat, he squarred himself and again entered the encounter. Dan moved around with a grace that surprised every one. The muscles in his arms bulged out the sleeves of his shirt. At an auspicious time, Bill knocked him down, but before the advantage could be seized, he sprang to his feet and gave Bill a blow that brought to view many stars hitherto undiscovered. The audience became almost frantic with excitement. Evidently both men had greatly improved; for while Bill had improved in science, it seemed that Dan had improved in strength.

The result was sad. Dan, catching a curious hold of Bill, threw him. He struck the ground with a loud sound, as though a strong man had struck the bare earth with a board. Bill struggled frantically, but was forced to acknowledge that he was beaten.

"Bill," said the widow, when the noisy crowd had dispersed, "don't give up yet, for you know that I love you."

"I will never give up. The dying sun of future ages will find me fighting for the woman I love."

"Dan's strength is remarkable, but I think that you must eventually wear him out."

"I shall continue, sweet widow".

Again Bill called upon the professor. "I don't understand it," said the lover. "I know that I have improved, but why cannot I conquer him?"

"Ah, my dear man," the professor replied, "the hardest thing in this world to overcome is strength. Science is wonderful—it enables a man, after a while, to come off victorious, but at first it stands—or rather falls," he added in a whisper, "in sore disadvantage. About ten more lessons, I think, will finish the gentleman. Pay me what you owe and we'll begin the third course."

Bill paid him and took up the finishing touches of his degree. He noticed that the nose on the sand-bag was not quite prominent enough, and with improved artistic skill, he drew a picture that could not fail to represent his enemy. Other tired men went to bed, but Bill, persistent man, fought the bag, until the rooster shook himself and declared that daylight had come. Thinking that he was undoubtedly capable of vanquishing Dan, Bill sent him a challenge. Dan replied as follows:

"I am glad that you appoint another day of strife. Nothing gives me more pleasure than to whip a friend. I have given you several opportunities, still you have not married my mother. Why should you delay a marriage that promises such happiness? I had always thought that a lover was ardent, but I must say that your laxity, or rather your weakness, has astonished me. Why don't you go away somewhere and submit yourself to severe training. If I wanted a woman I would be willing to fight for her."

Bill snorted when he read the note. He rushed into his room, made the nose on the sandbag more prominent, and mauled the thing in a frightful manner. He was so successful that a buoyant hope swelled within him.

The day for the battle was appointed. The news had spread, and people from adjoining counties assembled. The band had been materially improved. A drum made of two sheep skins and a nail keg had been added. Additional benches were provided.

Everybody was in a high state of excitement. Again young women smiled on Dan. Again he was sure of success. Bill was dressed in flax breeches and a hunting shirt. Dan was appropriately clad in a yellow muslin shirt and hemp overalls. The band gave a grand burst; women clapped their hands and the combatants took their places. The capering was beautiful. Bill knocked Dan down. The defender of his mother's widowhood arose, but was again knocked down. The people cheered lustily. Bill muttered a prayer and bucked against his assailant. Again Dan went down. Bill jumped on him and compelled him to declare his willingness to the marriage.

The ceremony was performed with great pomp. Young girls scattered flowers all over the yard.

"Well, Dan, I downed you," said Bill.

"Yes, but it was my fault."

"How?"

"I failed to keep up my studies."

"Your studies?"

"Your studies?"

"Yes. Professor Jasper, quite a while ago, told me what you were doing and gave me lessons at half price."

Bill turned away. He contemplated whipping the professor, but, being persuaded by his wife, allowed the matter to drop. Bill is now a happy stepfather.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Novel Wax-Works Exhibition.

Wax-works, according to Mrs. Jarley, are not to be described as funny; they are classical. It seems that they may also become historical. A curious exhibition—not very happily known as the miniature Mme. Tussaud's—has been opened at 23 Rutland gate, which consists of history illustrated by wax-dolls. Little groups of miniature figures representing tableaux from English history have been formed, and the dolls are "dressed" with due regard to archæological accuracy. Raleigh spreads his cloak before Elizabeth, and York and Somerset pluck the roses in the Temple gardens with all the vivacity of life. The show has been devised for the benefit of the Girl's Friendly society, and it seems to be a great improvement on the hackneyed and now rather too frequent charity bazaar or fancy fair.—*London St. James' Gazette.*

THE CAPTURE OF BOOTH.

HOW ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S ASSASSIN MET HIS DEATH.

Caged in a Barn—Harold's Surrender—The Barn Fired—Booth Shot Dead with Carbine in Hand.

Captain E. P. Doherty, who was with the Federal force which pursued J. Wilkes Booth, tells in the Baltimore *Herald* how Lincoln's assassin was captured in the barn on Garrett's place. "We at once surrounded the barn," said Captain E. P. Doherty, "and I went to the door and tried to open it, but it was locked with a padlock. Young Garrett had the key to the padlock with him, and, when he unlocked it, I called out to the men inside:

"'I have come here to take you. I know who you are, and I want you. If you do not come out I have men enough to take you, dead or alive.'

"At first there was no answer. Finally, in a loud, strong voice, Booth replied: 'Who are you, and what do you want?'

"I said: 'It's no matter what we want; deliver up your arms and surrender yourselves.'

"He called out again: 'Who are you?'

"I replied: 'That makes no difference. We know who you are, and we want you. I have fifty men here armed, and you cannot get away.'

"Booth made some answer about his being captured by his friends, and then he asked for time to think the thing over. Finally I said to him: 'We have waited long enough; it is time for you to surrender.' Booth called out: 'I am crippled and alone. Take your men back fifty yards from the door and I will come out. You ought to give me a chance for my life.'

"I told him that we had not come to fight, but to capture him, and he had better come out. After a while Booth called: 'There is a man here wants to surrender, and wants to surrender awful bad.'

"At this, Harold came out to the door and said: 'Let me out. I want to surrender.' I said, 'Hand out your arms,' and Booth said he had no arms. I took my pistol and told Harold to put both hands out at the door. He did so, and I caught him and pulled him out. Then Booth made some stage-like speech that I could not distinctly understand, but I remember he said: 'Boys, prepare a stretcher for me. Another man is slain under our glorious banner.' A few minutes later he called out to me again to take my men from around the barn and give him a chance for his life. Just at that moment somebody, whether one of my men or one of the detectives, I am not sure, lit a match and dropped it in the straw in the rear of the barn. In an instant the whole place was lighted up. We saw Booth standing on the floor of the barn leaning over on his crutch. On the floor was the straw, and then outlining Booth as he stood there glaring around as if trying to see us on the outside. I do not think he intended to shoot at us, but had made up his mind to kill himself. It was hardly a moment after the fire burst out before Booth dropped his crutch and took his carbine in both hands, still glaring about the barn, and really looked as if he were about to shoot. At this instant we heard a shot. Booth gave a yell, and for the moment stood with the carbine between his legs, his head bent over the butt, and then, as he was about to fall, I caught him under the arms and pulled him out of the barn. Some one called out 'He has shot himself,' and it was for some time my impression that that was the case. But Sergeant Boston Corbett soon told me that he had shot, intending only to disable Booth's arm.

"Booth lived about two hours. I took the blanket off my horse, sewed him up in it, took an old negro with his cart and returned to Belle Plaine, where the steamer I. S. Ide, Captain Wilson, was waiting for me; returned to Washington with the corpse of Booth and David E. Harold as prisoner, and at three A. M., on April 26, 1865, turned both over to the naval authorities in charge of the iron-clad monitor Montauk at the Navy Yard.

"Booth had on an old business suit—black, with little white spots. In his pockets were a lot of little onions. A diary was in one pocket. I did not read it carefully. Several pages had been written after the assassination. He alluded to himself as the greatest patriot known to modern history. I turned the diary over to the war department. I think it was never published.

"The prize money of $75,000 was divided on the plan governing the distribution of prize money in the navy. I was regarded as a captain of a vessel passing from one squadron to another, and making a capture on the way. I received $7,500, Colonel Baker $3,750, Conger $4,000, L. B. Baker $4,000, Corbett and the other sergeant $2,565, seven corporals got $3,231, and eighteen privates got $2,063. Nearly all the men live now near Plattsburg, N. Y., where they invested their money in farms. I live in Louisiana, and am engaged in government work on the Red river. I am happy to say I have multiplied my share of the $75,000 several times."

New Jersey's Subterranean Forests.

"If you want to see something curious," said a friend who was a member of a government survey, "go down with me to Woodbine." Four miles beyond Woodbine, out on the sand stretch of old sea bottom or beach, that is termed the Cape May peninsula, we came upon Dennisville, where all the Dennises of all time had evidently settled.

"We're all in the loggin' business, said a tall, thin Dennis, yet as far as the eye could reach not a tree could be seen standing that would make even the ghost of a fair log. "They're 'underground. We dig for them, or spear them, as you might say. Here's the tool," and stepping into a low hut he brought out a crowbar that, like everything else, seemed attenuated, and was stretched out into a long, slender-pointed rod. "We wade along," continued the man, "and probe with this feeler, and when we strike a log we feel around, and if it's a good one we dig her up, and if it ain't we let her soak: that's about the way of it."

"So, down in Jersey you burrow for your logs?"

"That's about it," replied the man. "You know, we're obliged to be a whit odd or so; we've got the name of it, onnyhow."

"The secret of this business," said my friend, the geologist, "is that ages ago all this area was covered with a fine growth of large trees, and the same are found growing in some parts of the swamp yet, but the · have died out and fallen down and sunk into the soft mud, and so been covered up by mold and mud, until many other layers have grown over them; but in some remarkable way the wood is preserved and these sunken ancient logs are just as good for shingles and other articles as they were when alive; hence for many years there has been a steady hunt for them, and Dennisville is a result of the industry. To the botanist the tree is the evergreen white cypress, and the numbers that once grew over this swamp and that have been entombed are beyond conception. The trees upon or near the surface are the only ones available and fortunately are the best, but far below there are probably myriads of others turned to stone and representing the past geological ages of the earth. The logs were worked out by the men who are nicknamed 'Swampoodles,' and who live in the midst of the malarious district all their lives. When a log is found a ditch is made about it, into which the water soon flows. A great saw is then applied and the roots removed, and as a rule the log will rise to the surface and can be cut up and carried off, though in many localities the shingles are made right on the spot and dragged over the swamp on roads in many cases made of boughs and twigs. This curious business is not confined to New Jersey, but over in Delaware and Maryland there are similar swamps, where the shingle business has been carried on for years. One of the swamps in Delaware extends over twenty-five square miles, and hardly a house in Sussex county but what is shingled from the ancient deposit.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Miss Chamberlain, the American beauty who has had London at her feet for three seasons, is said to be losing ground.

WISE WORDS.

Learn to take life as it comes, but be sure to make the best of it before it goes.

The two powers which constitute a wise man are those of bearing and forbearing.

Some natures are so sour and ungrateful that they are never to be obliged.—*L'Estrange.*

Any man who puts his life in peril in a cause which is esteemed, become s th darling of all men.

In the man whose childhood has known caresses there is always a fibre of memory that can be touched to gentle issues.

Those, though in highest place, who slight and disoblige their friends, shall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none when they shall most need them.

Human nature requires change for its recreation. "Variety is charming," not only because it is variety, but because continuous effort in one direction produces lassitude, staleness, and decrease of power.

Pain and pleasure are so intimately interwoven in our human life that either alone seems to be incomplete. It is for us to accept them both, not for our own sakes, but for something higher than either, that we have at heart, and that will make all sacrifice easy and all burdens light.

Much of love that promises to be eternal fades and pales from the lack of mutual service. Friends, at first eager to pour out their love in every possible way, thinking no task too hard and no sacrifices too great that may add to the happiness of each other, after a while relax their efforts, perhaps almost unconsciously. Each one, however, is keenly alive to the change in the other, and hence arise suspicion and distrust and a sense of injury; and love in such an atmosphere is sure to languish.

Why Buchanan Never Married.

Mr. Buchanan was regarded, almost at the commencement of his congressional career, as a confirmed bachelor, his first and only love affair having had a sad termination. The lady's name was Ann Coleman, and she was the daughter of a proud, wealthy citizen of Lancaster. In 1820 Mr. Buchanan was elected to Congress, and the next long session was continued far in July, when he returned home in the Baltimore stage, tired and dusty. After he had washed and changed his clothes, he started out for a short stroll, in his dressing gown and slippers. Miss Grace Hubley, sister-in-law to William Jennings, who resided on the corner of South Queen street, the terminus of the southwest angle, happening to be sitting in the parlor with all the windows open on account of the heat, noticing that Mr. Buchanan had returned, went to the door, and, passing the compliments of evening, invited him in, with which he complied, and they seated themselves by a large open window and engaged in conversation. Not more than twenty minutes thereafter an anonymous note was handed in to Miss Coleman, stating that Mr. Buchanan was too tired to call on his affianced, but that he could call on and sit and chat with Miss Hubley.

On perusing the note Miss Coleman was naturally somewhat troubled, and her father insisted upon seeing it. His offended dignity was at once in arms, and within an hour the daughter was placed in the family carriage and on the way to Philadelphia to visit her sister, Mrs. Judge Hemhill. Knowing the unrelenting nature of her father, and probably feeling hurt at the inuendo thus anonymously conveyed to her, although an intelligent and accomplished young lady, and very much attached to her betrothed lover, she became despondent, and in her despair took laudanum and was a corpse on the day following her reaching Philadelphia. Mr. Buchanan requested permission to attend the funeral as chief mourner, but was rudely refused. Being a man of ardent affection, and entirely devoted to his betrothed, Mr. Buchanan's mind was nearly unhinged at the sudden calamity which had befallen him, so much so, indeed, that his friends became uneasy, and Judge Franklin persuaded him to remain in his family a few days. He never forgot his early love, so sadly terminated.—*Ben: Perley Poore.*

Alfalfa and the Dressed Beef Trade.

It is well known that until recently our stockmen have been simply growing cattle for Eastern States to make beef of, instead of making the beef here in Colorado, even for home consumption. Happily, this wasteful process is changing. The remarkable productiveness of alfalfa and its great fattening properties are now thoroughly understood, and instead of bringing dressed beef into Colorado from the East, we shall soon be shipping dressed beef to the East, or if not that, at least our cattle will be thoroughly fitted for beef. Probably 20,000 head were fed alfalfa during the past winter in this State, and though all feeders were not equally successful, yet from 10,000 to 12,000 were turned into prime beef on alfalfa alone, against not more than 2,000 so fed in the preceding winter.

It has been demonstrated by actual test that a steer weighing 1,100 pounds, stalled, fed, and cared for as cattle are fattened in the East, gained in eighty days 240 pounds in weight on thirty pounds of alfalfa alone per day, being an average daily growth of three pounds, and when killed here last winter was found to be the finest beef seen in Denver for years. Another case is reported where a farmer took a lot of thin steers in the fall, which cost him an average sum of $25 per head, fed them exclusively on alfalfa during the winter, and sold them at an average price of $60 per head, and when slaughtered they were equal to the best corn fed beef.

The possibilities of alfalfa raising and its uses in our State are incalculable. It has been proved to be as good feed for sheep and swine as for cattle. Some of the finest and juciest mutton ever sold in our market was fattened on alfalfa in six weeks' time. It can be grown in any part of the State and three or four crops gathered per year. That it is thoroughly appreciated by our farmers is shown by the fact that fourteen carloads of the seed were brought to Denver alone last year, and twenty to twenty-five carloads could be sold here this year if they could be obtained.—*Denver (Col.) Tribune.*

Ghost-Raisers of Madagascar.

The Hovas or Ovahs of Madagascar, who constitute nine-tenths of the lowland population, are ignorant to a degree, which exuberates in all sorts of preposterous superstitions. They firmly believe in the existence of an Alpine Mumbo Jumbo, a mountain demon, apt to promote the hostile de-igns of the hill tribes, unless propitiated by expensive but not wholly ineffectual ceremonies, since they constitute the principal emoluments of a plethoric priesthood, the Kan Kuyas, or "Ghost Raisers." They have a song expressing Mumbo's grief at a consignment of short-weight arrowroot cakes, and exhorting infidels to deprecate his wrath by a prompt remittance. Whenever the periodical risings of the Betsiboka river are attended with floods, the shore dwellers soak the beach with a mixture of milk and sorghum beer, under the impression that the curdling of the milk would help to assuage the turbulence of the stream. The hope of effecting that without the assistance of the priests is, however, denounced as a grievous heresy, which can be expiated only by an extra sin offering in cash, payable to the offended ecclesiastic.

Their views on the origin of climatic diseases seem to approximate those of Dr. Thomas King, who ascribes malarial fever to the agency of a tipulary insect. At the outbreak of a malarial epidemic ghost-raisers and laymen join in a botanical still hunt, continued for days, till good fortune enables them to achieve the discovery of a certain forest plant bearing on its leaves the symbols of the deity presiding over fevers and plagues. The chances of abating the epidemic then depends on the success of a series of complicated ceremonies.

The surest way of governing, both in private family and a kingdom, is for a husband and a prince sometimes to drop their prerogatives.

A CYCLONE'S WORK.

Immense Damage to Property Throughout the Northwest.

Many Buildings Wrecked, Bridges Swept Away and Cattle Killed.

Reports from various sections of the Northwest give the following details of a terrific cyclone which raged in that region:

A Milwaukee (Wis.) dispatch says that the storm appears to have passed entirely across the State diagonally from northwest to southwest. At Sparta, which city appears to have been the greatest sufferer, the storm raged for over an hour, during the greater part of which time the air was filled with falling trees and flying debris. A scene of desolation prevailed. Buildings are wrecked on every hand, shade trees torn from their roots, sidewalks demolished, and fences blown down. Several fine residences and a number of those less pretentious are a mass of ruins. At Plainfield the storm was the most terrific ever known. A large number of buildings were blown down or unroofed and freight cars were smashed into splinters. Port Edwards, in Wood county, had a planing mill, store and five dwellings blown out of sight, lumber yards scattered to the winds, and other property injured. The loss will aggregate $10,000. In Rock county buildings suffered to quite an extent, the principal damage being to tobacco sheds. About Edgerton more than 200 tobacco sheds were demolished. Houses, barns and other buildings suffered a like fate, and considerable live stock was killed. A new Catholic church, a flax mill, residences, and barns were destroyed at Appleton. About Stoughton tobacco sheds, houses and barns were demolished and a large number of horses and cattle killed. From scores of small towns reports of the storm's destruction are received. In many places where the destruction by wind was not severe great damage was done by lightning. At Whitewater, Nienah, Fall River, and Elroy the loss by lightning was particularly severe. At Dexterville, Wood county, the loss by wind and lightning will not fall short of $15,000, and at Wellsville, twenty miles northwest, the loss is also quite severe. In all sections of the State traversed by the storm crops have suffered great injury.

At Lind, Wis., nineteen barns and six houses were more or less damaged. John Pinkerton, a farmer, drove into his barn just as the storm broke to wait till it passed by. The wind lifted the barn from its foundations and carried it with most of its contents 15 feet. Pinkerton escaped without a scratch.

The tornado injured a dozen persons and destroyed property in Oshkosh, Wis., and vicinity valued at $300,000. The Northern Fair Exposition building, sixty feet wide and 400 feet long, which was valued at $15,000, was leveled to the ground. From twenty-five to fifty houses were damaged, and a good many families were left without shelter. Several of the persons injured were seriously if not fatally hurt. St. Paul's Episcopal church, a wooden structure, was blown down, and several church buildings lost their steeples. Meetings were held and money raised for the relief of the needy.

At Bloomington, Ill., William Schroeder, fifty years old, was instantly killed by lightning, and a number of persons were stunned. Great damage was done to the bridges on the Lake Erie and Western, and travel over the line was entirely suspended. The bridges at Saybrook, Gibson and Elliott's stations were swept away by the water. At Gibson's several buildings were damaged by lightning.

The storm at Rockford, Ill., was the severest of years. Lightning demolished the residence of John Johnson and rendered five inmates unconscious. All escaped with their lives.

From Monticello, Minn., come the following details: A cyclone passed north of this place last night. The track of the storm was about five miles distant, and an ominous looking cloud was watched by nearly every one in town. The cloud was of a greenish hue and funnel shaped, and as it danced across the prairie, now tearing up the dirt and again rising some distance in the air, it created a peculiar scene. A house between Big Lake and Becker was struck and nothing was left to tell where it stood, pieces of timber and furniture being scattered along the prairie. The only thing that was discovered near the place that was recognizable was a number of knives and forks, which were found about 300 feet distant.

About 500 yards further on an old stable was lifted from the ground and carried away, but the house standing near by was unharmed. A little child who was in the yard was picked up and carried some distance, but landed near a fence unharmed.

The greatest rainstorm for many years raged at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and vicinity. Over five inches of water fell. Many bridges were washed out and bottoms overflowed. England's new business block was completely wrecked, and a man was caught in the fall and slightly injured.

Near Allagan, Mich., the tornado swept over a tract about three miles long and eighty rods wide, resulting in great damage. Buildings were unroofed and serious injury was done to standing timber and orchards. The losses aggregate many thousands of dollars.

LATER NEWS.

JOSEPH BECKER, railroad gang boss, and an Italian laborer were instantly killed by a cave in near Pottsville, Penn.

DURING the trial of a case in the United States district court at Cincinnati, Judge Foraker, the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, was assaulted by the opposing counsel, A. A. Ferris. The former warded off the blows, and other attorneys interfered. Judge Sage immediately reprimanded Ferris and fined him $50 for contempt of court.

THE President on the 9th appointed William K. Meade, of Arizona, to be United States marshal for the Territory of Arizona, and Joseph L. Morgan, of South Carolina, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Mexico. Postmasters: C. S. Stoy, at Butler, Ind.; Eli W. Brown, at Columbia City, Ind.; Jonah T. Howe at Trumansburg, N. Y.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, commanding the department of the Columbia, has been ordered to relieve General C. C. Augur, commanding the department of the Missouri, who retires from active service. General Miles will go immediately into the field to assume command of the forces in the Indian Territory who are watching the Indians.

EDWARD B. YOUMANS, who has been tendered the position of chief clerk of the treasury department, in place of Theodore F. Swayzee, who has held the position about three years, is a prominent lawyer and politician of Elmira, N. Y.

A CAIRO dispatch asserts that unless action is taken by September 1 Egypt will be completely bankrupt.

EARTHQUAKE shocks continue in the Vale of Cashmere, India, at intervals of three days.

A REVOLUTION has broken out in Venezuela, South America. The revolutionists have captured a steamer with prominent officers on board.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PITCHERS are in great demand in the South.

SOUTHERN league umpires receive $75 per month.

MERIDEN is the only club in the Southern New England league which has not been shut out.

THE Eastern New England association umpires get $8 per game and pay their own expenses.

NEW YORK'S team is the only one in the league that has not been whitewashed this season.

THERE is little doubt now about the St. Louis club winning the championship of the American association.

EXTREMES meet in the Buffalo club. That team has the dwarf and the giant of the league, Force and Brouthers.

THE league race is much more interesting this season than it was last, and all the leaders are reaping the benefit in increased gate receipts.

IT is said that each player of the Chicago team is promised a certain per cent. of the profits over and above a stipulated amount in case the club win the league championship.

NICHOLS, of Harvard, who led the college batsmen for his proficiency in this respect won three prizes—the first one, a prize bat, for the best record in all games, the second, a silver cup, for the best batting in championship games, and the third, another cup, for the best batting in the last five championship games.

A BASEBALL exchange has been fitted up in Atlanta, says the *Constitution*, in which all the games the Atlantas play away from home are reported in detail on a large blackboard, and with pegs numbered to represent the men, the game can be watched as closely as if the spectator were actually on the ground. For instance, peg No. 1 represents Cahill. It is stuck in the home plate when he goes to bat; if he hits a safe ball his peg is moved up to first base or as many bases as he makes. Then peg No. 2, representing Goldsby, is stuck at home plate and manipulated the same way. When a runner or batter is put out his peg is retired, and so on to the end.

The championship records up to recent date are as follows:

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
New York	35	11	Boston	15	30
Chicago	37	10	St. Louis	18	28
Philadelphia	24	23	Buffalo	14	31
Providence	28	16	Detroit	12	34

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	38	17	Brooklyn	21	31
Pittsburg	32	21	Baltimore	23	30
Cincinnati	31	25	Athletic	26	28
Louisville	28	27	Metropolitan	18	35

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

MRS. DUDLEY, the Englishwoman who shot O'Donovan Rossa in New York, has been taken to the Middletown (N. Y.) insane asylum.

GEORGE DUNBAR, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of Pittsfield, Mass., was found murdered in the street. He had been shot to death and robbed.

REPORTS received from the New England fishing fleet now off Newfoundland state that the schooner Lewis King lost seven men in a gale, and that the schooner Mary Jane Lee was run into by an unknown vessel and sunk.

HENRY H. GORRINGE, formerly lieutenant-commander in the United States navy, died a few days since in New York. He was the naval officer who brought the Egyptian obelisk from Egypt to New York.

GENERAL GRANT was feeling considerably stronger on the 6th.

A PREMATURE explosion of a dynamite blast at a tunnel near McConnellsburg, Penn., resulted in the death of three men and injuries to four others, two of whom were also expected to die.

THE party of twenty Mexican editors making a tour through this country called on General Grant at Mt. MacGregor and presented him with an address. General Grant wrote a response, expressing his good will for Mexico.

THE Pennsylvania Republican State convention, held in Harrisburg, nominated Mathew S. Quay for State treasurer on the first ballot. A platform was adopted which demands the repeal of the internal revenue taxes, except on spirituous and malt liquors, and that all revenues be raised by an additional levy on imports; calls for the establishment of a true system of civil service; the preservation of a sound financial system; the protection of the national treasury from disloyal claims; the maintenance of the credit of the government; the protection of American national and industrial independence by antagonizing imported and convict labor, and denounces the Democratic national and State administrations.

South and West.

A FREIGHT train, consisting of a locomotive and sixteen cars, fell through a bridge into a swollen stream near Fort Scott, Kansas, and the conductor, engineer, fireman, and another man were drowned.

A CROWD of striking car drivers and conductors at Chicago attempted to prevent cars from running, but were clubbed by the police and more than 100 of their number were arrested.

EDWARD FINCH, aged seventy-five years, his sister, aged eighty, both white, and a negro boy, about fifteen years of age, were murdered near Moncure, N. C., the object of the murderers being robbery.

JOSEPH HARRISON and his two children were burned to death, and Mrs. Harrison received fatal injuries at a fire which destroyed their dwelling at Woodbridge, Va. The child of a Mrs. Bailey also lost its life.

AN altercation between Irish and Polish workmen in a Cleveland saloon ended in a terrible fight with knives and clubs. Five men were wounded, one fatally. The affray grew out of the strike in the Cleveland rolling mills.

A FIRE at Stoughton, Wis., destroyed ten out of thirteen large tobacco warehouses, a railroad depot, and about twenty freight cars loaded with wheat and merchandise, causing a loss estimated at nearly $1,000,000.

JUDGE LYNCH claimed four victims the other day. At Grenada, Miss., two men charged with the murder of a peddler were taken from the sheriff by a crowd of men and hanged; and at Baxter Springs, Kansas, and Trinity, Texas, a similar fate was meted out to two colored men—one only seventeen years old—for brutally assaulting two little girls.

AT Viola, Wis., Elsa Shambaugh, aged fifteen; J. McFarland, aged eighteen, and Henry Fisher, aged seventeen, were drowned while bathing in the Kickapoo river. McFarland saved one of his comrades, and while in the act of rescuing another was himself drowned.

JOSEPH C. MACKIN, a prominent Chicago politician, found guilty of fraud at the late presidential election, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

A LETTER from Morehead, Ky., states that in the first week in August last began in that county "perhaps the bloodiest, longest and bitterest feud which has ever marked the criminal history of Kentucky. Thus far nearly a dozen lives have been taken and, with the exception of one male and one female, two families have been exterminated." A political quarrel is the foundation of the trouble.

REV. M. D. TURNER, a Methodist minister, during a moment of mental aberration committed suicide at Stone Mountain, Ga., by taking strychnine.

Washington.

THOMAS E. NASH, of Centralia, Wis., has been appointed chief clerk of the postoffice department, to succeed C. M. Walker, of Indiana, resigned.

OWING to continual ill health, Mr. Hay, first assistant postmaster general, has resigned, and A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, has been appointed his successor.

THE President has made the following appointments: Judge Lambert Tree, of Illinois, to be minister to Belgium; George V. Brower to be general appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York; Samuel T. Hauser, of Helena, Montana, to be governor of the Territory of Montana; Montford S. Jones to be United States attorney for the western district of Louisiana. To be attorneys of the United States: James C. J. Williams, for the east district of Tennessee; John E. Lamb, for the district of Indiana.

FURTHER appointments of presidential postmasters: R. P. Pulliam, at Eureka Springs, Ark.; Frank W. Havill, at Mount Carmel, Wabash county, Ill.; Annie Brennock, at Dunlap, Iowa; John W. Pence, at Anderson, Ind.; Charles H. Reed, at Corinth, Miss.; Alexander M. Dick, at West Newton, Penn.; John T. Kilgore, at Long View, Texas. Twenty-two suspensions of presidential postmasters also occurred on the same day.

MISS CLEVELAND's book of essays, entitled "George Eliot's Essays and Other Studies," has just been published, and has had a large sale. Three editions were exhausted on the first day of its publication.

THE President has appointed Frederick Gerker to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Pennsylvania, and Willis G. Clark to be collector of customs at Mobile.

LUCIAN HOPSON, of Texas, who invented and had patented by the Confederate government a projectile which was used with some success in Charleston harbor against the Union vessels, recently filed an application for a patent for the same projectile, and a few days ago a letter was sent to him from the interior department informing him that his application had been granted.

MORE presidential postmasters appointed: Robert W. Speer, at Denver, Col.; Thomas N. Goodnight, at Franklin, Ky.; Michael W. Ryan, at Medford, Wis.; A. B. Waller, at Tuscarora, Nev.; Edwin S. Smith, at South Haven, Mich.; John O'Donnell, at Mitchell, Ind.; John Pepper, at Boscobel, Wis.

THE President has accepted the resignation of P. B. S. Pinchback as surveyor of customs at New Orleans.

Foreign.

IT is stated that owing to her financial depression Mexico has proposed to our government to sell some of her territory, comprising six states on her northern boundary. The area embraced in this proposition is about 330,000 square miles. Texas contains only 237,231 and California only 188,982, while New York and Pennsylvania, the largest of the older States of the East, have only 46,000 square miles each.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, the young tory leader whose American wife went around electioneering for him, has been elected to the British parliament by a vote of 532 to 405 for his opponent.

INDEPENDENCE DAY was celebrated by the Americans in London. Cyrus W. Field gave a dinner to Minister Phelps. Senator Edmunds, Consul-General Waller, John Bright, the Duke of Argyle, and many other noted Englishmen were present. A cablegram was sent to President Cleveland, and a reply of thanks received.

SIX Canadian raftsmen were drowned in the Gatineau river by the upsetting of their boat.

BIG BEAR, the Indian alley of Riel in the late rebellion in Manitoba, has been captured. His warriors have nearly all surrendered.

MR. BRADLAUGH has again attempted to take the oath as a member of the British house of commons, but was refused permission by that body.

THE cholera has again appeared at Marseilles and Toulon, France, and a general exodus has begun.

Two Mexican editors fought a duel at New Laredo, one of them being killed and the other wounded.

A GREAT sensation has been created in London by the long articles published in a leading daily paper on the terrible state of immorality which prevails in the English metropolis.

FOLLOWING is a day's record of cholera's ravages throughout Spain: New cases, 1,700; deaths, 797.

POLITICAL disorders in the City of Mexico have led to a large number of arrests.

A CHOLERA report from Spain says that the situation in Aranjuez, a suburb of Madrid, is terrible. The population of 14,000 has dwindled to 3,000, and those who are unable to get away feel that they are doomed. Many who are attacked drop senseless as they are walking about and expire before aid can reach them. More than one-tenth of the soldiers in the garrison, including six officers, have died of cholera within a week. Half of the remainder are in hospital. Every one of the Sisters of Mercy sent to nurse the cholera patients is dead. There are no coffins in the city and the bodies of the victims are left by the roadside, wrapped in blankets, and are gathered by the city dust carts, in which they are taken to the cemeteries and cast into trenches.

THEY have an orignal way in Vienna of protesting against a bad tenor. A gentleman at the Teatro Malibran recently opened his umbrella and held it toward the stage, evidently to keep off the shower of false notes. The auditorium at once became a forest of umbrellas. The tenor fled, the curtain fell and art was avenged.

RIOT IN CLEVELAND.

Two Factories Forcibly Closed by Angry Strikers.

A Superintendent Beaten, and Troops Placed Under Arms.

Details of the serious outbreak in Cleveland, Ohio, resulting from a strike of 5,000 men employed in some of the rolling mills, are given in dispatches as follows:

Large bodies of the strikers were astir at an early hour this morning, and by 9 o'clock fully 2,000 men, armed with clubs and revolvers, met in the Fourteenth ward, and listened for an hour to speeches by Karl Palka, agent for the Anarchist's committee in this country. About 10 o'clock a procession was formed, and the information went from man to man that they were going to march to the city and drive out the men who were working in the different manufacturing establishments controlled by the Chisholms. The strikers reached the H. P. Nail company works at about 11 o'clock. They made a rush for the works and drove out the workmen who, to the number of 150, fled from the building. Several men who stood by their machines were given five minutes to leave or be thrown out. They all took the hint and left.

The strikers then proceeded to the Chisholm Shovel works, but their coming had been anticipated, and the laborers had been sent home and the doors locked. A short distance from the shovel works is the large five-story brick factory of the Union Steel Screw works. Fayette Brown, president of the company, had heard that the strikers intended to visit the works and in the morning applied for police protection. Two policemen were detailed to protect the works, as the strike had not been considered at all dangerous. When the strikers reached the works they found all the doors shut and barricaded. Beside the men and boys employed at the works there are in the neighborhood of a hundred girls. When the body of strikers drew up in front of the building the greatest consternation prevailed, as threats had been made to destroy the edifice if the men did not quit work. Fayette Brown and several men stood near one of the doors, and when several of the strikers demanded admittance it was refused.

In an instant the character of the procession changed into an angry mob. A fence was torn to pieces and in a moment the door leading into the works was battered down and the strikers began to swarm into the building. Fayette Brown stood right in the way of the strikers, and they made a savage onslaught on him. He was struck with a club, knocked down, and while down repeatedly struck and kicked. If it had not been for the exertions of several of the strikers themselves would have been killed. He was taken to a carriage and driven to his residence! The physicians say that outside of a number of severe bruises his injuries are not at all serious.

The mob then swarmed through the building, the men and boys who were at work leaving their places and jumping through windows and making their exit in the best manner they could. The girls were all told to leave, and were permitted to pass out through the door. Three of the girls fainted, and had to be carried to residences of citizens living near. One man who refused to leave the building was knocked down with a club and badly hurt. He was thrown downstairs and had to be carried to his home. After every person had been driven from the place the strikers returned to the Fourteenth ward and dispersed.

When the fact became known that Fayette Brown, who is one of the most prominent men in the city, had been so roughly handled, the greatest indignation was expressed against Mayor Gardner for not giving the company better police protection. The mayor, however, immediately called a meeting of the police board, at which it was determined to stop the violence of the strikers at any cost, Smithnight's battery was instructed to hold itself in readiness to be called upon at a moment's notice. The Cleveland Grays began drilling in their armory, and were put under private instruction from the mayor.

CHICAGO'S CAR STRIKE ENDED.

After lasting eight days the strike of the conductors and drivers on the Western Division Street railway in Chicago has come to an end in a virtual victory for the strikers.

The strike originated in the discharge by the railway company of sixteen men who had been members of a committee which had successfully petitioned the company for the redress of certain grievances. The employes believed that the men were discharged because of their having served on the committee, and insisted that they should either be taken back or given a chance to answer any charges there might be against them. The company declined to do either, and the conductors and drivers, some 1,500 in all, struck.

The company has agreed to take back all the strikers and to hold an investigation of the conduct, for three days previous to the beginning of the strike, of the sixteen men who were discharged. The settlement of the strike was the result of conferences between the executive committee of the strikers, the officers of the company, and the city officials, upon whose shoulders the maintenance of order has fallen. The strikers insisted that the discharged men should have a fair hearing, and President Jones, after reflection, consented that they should. The terms of compromise thus determined upon were submitted to the strikers at a meeting and adopted.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Jealous Wife Kills her Two Children and Drowns Herself.

A terrible domestic tragedy is reported from Howden, a little village in Indiana. A Mrs. Rogers, becoming jealous of her husband's attentions to her cousin, a pretty school teacher who was visiting at her house, ordered the young woman to leave. Rogers thereupon struck his wife to the floor, and left the house with his guest. When they returned in the evening they found the two Rogers children dead in the barn, their heads nearly severed with an ax, and Mrs. Rogers drowned in a water trough. Mrs. Rogers had evidently brooded over her troubles all day and finally, just before the time for Rogers to return home, had taken the children to the barn and murdered them, and then deliberately lay down in the water trough and ended her sorrows.

HORRORS OF A STORM.

Many Persons Killed—A Town 600 Houses Destroyed.

Terrible reports of devastation by storm and flood continue to be received from many parts of Austria and Hungary. The town of Horodenka has been almost destroyed by a conflagration caused by lightning. Many houses were set on fire simultaneously, and 600 buildings were burned. Many persons were burned to death, and over 5,000 are homeless.

The tower of Zechovitz, in Bohemia, has been partially destroyed by a flood. At Visnitz, in Galicia, eight persons have been killed by lightning, and thousands of trees have been blasted and uprooted.

In Hungary the corn crop on thousands of acres has been ruined. At Csoka a church filled with worshipers was struck by lightning. Two of the congregation were kill and thirty-two injured.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

THEODORE THOMAS lost $9,000 by the recent San Francisco concerts.

BUFFALO is to have a conservatory of music, which is to open September 1.

THE French normal pitch will be adopted by the military bands in the German army.

ON the days between the lessons Liszt, the great pianist, plays whist every afternoon.

LONDON papers state that Marie Geistinger will retire from the stage next spring.

IT is intended to give a season of Italian opera next winter at the Grand Opera house, Paris, with Patti.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, the well-known actor, has been confined in the Bloomingdale Insane asylum at New York.

A YOUNG American singer, Miss Theresa Adams, a pupil of Mad. Marchesi, has made a hit at the Teatro Pagliano, Florence.

THE Munich court singer, Heinrich Vogl will, on October 1, undertake a tournee of thirty concerts, to be given in the principal German cities.

HERR ALBERT STRITT, the heroic tenor of the Frankfort City theatre, Germany, has completed his engagement for the next opera season in New York city.

MISS ANNIE LIPPINCOTT, daughter of "Grace Greenwood," lately made her debut in Italian opera in Italy, where she has been an earnest and diligent student of music for the last three or four years.

THE most extraordinary representation of "Hamlet" was one recently given at Stockholm, in which Ernesto Rossi played the title part in Italian, Fraulein Aalborg the role of Ophelia in Finnish, and the rest of the actors spoke Swedish.

W. S. GILBERT, the playwright and humorist, author of "Pinafore," the "Mikado," etc., is a well dressed, heavily built man of middle age, with gray hair and whiskers, closely trimmed, florid complexion and firmly fixed, severe and disdainful features.

DR. LENNOX BROWN has made inquiries of 380 singers in opera, concert, oratorio and cathedral as to the effect of alcoholic stimulants upon the voice. No less than three-fourths of the whole number testify to their disbelief in the power of alcohol directly to aid it.

MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY has signed a contract with the New York English Opera company for 100 performances of opera and concert. His son William, who is now in Munich, has also been engaged, and will arrive home about September 1. Their engagements do not commence until January 1, 1886.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

How the Terrible Plague is Raging in Murcia, Spain.

A New York *Herald* correspondent telegraphs from Madrid the result of a four days visit to the cholera stricken city of Murcia, Spain. He says:

Murcia city, according to the last census, has a population of nearly forty thousand, and the suburbs about sixty thousand more. Thirty thousand persons have fled from the place since the epidemic broke out. Its streets are deserted, eighty per cent. of its stores are closed and hardly a house remains in which a cholera case has not occurred. The yellow covered stretcher on which the cholera stricken sick and dead are carried through the streets is one of the commonest sights. Deaths have become so frequent that the tolling of the church bells usual there on such events has been forbidden.

Beginning on June 5, the cholera has since then attacked 3,215 persons in twenty-four days, and of these 1,369 bodies have been already buried. Including the full normal population of nearly 100,000 people, one person in each 30 has already had the cholera, and one person in each 75 of the population has been buried within three weeks. Under the most favorable conditions 1,000 more deaths are expected by the physicians before the fall. Under such circumstances the people have invented a new salutation. They no longer say "Good day," but instead, "How many?" That is, how many have died to-day? And for the week the death rate was so steady that by listening for a moment on the streets even the hour could be told. "Fifty" stood for noon and "100" for midnight. Startling incidents abound in such a city.

A vile smell came from one of the many closed houses. By order of the authorities the doors were forced and then the rotting bodies of its inhabitants were found. They had apparently died of malignant cholera after closing the house, and so suddenly that they had been unable to summon aid.

Quacks of all kinds, who believe firmly in the most extraordinary medicines, are the natural result of the panic. One man, a tailor, has left his business, and, though without medical knowledge, is received with unquestioning faith by the poor. He takes no fee: on the contrary, he gives to the poorest such help as he can afford.

The epidemic has also its heroes, among whom is the Count De Valle, one of the richest land owners of the province. It is notable that he goes among the sick fearlessly. By common report he has already given away all his ready cash and has begun to mortgage his real estate to raise more funds for this purpose.

As the result of many interviews with leading men of Murcia your correspondent thinks the following statements will prove true concerning the epidemic as it at present manifests itself:

The cholera will extend throughout the greater portion of Spain. It may last until late in the fall. It is not impossible that cholera cases may occur next year.

The disease seems to follow the course of rivers. It spreads always below the place first infected. Thus, the head waters of the Tagus being now infected, the cholera may be expected to pass all quarantines and enter Portugal.

Cholera spreads rapidly with great virulence along the course of a river. By land its spread is uncertain and slow, depending largely on personal contact between the inhabitants of neighboring towns.

A man of average health, not given to excesses, using only boiled water for even such purposes as brushing the teeth, who eats no green, uncooked food, need not fear the cholera in the least.

Anything which reduces vitality, even temporarily, may at once lead to cholera. Women have more to fear from cholera, but with proper precautions there is little danger.

Extreme fear of the disease very often leads to an attack of cholera.

Dr. Ferran's inoculation will not play an important part in this epidemic, however great its part may be in the next one.

Cholera germs live for an uncertain period. They are known to live for months and yet retain sufficient vitality to cause cholera in persons exposed to them.

Great care regarding infected letters and clothing is therefore necessary.

Valencia oranges and Malaga raisins of this year's crop may carry cholera germs to consumers even in distant countries. They are therefore among the things not to eat.

INSULTING THE FLAG.

The Stars and Stripes Hoisted at Half-Mast in Salt Lake City.

The indignation over the Mormons' act in placing the national flag at half-mast on the Fourth continues unabated, says a Salt Lake City dispatch. Excited groups of Gentiles discussed the affair all day. On the day of the Fourth an old veteran stood in front of the city hall looking at the trailing flag. Tears streamed from his eyes. Shaking his fist at the Mormon policemen, who were watching to see that the flag was not raised, he exclaimed: "How long, oh, Lord! how long," and declared that he would leave the "nest of treason" within forty-eight hours.

Horace Eldredge, president of the Deseret National bank, the United States depository here, says the half-mast is the proper place for the flag, "as we have not more than half our rights."

The Provo *Enquirer*, a Mormon paper, had on the Fourth a coffin with the inscription, "Independence—Died July 4, 1885."

The Deseret *News*, church organ, fully justifies the half masting of the flag in a five-column article, conclusively showing that it was under church authority, and claiming that it was right to do it, "because Liberty is dead in Utah."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE population of San Francisco is now estimated at 325,000.

THE number of self-made railroad magnates in this country is 235.

THERE were 48,000 visitors from the North to Florida last winter.

THIRTY-SIX persons died in London last year from starvation.

THE leather product of this country reaches $200,000,000 per annum.

FOUR dollars a week is the amount earned by a good mechanic in Holland.

THE next orange crop in Florida is expected to reach the sum of $2,000,000.

THIS year's immigration to this country includes 4,000 Danes, who go mostly to the Northwest.

AN international congress of botany and horticulture will meet at Antwerp from August 1 to 10.

THE lance has disappeared from the list of weapons used in the Austrian army. The lancers will be converted into light cavalrymen.

TUTTLE'S comet is looked for this month. Tempel's is overdue. Swift's is expected at the close of the year, but is likely to pass unseen.

FIVE times as many oats have been exported this year as last, the war preparations in Russia and England having stimulated the business.

AN Oregon man has hollowed out the stump of a huge tree in the fashion of a room, cut a door and windows in it, and has there taken up his abode.

THE American Sunday School union, during its sixty years of existence, has distributed by sale or gift nearly $8,000,000 worth of religious literature.

NEARLY 20,000,000 eggs are shipped across the Atlantic to this country, chiefly from Antwerp and Hamburg, during the summer months of each year.

THE number of passengers carried by all the railroads in all parts of the world, in 1884, is estimated at 2,400,000,000, or an average of 6,500,000 a day.

THE great Irish industrial exposition has been opened in Dublin. The buildings are very large and imposing, and all the exhibits are of Irish manufacture.

A PROMINENT chemist asserts that in every 100 pounds of green tea used in this country the consumer drinks more than half a pound of prussian blue and gypsum.

MISSOURI and Pennsylvania are the last States to establish marriage license laws, Governor Pattison of the latter State having signed the bill for that purpose since the legislature adjourned.

THE dairy products of this country exceed the oat crop $550,000,000, the wheat crop $100,000,000, the cotton crop $220,000,000, the product of iron bars and steel $257,000,000 and the pigiron output $419,000,000.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE has gone abroad for the summer.

GENERAL HAZEN, chief signal officer, will spend the summer in Europe.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, the railroad king, is sixty-four years old and worth $50,000,000.

LOUIS KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, at the age of eighty-three years, is still an enthusiastic botanist.

BLANCHE K. BRUCE, late registrar of the treasury, goes back to Mississippi to live on his large estate.

THE President owns one of the finest victorias in the United States. He paid $1,862.44 for the victoria and the landau.

BARTHOLDI is a native of Alsatia. He represents in his descent and art three nationalities—the Italian, the French and the German.

PRESIDENT MCCOSH, of Princeton, has been investigating the relations of college athletics to scholarship. He finds the leading athletes the poorest scholars.

LORD SALISBURY is the first British premier who ever earned a salary as a professional journalist; in which capacity he used to write for the London *Review.*

EX-SENATOR WITHERS, of Virginia, the new United States consul to Hong Kong, and the present grand commander of the Knights Templar of America, has issued a general order informing the templars of his absence from the country, and delegating the command to the officer next in rank.

There are 539,307,179 acres of land cultivated by the farmers of the United States, which is valued at $10,197,096,776.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Occurrences of Interest at the National Capital.

A National Convention of Scientific Agriculturists.

The convention of representatives of agricultural colleges and experimental stations, held a few days since in Washington, was called to order by W. F. Switzler, of Missouri. The assemblage took place in the seed room of the department of agriculture—a hall of considerable size in the new building in the agricultural grounds. The stores of last year's seeds, now amounting to about two car loads, were piled up in bags at one end of the hall and covered with bunting, with which material, and flowers and plants from the hothouses, the hall was tastefully decorated.

There were present at the opening between fifty and sixty delegates, representing all the leading agricultural colleges and experimental stations of the United States. Organization was effected by the election of Commissioner Colman as chairman and Professor George Fairchild as secretary. A committee on credentials was named.

Commissioner Colman in his opening address of welcome briefly sketched the discussions in Congress which preceded the magnificent grants of lands for the endowment of agricultural colleges in the several States of the Union, and said it would be conceded that the general public professed a degree of disappointment in the outcome of these institutions. The predominant idea in Congress was that of interesting young men in farming operations and in the fundamental principles of plant culture by showing how they might realize profits in raising crops. This object was in some degrees a failure.

A letter was received from Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland asking if the subject of silk culture would be considered by the convention. She said she took a deep interest in the silk industry, "not only because it seems right and fitting that we should produce our own silk in successful competition with the Old World, but because this industry, when so established as it may be by encouragement of the government, will afford one more avenue of self-support to women." The convention by resolution announced itself in sympathy with Miss Cleveland's sentiments, and invited her to be present at the meetings.

Mr. K. Tamari, Japanese official commissioner of the World's Exposition, said that Japan was deeply interested in the questions before the convention.

At the afternoon session a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to urge upon the attention of Congress such legislation as might be favored by the convention and to take steps to secure favorable action thereon.

A resolution offered by the committee on the order of business was one in approval of the plan of the commissioner of agriculture, as set forth in his address to the convention, for introducing upon farms connected with agricultural colleges and experiment stations the more valuable plants and trees adapted to local climatic conditions from the various parts of the world. This gave rise to a spirited debate. It seemed to be the opinion of a majority of the speakers that the distribution of seeds should be made entirely by the commissioner of agriculture, who was supposed to be in a position to know or to learn what varieties would be beneficial to any particular locality, and who could be held responsible for results.

A number of papers on agricultural topics were read by delegates.

OF INTEREST TO OFFICE-HOLDERS.

It is stated that there will be a commission appointed soon of one representative from each of the departments in Washington to investigate the complaints that there are a number of the members of certain families employed in the departments in violation of law. It is charged that this thing of husband and wife, sons and daughters in government employ has been and is to-day carried on to a very considerable extent. One family has, it is said, nine members in the different departments. In another case, it is said, a husband, wife, and two sons are employed in one department. In a number of cases husbands and wives are employed, the wives in some instances being employed under their maiden names. There have been a number of efforts in the past to prevent this, but it appears they were without success. The rumor that a commission is to be appointed to make the investigation has created quite a stir among the parties interested.

BLACK AND THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioner Black, of the pension bureau, has had several hitches with the civil service commission of late with regard to some appointments and promotions which he desired to make and which the civil service commission declined to approve. General Black finally gave notice to the commission, it is said, that he intended to run his office to suit himself, and that while he would observe the civil service law he did not propose to be hampered in his work by the civil service commission. General Black had a talk with the President about it.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

A committee of scientists, consisting of Professors Rowland, Newcomb and Mendenhall, appointed after the Washington monument was struck by lightning to examine and report upon the best means for protecting it in the future, has submitted its report. It recommends that copper rods be placed around the roof at each joint with 200 needle points projecting therefrom. Colonel Casey anticipated the report, and recently placed four rods with twenty-eight needle points near the capstone. He has submitted the report to the joint commission having in charge the completion of the monument, and it is thought that enough additional points will be added to bring the number up to 200.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

One of the first callers on the President the other day was Vice-President Hendricks. He spent some time with the President and called again in the afternoon. When Mr. Hendricks was at the White House in the afternoon he had quite an ovation. Vice-President Hendricks said that his recent trip East had improved him in every way. He said he never had a better time anywhere. He bade goodby to the President for the summer. Mr. Hendricks left in the evening for his home in Indiana. After spending a month or so there he thinks of taking a trip to the Pacific coast, where he will remain some time.

OUTBREAK IN ANNAM.

Fifteen Hundred Asiatics and Sixty French Troops Killed.

General Courcy telegraphs from Hue in Annam that the night after his arrival at that place the Annamite garrison made an unexpected attack upon his forces, but was repulsed. He described the situation eight hours later as follows: "The citadel is in our possession, with 1,000 cannon. The troops behaved splendidly, and I have full confidence in them. Our losses were considerable. The Annamite attack commenced at 1 o'clock this morning simultaneously against the part of the citadel occupied by us and the legation. The assailants numbered 30,000. They burned the straw barracks with rockets. The soldiers' effects were burned, but the ammunition and provisions are safe. The legation was riddled with shot." At midnight he telegraphed: "We remain in possession of the citadel. After the shameful attack by all the Annamite troops our troops awoke and found their quarters afire and themselves being bombarded. They held their ground until daybreak, when they advanced and routed the enemy. From 1,200 to 1,600 Annamite corpses cover the ground. Our losses are sixty killed and wounded."

The press of Paris, speaking of the attack, insist that a severe and striking punishment should be administered to the Annamites. They also express the belief that the attack was the result of a conspiracy fomented by China. M. de Freycinet, minister for foreign affairs, has ordered General Courcy to exact from the government at Hue an immediate reparation for the attack.

In the chamber of deputies the telegrams from General Courcy were read by M. de Freycinet. General Campenon, minister of war, said that the French forces in Tonquin numbered 35,000, of these 3,000 were available to be dispatched to any point. He begged the house to feel reassured. Mgr. Freppel said that the events at Hue had modified the situation in relation to China, and he therefore moved an adjournment of the debate on the Chinese peace treaty. M. de Freycinet opposed the motion, and the chamber sustained his objection by defeating the motion. The chamber of deputies ratified the Chinese treaty by a large majority.

THE FIRST HEBREW PEER.

How Lord Rothschild Took His Seat in the House of Lords.

A New York *Herald* cablegram from London describes an occurrence in the house of lords possessing great interest to Hebrews throughout the world and destined to become historic: Lord Rothschild took the peerage oaths, escorted by the Earl of Rosebery, husband of Hannah Rothschild, daughter of the late Baron Mayer, and by Lord Carrington, son of that Lord Carrington who, during ten years of contention, from 1848 to 1858, voted against the bill admitting Lord Rothschild's father, Baron Lionel, to the house of commons.

In the gallery were the proud and happy faces of Lady Rosebery, Lady Rothschild, Lady Anthony de Rothschild, Miss Alice de Rothschild, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild and Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, who watched the proceedings. The oath was taken with great solemnity on a Hebrew copy of the Pentateuch, held by Deputy Clerk Ralph Disraeli, brother of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, while Lord Rothschild stood with his head covered. Then, as the first Hebrew peer took his seat on the front opposition bench below the gangway, all his colleagues cheered. Doubtless, many recalled how, in the year 1290, from London all Jews were driven into foreign exile, pursued by the execrations of the rabble and leaving in the hands of the crown all their property.