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Anderson Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO. ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1879. VOL. XIV--NO. 30.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries, and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the necessary stamps are furnished to repay the postage thereon.

We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of
E. B. MURRAY & CO.,
Anderson, S. C.

Southern Claims, Again.

The whole question of what are known as Southern Claims was brought up in the House of Representatives last week. Three children of George Gorman, of Mississippi, a loyal citizen, who died in 1869, made a claim for stock and farm produce alleged to have been taken and used by the United States Army during the war, of the estimated value of $9,870. The reason assigned for not having presented the claim before is, that George Gorman placed his claim in the hands of attorneys at Memphis, Tenn., for prosecution soon after the close of the war; that there was then no jurisdiction for such claims arising in Mississippi; that such jurisdiction was not afforded until the creation of the Southern Claims Commission in 1871; that meanwhile Gorman died, and in the course of the administration of his estate the matter was not brought to the attention of the petitioners until 1874, a year or more after the time limited for the filing of claims had expired. The Committee on War Claims reported that a *prima facie* case had been proved, and reported a bill referring the claim to the Court of Claims for adjudication. The third reading of the bill was opposed by Mr. Clarkson Potter, of New York, and we are informed that his remarks provoked applause all round. His difficulty with the bill was not that it provided for a judicial ascertainment of facts, but that it "provided for payment to the claimants if the facts be established, while there is not by law any liability for them." Mr. Potter said:

"Once for all, let it be remembered that where property within the enemy's lines was taken or destroyed by our troops in carrying on the war, the Government of the United States is not liable for such property by the laws of nations and of war unless it choose to assume such liability. That it did see fit to do, as regards the property taken from loyal citizens, for a limited time. But its liability for such claims ended with the limitation which Congress provided in the bill establishing the Southern Claims Commission."

Mr. Potter insisted that the right to make such claims never existed except by positive law, which positive law declared that it must be asserted within a certain number of years, which number of years has expired, so that the right has gone. He said:

"If we are going to give one loyal claimant the right to come in after the limitation originally provided has expired, we ought to give it to every such citizen, and we ought not to begin by referring to the Court of Claims a single one of these war claims and directing that Court to adjudicate and allow it in preference to all the rest, or without understanding that this bill is the first step in that road and being prepared to travel it through. At any rate the House ought to understand that this is one of a mass of claims for losses sustained by men at the South during the war, which claims were for a time allowable, if I may use the term, by the law establishing the Southern Claims Commission, but which are no longer so."

"Within the time allowed by law a great many Southern loyalists applied to the Southern Claims Commission and had their claims allowed; but others (some because they could not do so in time, some because they did not take the trouble to be in time, and some for other reasons,) did not apply. Now it is said that the whole Southern country is full of claims of this kind which will be pressed the moment we give the claimants a right and opportunity to enforce them—claims, the amount of which will go far to exhaust the treasury of the United States in their payment. Now we, on this side of the House, have asserted that we did not intend either to provide payment of these claims nor to establish a tribunal in which they can be enforced; and gentlemen will remember that in the late debate on William and Mary College the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Goode) said the South did not expect nor demand that we should do so.

"If we renew it for one loyal claimant we should renew it for all. This bill means that we shall provide for paying the hundreds of millions of dollars which the Republican journals say the loyal Southerners mean to take out of the treasury. I do not believe the people of the South, as a whole, want these claims provided for, and I am not going to take the first step which shall open the door to such payment when I do not believe we are bound to do it by right, and do not believe it will now be for the advantage of either section to do it by favor.

"There is no such thing as a legal liability on the part of the Government in favor of loyal or disloyal people for property taken by the army in the enemy's country. Such sufferers have no natural rights of recovery for such losses. Congress did see fit to create a special liability for those in the South whom we style loyal citizens. The liability thus created has expired. This bill proposes to revive it. I think it is a dangerous thing to do, and I want it understood that one Democrat stands here opposed to that subject to the distinguished Republican from Ohio, (Mr. Keifer.)

"The war has been over for some fifteen years. The loyal men of the South have had an opportunity to present their claims. To now, at this late day, give them another opportunity, would be to open the door to a vast army of claimants, many of whom are without merit. The question of a man's loyalty who was South during the late war is one of the most uncertain and illusive of questions. Proof of some sort, indicating that he was dissatisfied at some time with the rebellion or with its leaders, can be collected in regard to almost any man there. And the temptation that would be held out to get up pretended claims, and for claimants to assume to have been loyal, would be very great. From all I can learn from gentlemen from that section, I think the general opinion at the South is that few of these claims are honest; that more injustice than justice would be done by reviving them; that they afford constant ground for irritation, misconstruction and mistrust, and that the South would, on the whole, be better off if it were once for all understood that the opportunity to assert such claims would not be revived.

"On the whole, therefore, I think it is better for the South, better for the North, better for the whole country, that the matter should be treated as settled, and that it should be understood that *no one of these war claims will be paid,* and that we should say, once for all, frankly, that we will not pay them. [Applause from the Republican side.] The North does not want these claims paid; the South as a whole, does not demand their payment, and no step looking to the payment of such claims should be taken by the House now."

The next day Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, Democrat, spoke upon the bill. He said:

"No right exists in any party who lives in insurrectionary territory, who is among the people in insurrection against the Government, or who are at war against the Government, to make claim against the conqueror after the war shall have ended for any injury which may have been done while the war was going on. The argument goes as well against loyal people as disloyal. The war was not against individuals. The war was against the belligerent party, the South, and the difficulty is, although there may be men, there may be women, there may be children who have claims which we feel ought to be paid, yet when we open the door for the payment of such claims it is impossible for the Republic to determine between the good and the bad, and while we are attempting to do what will be a solitary case of good we throw open the door to evil which bids fair, if we take bills introduced into this House as earnest of what is to come, to hasten the hour when bankruptcy shall come upon the Government by reason of the payment of claimants under the guise of loyalty. This is the proper outcome, perhaps, of the Southern Claims Commission. That Commission I always regarded as an evil. That Commission I always regarded as a political expedient for the purpose of building up a party in the South in accord with the Administration. Instead of being a judicial court, it was a political court. Instead of being a court where justice was done, it was a court that spread fraud and perjury all over the land.

"The loyal men of the South are so few that the evil that will be done by leaving them out is nothing in comparison with the great evil that will be done if we open the door and allow the $17,000,000 for claims upon our calendar to be passed and appropriations made for the benefit of men on the plea that they were loyal people of the South. I have here time and again heard a threat thrown to the Democracy upon this side of the House which I have thought for a long time needed an answer, and it came from Mississippi. I have heard it said here upon the floor of the House that unless the Democracy of the North is more liberal, that unless they would open their hands and give out money more lavishly from the treasury, the solid South would soon go over to the other side. I say, as one of the representatives of the Democracy of the North, that if there are any men in the South who propose to belong to the Democratic party simply for the reason that the doors of the treasury are to be opened to them, the sooner they go over the better for them, the better for our party; and when the people of this country see and feel, as they are beginning to do, that they can trust the interests of the country with the Democratic party of the North and South, then we can make recruits in the Northern States that will fill up our ranks to the maximum. We have no need of that class of gentlemen that we can only hold to party allegiance by golden ties, by giving them the promise of everything which they may ask out of the treasury."

The remarks of Mr. Bragg were replied to by Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, who frankly said:

"Upon the general features of this bill I do not know that I desire to say anything now. What I am about to say is called forth by that portion of the extraordinary speech of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Bragg) in which he alluded to certain 'taunts' made by Southern members in reference to money now in the Treasury, collected illegally and unconstitutionally; aye, and he might have well said with the robber's hand. In the course of my speech upon the Mississippi Levee bill I did allude to the fact that $86,000,000 were in the Treasury of the United States, collected without the semblance of law or justice from the impoverished South.

"Now I agree with the member from Wisconsin (Mr. Bragg) that the percentage of 'loyalty' in the Southern States during the war was a great deal less than one per cent. I undertake to say that the Southern man who was born there, who was reared there, and who was identified with the Southern people, could only have been *loyal* when he entered the Confederate army and did his full duty as a soldier in the armies of the South. Such men were the only loyal men in the South. They were *loyal* to their country; they were *loyal* to their God; they were *loyal* to the noblest and highest and holiest emotions that ever animated the human heart.

"As regards the claims which are forever being urged by 'loyal' claimants, and known as war claims, let me say that I for one am willing, here and now, to vote for a constitutional amendment which shall close the books and forever settle the accounts between these loyal men and the Government. I do not stickle for their allowance or urge their payment. Some few of them are just, no doubt, and ought to be paid. I know, personally, of a few cases of this character; but in order to achieve peace, in order to silence the tongue of slander, in order to ease the hearts and minds of the people of the North who are jealous lest some rebel be paid, I am willing to end all this matter *by a constitutional amendment forbidding forever the payment of every claim* growing out of the war."

The remarks of Mr. Bragg were in the worst possible taste, but there is some excuse for his reproaches in the mass of claims presented by Southern members, and in the frankness with which they "go for the old flag—and an appropriation." Mr. Potter is a quiet, conservative Democrat of the highest character. Louisiana hardly has a more active representative than Mr. Ellis. When these three members agree, it is pretty safe to assume that the presentation of war claims is a waste of time and money, as well as damaging to the Democratic party.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

New Rendering of an Old Song.

"What is home without a mother?" says the old and popular ballad. Truly, what is home without her, if she be a bright, sunny-faced woman, healthful, hopeful, happy, always look on bright side of life, the beloved companion of her children, sending her husband out into the world every morning with a cheerful word of encouragement, and meeting him at night with a welcoming kiss! A home is indeed made desolate by the loss of such a wife and mother. Many a mother is not this "bright and shining" home-light, less because of her disposition than because weakness and disease have deranged body and brain, making her irritable, peevish and faultfinding, even to those whom she best loves. Dr. Price's Favorite Prescription is a never-failing remedy for female diseases. Hundreds of happy homes owe their brightness and attractiveness to this remedy, which transformed their wives and mothers from despondent, feeble invalids into healthful, hopeful women.

— Mrs. Williams, of Utah, was the other day before the Judicial Committee of Congress praying that the recent decision of the Supreme Court shall not be enforced upon those living in bigamy, as the surrender of all but one wife would drive the others with their children into a state of destitution.

— Four colored students have entered the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School at West Philadelphia, who expect to engage in missionary work in Africa.

STORY, THE SCULPTOR.

His Charming Roman Home, His Poems, His Statues and His Genius—A Life of Noble Labor Deliberately Preferred to Ignoble Ease.

Here and there, redeeming an age of melancholy, monotony and unlovely haste, there is to be found a human life reviving in the nineteenth century the fairer traditions and the richer and warmer faiths of an earlier time. Escaping from the bondage of conventional custom, and strong enough to stand alone, such a life arises like a beacon of light from the formless mass of triviality and money-grubbing which constitutes the joys of the modern world, and is never to be entirely dragged down to the level of the commonplace, nor altogether tarnished by the atmosphere of a corrupt society. Such a life will bear the fierce light that beats upon a throne, and glow the purer for it; it will bear even the harsh scrutiny of common and envious observance, and still keep its greatness and proportion, because it is what it is by the power of its own genius and nature, and not from any accidental circumstance or extraneous influence. Such a life, it may be said without flattery and in all simple truth, is that of William Story, the American sculptor, in his Roman home.

In the palace of the "barbarous Barberini"—under the same roof that shelters the Cenci and the Fornarina portraits, within the sound of the fountain and within the sight of sunrise and sunset—the home of this true artist is made in a country more congenial and natural to him than that which gave him birth. When he first arrived in Italy Mr. Story was wont to say that he felt like the Irishman who "had had the misfortune to be born out of his native land." To a man fed on classical lore and with an instinctive passion for all the arts, life as it is understood in the United States could offer but little sympathy or satisfaction. The Storys are an old New England family of high standing and eminence. Waldo Island was given them in the early days of colonization as a Crown gift from the King of England, and they were men always of high place and character. His forefathers and his father—a Judge of the Supreme Court, the highest legal office that an American can fill—were famous for their forensic talent, and were great lawyers. William Story was intended by his family to be a great lawyer also. But, although he studied for the bar, and even for some time followed it as a career and wrote some able legal works, to him nothing in life seemed worth living for but art. A bronchial affection alarmed his parents and procured him liberty to follow the desire of his heart and go to Italy; here at last he seemed to breathe his native air, and here he has since continued to live a life beautiful, noble and useful beyond that of most men.

Worthier of the Barberini Palace than is its prince, (who has torn down its magnificent tapestries, leaving them to moth and damp in lumber rooms, because he prefers French wall papers,) Mr. Story has a home as characteristic and as artistic as the heart of any great artist could desire. The grand old house is in one of the finest positions, high above all suspicion of malaria, commanding a view from Monte Mario to the Villa Pamfili Doria, all the city lying between. You enter by iron gates into a court musical with the sound of a graceful and lofty column of water that plays in the garden, proceed up the grand and stately staircase, one of whose ornaments is the famous Greek lion brought from Palestrina, past lines of old statues, gray walls, solemn and majestic arches, and so upward, leaving Cardinal di Lucca's apartment beneath you, to the sunshiny rooms of the second floor. There a sort of half English half Roman home has been made—English for comfort and luxury of arrangement, Roman for vastness and breadth of design. It is the abode of one who may fairly claim, now that Gibson is no more, to be the first of living sculptors of the Anglo-Saxon race.

What looked at first glance to him and his wife too spacious and too desolate for family use has been wrought, by the combined graces of wealth and talent, into the beau ideal of an artist's and a gentleman's residence. Five or six large salons open one out of another, besides other small and quiet little chambers full of books and sunshine. Mr. Story carried a large portion of his father's library with him to Rome, and thus has a student's resources always at hand; one large hall has been built into a theatre for private theatricals, where many delightful evenings have been passed, and where the amateur ability displayed has very often approached high art. Indeed, the whole house has been long famous to all that is best in Roman and English society for its refind hospitalities and brilliant receptions. In the social and intellectual gifts of his wife Mr. Story has found a helpmeet singularly fitted for him, whilst the sympathetic graces and musical talents of his daughter (now by marriage one of the Florentine Peruzzi) and the fine promise of his sons have surrounded this wonderfully happy and gifted man with a home-life of rare perfection. Every year when the warm weather comes they go northward, usually to England. But the approach of winter or of the red vintage of autumn always sees them safely back in their beloved palazzo, within the sound of the fountain, ready for their Roman season.

One glance at Mr. Story's face tells you that you are looking at no ordinary man; the broad and powerful brow has the vigor of a strong intellect; the whole expression has that mingled delicacy and mastery which are only to be seen on the countenances of those whose lives are spent in great thoughts and high endeavors. He is emphatically a "many-sided man," very Greek-like in much of his temperament, and perhaps only northern in the one quality of "taking pains," which he possesses in a rare degree. In all the circle of the arts nothing, it may be truly said, is alien to him. His mind is catholic in its sympathies with all other arts, as well as penetrated with the greatness of that to which his own life is especially dedicated. He says repeatedly that when it was given to him to live in Italy, his life became perfect in his sight, and he asked nothing more of fate than to live long enough, under these highest and happiest conditions, to work at the many ideal subjects which crowded upon his imagination. That which is poetic and sublime has always characterized his choice of themes; his mind is imbued with classic knowledge, and the terrible allures him as it allured the Greek dramatists. Yet there is also a fanciful and gay side to his art as to his temperament; he will mold a piping faun and dancing child as sympathetically as he will Clytemnestra in her agony and a Deborah beneath the palms. This blending in him of the airy and humorous with the tragical and majestic is as visible in his writing as in his marbles. He jests mirthfully half the way in "Roba di Roma," and he portrays the dark and burning passions of his adopted country in many a powerful poem, of which the finest of all are to be found in the "Graffiti d'Italia."

When one reflects that, graduating at Harvard College and the Law School of Cambridge, he delivered the poem of his graduating class, wrote three volumes on legal subjects (besides editing several volumes of the reports of the law cases of his father's court,) many articles in *Blackwood*, three volumes of poems, the dramatic poem "Nero," a tragedy in verse, "Otho and Stephania," two or three comedies for his own little theatre, and that most delightful and truly Roman of books, "Roba di Roma;" when one reflects further that these, which would seem quite enough for most men's lives, are reckoned as the mere windfalls or *delassements* of his, it must be conceded that here we have one of those careers which to a great extent reproduce the universality and breadth of the great many-colored lives of an earlier time. Joined to this, also, Mr. Story is one of the finest talkers of his century—epigrammatic, eloquent, overflowing with pointed wit, apt quotation and historical allusion—an admirable letter writer, an admirable host and an admirable actor, notably in the character of "Shylock." He takes a keen interest in politics and in all public questions of the day. He continues to be well acquainted with contemporary events on both sides of the Atlantic, and delights in discussions, to which he brings a power of logical analysis that is indebted for much of its vigor to the hard legal studies of his youth. Nor does he hesitate to attribute to this stern training of his intellect much of his success in sculpture. It is at least a training which has restrained him from the extravagances that are the pitfalls of so many artists, and has made a law of intellect to see clearly in his mind's eye before commencing its execution all that he desires to achieve.

As a sculptor Mr. Story never works on the tameliness of any model. His ideas of feminine loveliness is very lovely, while the grandeur and sombre melancholy of which a woman's countenance may bear the heroic impress are never more fully seen than in the great "Jerusalem" which he created about four years ago; a Jerusalem in her desolation inexpressibly majestic, lovely and sublime. Indeed, whoever sees Story in his studio, with his nightingales singing amidst his marbles, and on his own lips impetuous picturesque speech steeped in classic culture and memories of the literature of all great nations, has seen a true artist. All the day long, and every day, he works in his *atelier*, giving his daylight to sculpture, loyally, and with intense devotion. After a long day prolonged into twilight he returns to his home, to be its light and life, full of bright fancies and rich with changeful mood. Tired out physically he lies on the sofa after dinner, whilst his wife reads to him some new romance or some old poem. At 12 o'clock he lights his study-lamp and goes to his own room, there to read till 2. This is his constant practice, and his literary work is done wholly by the midnight oil. With all this he finds time to be extremely popular and delightful in a society which never tires of him. That William Story has been exceptionally happy in being from boyhood raised by wealth from all pressure of, and struggle with, adverse circumstances is certain; what is equally certain is that this angel of fortune which he has held, so that it has thrice blessed him and his, is to many less strong and less noble than he only a tempter and a destroyer. All honor be to the man who rich from his birth up, has followed art with the most rigid self-denial, the most arduous devotion, and has invariably taken the standing-point of his riches as only a reason for the stricter obedience to all the canons of his work—only a vantage-ground from which he is raised above all necessities of mercenary thought or of mechanical labor; a thing for which in a noble humility he thanks God and fate.

Hon. Gustave Schleicher's First Nomination.

The district that the late Gustave Schleicher represented in Congress was the largest in the country. It took in the whole southwestern part of Texas, from the Mexican frontier half way across the State away beyond San Antonio. Delaware, Rhode Island and New Jersey could have been packed away in it without covering all the ground. To hold a convention in that district was not the work of a day or week. When the convention was called in 1874 there were two candidates in the field whose strength was about equal. The convention was called to meet at Brownsville, and there were 125 delegates. The party from San Antonio expected a siege and made preparations. They hired a good cook, laid in two or three wagon-loads of supplies, the items being a ton of ice and two barrels of whiskey, and started. It was almost a two-weeks' journey, and they took it leisurely. On arriving at Brownsville they pitched their tent, unlimbered the barrels of whiskey and then they were ready for the fight. Day after day the balloting went on, always with the same result, and the end apparently as far off as ever. Finally the ice began to grow beautifully less and even the whiskey was low in the barrel. With the dissipation of the ice and the failure of the whiskey, it was evident that something must be done. The thirteenth day of the convention was approaching, when an old stage driver got up and, after eulogizing the two candidates, said that he wanted to make a suggestion. There was one man who knew the whole State of Texas. It was a big State, and there was only one man who had tramped all over it. That man was Gus. Schleicher. He knew every foot of it as a surveyor. Besides that, he was an honest man and one whom all the boys could trust. He did not want to say anything, but on the next ballot he should give his vote for Schleicher. No one has thought of it, but the effect was electrical. The voting had hardly begun when the end was plain, and one of the candidates withdrew his name. Schleicher was nominated and the nomination made unanimous. No one was more surprised than he. He was speechless, and when they called upon him he could not say a word. He had never thought of the office as one that he could aspire to, for the competition was bitter, and between two popular and able lawyers. He attempted to say something, but burst out into tears and sat down. The boys gave him another round of cheers, and from that day to this not a man in that convention ever regretted the vote that he gave.

EDUCATE THE NOSE.—"To the 'unlearned' nose all odors are alike, but when educated, no member of the body is more sensitive." The nose is the gate to the lungs, and when well tutored it often proves a life preserver. Educate the nose, and the most sensitive will find that Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are the gems of all odors.

— The anti-Polygamy Society in Salt Lake City has passed a resolution stating that the Mormons are almost universally determined to adhere to polygamy, and that if Congress adjourns without action or grant amnesty, the Mormons would regard it as a triumph of the Saints over their enemies.

THE STATE DEBT MUDDLE.

Changing the Battle Ground to the State Supreme Court.

COLUMBIA, Monday Night, Jan. 27.

This was the day fixed for the hearing, by the Supreme Court, of the petition of Thomas P. Branch for a *mandamus* to compel the State Treasurer to pay out the interest money in his hands on account of the January interest on the recognized Consolidation debt.

In this case Messrs. Lord and Brawley, representing certain holders of bonds in Schedule 6 of the report of the Bond Commission, who had obtained an injunction from the United States Court restraining the Treasurer from paying interest on the recognized bonds of the State, desired to be heard for the purpose of arguing that the act of December 24, 1878, was unconstitutional, in this, that it proposed to divert funds in the treasury from the purposes for which it was claimed that such funds had been already appropriated, and by the force of contract were to be kept for that purpose.

The counsel for the holders of the recognized debt, the Hon. A. G. Magrath, contended in his reply to the answer of the State Treasurer, setting forth the restraining order of the United States Court, that the holders of the unrecognized debt in Schedule 6, in their bill, claim a right to the moneys derived from taxes, disregarding the conditions and provisions which attach to the same in the hands of the Treasurer of the State; disregarding all the measures, judicial and otherwise, adopted by the State for the proper investigation of its alleged indebtedness; disregarding all the proceedings already had and taken in the Courts of the State to determine the question of the liability of the State for the bonds of these complainants, and seek to obtain a judgment upon the questions now before the Courts of the State, to which Courts the State has submitted the question of its liability, with its pledge made in the Act of 24th December, 1878, that as soon as the validity of these bonds shall have been finally decided, provision shall be made for the payment of the interest upon all bonds which may be decided to be legal, honest and valid, to which bill and other proceedings in the Courts of the United States the State is not a party, and cannot thereto be made a party.

In the Supreme Court to-day the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, severally speaking, said they were not willing to allow the issue to be discussed while proceedings to that end were now pending in another jurisdiction. The Judges would not undertake to suggest how the difficulty could be obviated, but stated to the counsel on both sides that, if any mode could be agreed upon by which it could be removed, the Court would be willing to entertain the questions, constitutional and otherwise, involved in the case before it.

I understand that the holders of the unrecognized bonds have dismissed proceedings in the United States Court and will move to-morrow before the Supreme Court of the State (where proceedings of the recognized bondholders are now pending to compel the Treasurer to pay the interest on the recognized bonds as provided in the act of December 24, 1878,) for an order requiring the Treasurer to retain the funds until the final determination of the validity of said bonds. In this way all conflict of jurisdiction will be avoided and the question will be determined at an early day.—*Cor. News and Courier.*

BULLETS MEETING IN THE AIR.—The probability of bullets and other missiles in their flight when shot from opposite points in such numbers as they would necessarily be in battle, is certainly not by any means doubtful. The possibility of such missiles being welded together by their contact, however, seems so decidedly remote that such a result appears to us certainly phenomenal.

It appears, however, from *Forest and Stream*, that the New York shot manufacturers, Messrs. Tatham Brothers, occasionally found bullets welded together in the scrap-lead brought from the battle-fields of the American civil war, and Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin recently forwarded two bullets to the *Scientific American* so impacted in each other which were also picked up on the same fields. He says that at the time of the retreat of the Federal General N. P. Banks, after his defeat, in attempting to capture Shreveport, Louisiana, in the summer of 1864, he (Lieut. Col. McLaughlin) was in command of one of the retreating regiments. A portion of his regiment was thrown forward on the flank of the main body in skirmishing order. These two bullets, he says, were impacted in the air between his skirmishers and skirmishers of the enemy, and fell like a spent ball near the head of the column of the main body. A drum major, seeing the missile fall near him, picked it up, thinking it to be a spent bullet, but found the two bullets welded together. He afterwards presented it to Lieut. Col. McLaughlin. One of the bullets belonged to a larger bore rifle than the other, and the larger one is stated to have belonged to the Confederates, as it was of a calibre then known to be much used by them, and somewhat larger in bore than the rifles used by the Northerners. It is supposed that the larger bullet had traveled a shorter distance than the smaller at the instant of impact, and possibly had been propelled by a superior quality or quantity of powder. This, together with its weight, is thought to have had the effect or driving the smaller bullet back beyond the line from which it was fired.

— A New York business man who has made a large fortune mainly through the judicious use of "printers' ink," has recently given the public the benefit of his experience. He holds that advertising should be included in the general estimate of expense, as regularly as store rent, clerk hire and insurance. It is often said that a good stand at a high rent is better than a poor one rent free. Advertising brings a man before the public in a way that makes any "stand," good. The best stand you can have is to be in the newspapers. These are facts brought out in the experience of the fall trade. Most of the large concerns are so extensively engaged in advertising that it is made a special department with a "head" and his assistants. The leading houses have a man skilled in the art of writing and displaying their notices. They study the various methods of reaching the public eye of every important journal as an advertising medium.

— We gather together only to have our treasures scattered far and wide after death. This is true of the great as well as of the humble, and no better examples of this fact can be found than in the sale of the valuables of two men who only twenty-five years ago were the most marked figures in Europe. In three chambers of the Vatican the possessions of Pope Pius IX have been set out and are being bought by people of foreign countries, and of various forms of religion. In a few days the china, plate, and table linen of Louis Napoleon are to be sold at auction, and the property of an Emperor is to go to the highest bidder.

FACTS ABOUT LEPROSY.

A Disease That May Yet Become Common in America.

Dr. Wasson writes to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* as follows: As the article in last Sunday's paper, headed "A Leper in Chicago," was generally read, no doubt with great interest, the writer of this respectfully asks space in your columns for a few short chapters on the subject of this most loathsome and terrible disease, calling attention to its past and present existence, the probabilities of its origin in early ages, how its victims are affected and the erroneous ideas concerning the disease as expressed in the article alluded to. There is, perhaps, no subject which has attracted more attention among medical men of late years than the disease of leprosy. And now that it has been brought to our very doors, in our own country, and may become common enough in time, till the sight will become quite familiar, possibly, in all our cities, it is only reasonable to anticipate a growing interest with the appearance of the disease.

This awful scourge, which afflicts the human body, although comparatively unknown in the largest part of Europe even to the present day, is very common in many countries, and its origin and history date back to early antiquity. I have used the word *origin* here in connection with its *history*, not however, unadvisedly, and to which I will refer subsequently.

The fact that this dreadful disease has, until recently, been removed so far from the field of modern investigation by medical scientists, both in Europe and America, has continued to make it only the more obscure and wonderfully strange phenomenon.

In 1863 the Royal College of Physicians of Great Britain issued a series of interrogatories, which were sent to medical men in different parts of the world, the result of which was an accumulation of a vast amount of valuable information. The conclusions drawn by the committee of the college from an examination of the entire evidence submitted to them on the subject-matter of each interrogatory, the account of the *post mortem* examination that had been made on cases of leprosy, the nature and tendency of the disease and its general character, &c., afforded matter of the greatest interest to the general reader.

Having traveled much, and spent considerable time in different parts of the Orient, and paid some attention to the study of leprosy in various parts of those countries, but especially in Egypt, Palestine and Syria, and collected information of great value from residents and physicians, as well as from personal observation and examination of cases, I shall now proceed to give the reader who feels an interest in this subject a short detail of facts and conclusions thus drawn from my own researches, which will embrace, first—symptoms and pathology of leprosy.

In giving this, I acknowledge my indebtedness to my esteemed friend and eminent physician, John Wortabat, M. D., D. D., a native of Greece, but long a resident in Syria, with whom I spent a part of my time when in that country. The most prominent features of leprosy which form its peculiar characteristics are these: Anæsthesia of the extremities, often involving the face and rarely or seldom the trunk of the body; the skin is generally thickened and changed in its color into a red, dusky, glossy hue; the hair of the face falls off, sometimes completely; tubercules appear on the face and extremities, which break from time to time, or large *bulbæ* are formed on the extremities, which are often converted into deep, corroding, fetid ulcers; the joints of the fingers and toes are almost invariably involved during the course of the disease, often sloughing away joint after joint, till the hands and feet become crippled; the voice becomes husky, or is wholly lost, and the respiration becomes difficult. While these changes are going on the general health is more or less impaired, and after a few years the victim sinks from exhaustion or some intercurrent disease. The Greeks called this disease *elephantiasis*, but the Arabs make a careful distinction between what was anciently known to the Greeks as *elephantiasis* and true leprosy, or what they call *el judham*, but ordinarily called *ed Da' el Kebir*, the Great Disease. One of the earliest symptoms of which the victim takes particular notice is a loss of sensation or motion in one or all of the extremities, sometimes on the face, and less frequently on the body. On its first appearance the circulation becomes feeble, the color dusky, and general sensation or feeling diminished. The patient describes it as one of numbness; sometimes he calls it a stinging, pricking pain.

The skin of the affected parts is at first puffy, and ultimately permanently thickened and somewhat scaly; sometimes with hard, corded, knotty lines running up the forearms. As the disease advances, the fingers and toes lose their natural feeling or sensibility, so that in walking he may cast off a loose slipper without being aware of it. At this time or soon after, the face becomes similarly affected, with a change of complexion plainly marked, and a disfigured appearance of the features, which is so peculiar to this disease. The color becomes red, dusky and shining, the skin thickened and knotted; the hair of the head, the eyebrows and lashes often entirely disappear, with red and watery eyes. When the body becomes attacked, the skin is affected in patches.

The earliest symptoms of the disease are ushered in (as stated by El Kamory, an ancient Arabian author) by a "congested appearance of the eyes, duskiness of the skin, huskiness of the voice, fetid perspiration, puffiness of the face, with ulceration and increased redness and gradual loss of the hair of the eyebrows."

In his great concern as to the fearful consequences of his malady, the patient rarely speaks of it. All active cheerfulness is lost, and the leper assumes a sad, subdued, melancholy mein through life. He knows he is a victim of an incurable and loathsome disease, shunned by his nearest relations, disabled from work, and reduced to dependence, if not to the most abject poverty, as is frequently the case. His life thus becomes a burden, heavy indeed to be borne, and this feeling sometimes becomes so intolerable as to cause the poor, miserable sufferer to put an untimely end to his life.

POPULAR.—So popular are Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, that few kitchens can be found where they are not used and their introduction to any household is the advent of new pleasures at the table. Dr Price has succeeded in producing flavoring peculiarly delicious.

— Henry Ward Beecher is about to be sued for $10,000 damages, for arranging to lecture at a Maryland fair, and then canceling the engagement, because it did not promise to be profitable.

— Richmond, the Kearney County, Neb., murderer, who is to be executed the 25th of April, will experience the novelty of being hung on Saturday. He has sold his body to a medical college.

THE RADICAL CIPHERS.

How Morton Destroyed Them Two Years Ago—A Circumstance in the History of the Presidential Steal.

It is a matter of history that the first demand made upon the Western Union Telegraph Company for the political dispatches sent during the campaign of 1876 came from the House committee. Within a few days after the *subpœna duces tecum* of the House committee was served, Morton's Committee on Elections of the Senate issued and had served a similar demand upon Mr. Orton, then President of the Western Union Company. This corporation, which was managed in the interest of the Radical party, under cover of a desire to protect private correspondence, resisted these *subpœnas* at first, but it was merely a pretense to gain temporary relief from the pressure of the House. Mr. Orton issued commands to the operators to send all the political dispatches to the principal office in New York, and as soon as this was done he had them placed in a trunk and turned over to the attorney of the company, who brought the trunk to Washington. He took refuge at the residence of Prof. Holden, then and now professor of mathematics at the United States Naval Observatory, where the trunk of telegrams was concealed for several days.

Mr. Orton was in Washington himself, and directed every movement of his employee, who had possession of the telegrams over which the two houses of Congress were struggling. Finally, by orders of the President of the company, the attorney delivered the trunk of dispatches at the room of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and it was received by Mr. Burbank, the then clerk of that committee, and immediately turned over to George E. Bullock, messenger of the committee. Senator Morton was promptly notified of the receipt of the trunk, and he lost no time in repairing to his committee room and making an examination of the contents. He took with him several Republican Senators, members of the Elections Committee, (whose names will come out during the investigation,) and together they examined all the dispatches. Bullock took the telegrams from the trunk and assisted in assorting them.

Mr. Morton was personally interested in getting possession of the telegraphic messages of that campaign, because he had sent and received, in his management of the Pacific States for Hayes, dispatches that he did not want to see the light. All the telegrams which compromised the Republican party in any serious degree were separated from the others, and the balance were returned to the trunk. The honorable Senators then left the room, leaving the Republican dispatches in the hands of Bullock, with an understanding that he was to put them where they could never do any harm. Bullock locked the door and made a bonfire of the bundle of telegrams which had been been left with him. He then arranged the others in good order in the trunk, and next day Mr. Morton called a meeting of the full committee, informing them it was to examine the telegrams which had been turned over to him by the Western Union Company.

Of course nothing was found that the Republicans cared to conceal, but there were telegrams which perplexed the Democratic members of the committee. Morton, with an assumed air of magnanimity, suggested that the trunk and its contents be kept a secret, and this was tacitly agreed to. Subsequently General Butler mysteriously found himself in possession of a package of these cipher dispatches, and now he proposes to turn them over to the Potter committee. It turns out that Professor Holden was the man who translated the cipher dispatches for the New York *Tribune*, and as this experience doubtless furnished him with the key, he has been selected by General Butler to continue the translation.

Gen. E. Bullock performed his part of the work to the entire satisfaction of the Radical Senators who were engaged with him in the job. He was promised reward in the shape of official position, and he got it in due time. He was appointed as a consul to Cologne, and was confirmed through the influence of the very Senators who examined the contents of the trunk, with the exception of Morton, who died before the job could be completed.—*Washington Post.*

A PREACHER'S IDEA OF THE FUTURE OF THIS EARTH.—On Sunday night, at the Cambria Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. L. Hughes, preached on the future of the earth. His theory was that, at the last judgment, the world, which, as the Scriptures say, is to be destroyed by fire, will not be annihilated, but, rather that, under the action of fire, its present form will merely undergo a change. He argued that the language of prophecy and the whole tenor of the Scripture pointed to this idea, and that it was impossible to believe that this earth, which God himself declared to be good, and upon which the Saviour lived and died, should be entirely given over to the flames. The transformation of the old earth into a new earth would, so the preacher argued, take place after the day of judgment. The new earth will be as prim as the present one and with the same heavenly dome spread over it. Beauty would delight the eye, music attract the ear, and there would be blissful intercourse between man. There would be green hills, majestic mountains, fertile fields, fruit-bearing trees, flowing streams, fragrant flowers—over a clear, bright sky, an ever-shining sun, with all the materialism which sense-sees in the present, but without the sensualities that sin creates and impresses on our present existence. In short, it will be the present earth, so renewed and regenerated that it will appear in all the graces of its first formation. "This said the preacher, "will be Paradise Regained.

— The Jewish *Chronicle* finds "a prophecy fulfilled" in one of the results of the new understanding between Great Britain and Turkey, and thus speaks of it: "The report that the Porte has granted a concession to an English company for the construction of the Euphrates Valley Railroad, and to a French company for the Joffa-Jerusalem line, has been very favorably received by the Jews in Jerusalem, especially as, according to their belief, a prophecy in the Scriptures will thereby be fulfilled. The Euphrates Railway, so it is proposed, will intersect the former provinces of Assyria and Babylonia, and will have stations at Mossul and Hillel, in the neighborhood of which towns are Assyrian and Babylonian ruins. It has been suggested at Constantinople that eventually a junction might be effected between the Euphrates line and the Egyptain railways, which, if carried out, would confirm the following prophecy of Isaiah, xix, 23: 'In that day there shall be a highway out of Egypt to Assyria, and the Assyrian shall come into Egypt and the Egyptian into Assyria and the Egyptians shall serve with the Assyrians.'"

— The consumption of beer in the whole German Empire last year was 841,053,-798 gallons, or nearly twenth gallons per month of population.

A Short Study in Statistics.

The fear was expressed the other day that the vast emigration in progress toward the Western States would result, before long, in crowding the country. The maps will have to bear the responsibility of whatever misapprehension exists as to the comparative size of the various States. Men know, in a general way, that Rhode Island, Delaware and Connecticut have a small area in comparison with the great States of the West and South. But in the examination of atlases they have not taken into account the different scales, and many fall into queer errors about the size of States like Pennsylvania and Kansas, or New York and Colorado. They look at the county maps of the smaller and older States, and bring these in juxtaposition with the maps of thinly-settled communities, which are drawn on a much smaller scale. A few comparisons will serve to remove these misconceptions.

The area of the States ranges from Rhode Island with 1,306 square miles to Texas with 274,356. The area of England, exclusive of Wales, is 50,952. That of France, including the coast island and Corsica, is 204,951. Take all the New England States together, and their area is 68,357—say 17,000 more square miles than old England, but only 3,000 more than the single State of Missouri. The area of France is only the little matter of 16,000 square miles greater than that of the single State of California, and as we have seen, is 70,000 square miles less than that of Texas. England and France together are not equal to the Lone Star State.

Maine, with 35,000 square miles, comprises rather more than half of the New England States, but Maine is not equal to Ohio, with its 39,964 square miles. Yet out of the 38 States, there are twenty with areas exceeding the area of Ohio. All the New England and Middle States together have a less area, 171,797 square miles, than California, with 188,981. If to these States are added Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, the area of these thirteen States is yet less by more than 2,000 square miles, than the area of Texas alone.

It would take very nearly seven such States as Ohio to equal Texas in territorial extent, more than two to equal Kansas, and nearly two to equal Nebraska. And yet it would take more than five States of the size of Massachusetts to make up Ohio. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois combined have an area of 129,183 square miles, less by over 50,000 than California alone, and only 25,000 greater than Colorado alone. Nevada has an area of 81,530 square miles, and is almost as large as the two States of New York and Pennsylvania put together. Oregon is 2,000 square miles larger than the two combined. Michigan would hold seven States of the size of Massachusetts, and Texas more than 200 of the size of Rhode Island, five of the size of New York, and three of the size of Kansas. All the New England States together are almost 30,000 square miles less in extent than Oregon, and are fifteen thousand miles less than Minnesota. Minnesota is more than double the size of either Ohio, Indiana or Virginia, and is equal to New York and South Carolina put together. So is Kansas. Nebraska is equal in extent to Pennsylvania, and all the New England States but Maine. Texas alone comprises more than one-eighth of the territory of the whole. Texas, California, Colorado, Oregon, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska are nearly equal in extent to all the rest combined.

Now we turn to the statistics of population—we use the figures of the census of 1870. The relation of the States will be seen in another light.

The population of the thirty-eight States, by that census, was 38,155,505. In round numbers, the square miles of these States foot up two millions. France, with an area only about one tenth as large, with an area only about five-sevenths that of a single State, had a population, in 1872, of 36,102,921. The population of England, whose extent is, as nearly as possible, that of Alabama, was, in 1871, 21,487,688. The population of Texas, as compared with that of France, was 818,579, and that of Alabama, 996-992, against the 21,000,000 of England. There were only 15 States out of the 38 that had in 1870 a population of a million and over, though there were 14 that had a larger area than England, that supported a population of over 21,000,000.

The States towards which the tide of emigration is now setting are Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and Colorado. Their united area is 620,000 square miles. Their population in 1870 was 1,985,541, a population which was a trifle in excess of that of Missouri, though their area was ten times as great. It was half a million more than the population of Massachusetts, and the area of these combined States is to that of Massachusetts as ninety is to one. Were these States as densely populated as Massachusetts, they would have a population nearly five times as large as that which at present dwells within the entire Union. Were these States as densely populated as Ohio, the number of persons dwelling within them would be 42,400,000. With the population they had in 1870, they were exceeded by four States. New York alone, that had less than one-twelfth of the area of these States, had more than double the population. Ohio with only one-fifteenth of their area, had a population a third larger. Pennsylvania had a population nearly twice as large, though its area was 575,000 square miles less. If any one thinks of these older States as overcrowded, we suggest that he take a day's ride on any railroad running through Ohio, Pennsylvania or New York. If he is not surprised at the vast quantities of land that yet remain, to be used, it can only be because he is familiar with the facts. If he had traveled abroad he will better understand the capacity of this country, and the vastness of the mighty domain that is waiting to be peopled.

Uncle Sam has yet room for all the vast throngs that are turning to us. He has land enough and room enough to give us all a farm.

— Queen Victoria leads a very quiet, and yet a busy life, and few great ladies find time to compress so many occupations into a daytime as she does. She breakfasts at 9, lunches at 2, and dines at 8. From 3 to 5 she generally drives or walks out; but the remainder of her hours is devoted to State business, study, or correspondence with members of her wide-spread family. All the Queen's private letters are written in English; not in German, as many think, and, in fact, German, is so little spoken among the royal family that even when the Crown Prince of Germany comes over, he speaks English at Court like his wife's relatives. The Queen reads all the daily newspapers. The Queen's devotion to State affairs is well known, and her intervention in them, particularly when religious questions are involved, is not at all half-hearted.

— North Carolina has two hundred and sixty-one turpentine distillers. The number of illicit liquor distilleries is not as easily counted.