

THE TROY HERALD.

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GENERAL PARAGRAPHS.

Incidents and Accidents.

A base-ball game at Frankfort, Ky., lately broke up in a fight, in which one man's face was filled with "squirrel-shot."

A Cleveland woman fell down head the other day, and after her husband had been to an expense of \$130 she came out of the trance and went to work.

A Georgia negro found an old gun barrel a few days ago and was using it as a fire poker, when a musket ball jumped out and perforated the knee joint of his wife.

A little boy was caught in the gear of a patent churn at Clinton, Wisconsin, the other day, and though his screams were first-rate he failed to make good butter.

At Springfield, O., John Griffin, falling to marry Bridget Sullivan, according to promise, she shot at him twice. The second shot brought him, and he cannot live.

A Kentucky boy was lately killed in a curious manner. He was eating an apple, when lightning struck the house and stupefied the family, and the mouthful of apple passed into the boy's throat and choked him to death.

Moses Taylor, an old citizen of Spencer, Indiana, was recently fatally gored by an ox while leading the animal from a lot into the road. It rushed upon him, injuring him so badly as to cause death in twenty minutes after.

A young man named Moses Pelton, living near Hillsboro, O., was on his way to be married, when he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Two years ago his brother was thrown from his horse and killed while going to marry the same lady.

A woman whose scalp was torn off in a New Haven factory recently, is recovering, and the attempt to form a new scalp by taking skin, a little at a time, from different parts of her body is likely to succeed, and she will yet be able to wear a wig.

A sad accident recently occurred to a little four-year old son of Thomas Lancaster, of Argyle, Wis. The child went into the grain, and when the reaper came along was just near enough to be caught by the sickle, but unseen by his brother who was driving. One leg was cut entirely off and the other was cut entirely through the bone, and only hung by a piece of skin on the back, and was amputated.

A fearful tragedy was recently enacted near Newton, Ill. James Hancock, a well-to-do old farmer, after cutting the throat of his aged wife from ear to ear, procured a rope, and, going to the upper floor of the house, looped it around his neck and threw himself out of the window. When discovered both had been dead some time. The couple were old residents of the county, in good circumstances, and about sixty years of age. Mr. H. had been subject to occasional fits of insanity.

A funeral procession at Wheeling, W. Va., was recently ascending a steep grade, when it was met by two boys, who were at the moment quarrelling over the possession of some fishing-rods. The action of the boys scared the horses of the hearse, and the horse of the first carriage also began to plunge violently, throwing the whole line into confusion, during which two carriages were precipitated down a steep embankment, utterly demolishing one and seriously injuring the occupants of both.

Mr. Frederick Knowlton was killed in Worcester, Mass., recently, by being crushed beneath an elevator platform in his place of business. The *Gazette* says that an examination of the rope attached to the elevator has shown that, while on the outside it was strong enough to all appearances, within it was simply a wad of hemp, which could be crumbled with the finger. This condition was brought about, not by wearing against the pulleys, but by the chafing of the inner fibers against each other.

Mrs. J. Elliott, of Geary City, Kansas, the other day, took an axe and broke open a trunk, from which she took a navy revolver, placed the muzzle against her forehead and discharged the weapon. The charge made a ghastly hole in her head, split the skull to the top, and killed her instantly. The woman had dressed herself carefully for the occasion, and went to the frightful deed coolly and deliberately. No reason is given for the act, but the suicide is said to have been weak minded and given to fits of despondency.

Joking upon serious subjects is always ill-omened, and is often ill-fated. A careless jest may in a moment bring one face to face with death. It did in Baltimore the other day. A young man named Nicholas Rich went into the cigar store of a friend of his, carrying two double-barreled guns, and said to Krumm, the cigar man: "Give me a cigar, and if you don't give me a good one, I'll shoot you." This was said in a purely jesting tone, and then Rich commenced handling the guns in sport. One of them went off and the whole charge took effect in Krumm's head. The astonishment was great, and it became terror when it appeared that Krumm was bleeding to death. He repeated over and over again to his young wife and others that it was an accident, as Rich and he were the best of friends. Everybody knew it was an accident. Rich gave himself up, and was released. The doctors came and staunch the blood, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether Krumm can recover. The gun was loaded with fine bird shot, but the charge was a heavy one.

Scientific and Industrial.

The free industrial drawing classes which, by law, must be supported in every Massachusetts town of 10,000 or more inhabitants, are pronounced very successful by the examiners, who have just reported.

An English exchange predicts that steel bars will shortly be substituted in that country and the United States for

effs. They are light, and give more scope to architectural design in the steep 'e. They are more easily rung, and are not liable to crack.

In California, a company has been formed with a capital of \$500,000, for raising tobacco and manufacturing it by a newly-discovered process, which will give the article all the delicateness and smoothness of genuine Havana. Under the new process of culture it is claimed that an acre of from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre can be raised.

Among the recent and ingenious devices for utilizing the electric spark, is that which substitutes it for the ordinary flint or percussion cap on fire-arms. By the aid of a small galvanic battery, within the handle of the pistol or gun, or by the convenient arrangement of a Leyden jar and rubber, the current is generated, and conducted by a wire to the cartridge. The contact of the wire with the cartridge may be effected by a simple press-pin or lever.

The grinders at the East Douglass (Mass.) works are said to be all Canadian French, as few Americans will accept employment at any price, on account of the great risk to life. Most of the grinders live from two to ten years; some for a longer period, but very few can endure the work longer than fifteen years. They either die of what is known in the region as "grinders' consumption," or are killed by a bursting stone. Their wages average from four to eight dollars a day, being higher than most other manual labor, on account of the risk to life.

One of the results of the recent great advance in the price of coal in Europe, says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, is visible in the fact that various manufacturers in France, Germany and Russia are casting about for new sources of supply. They think it feasible to import Pennsylvania coal, and an analysis of the different kinds mined in this State is being made, with a view of ascertaining whether they are suitable to use in the foreign factories needing them. Already Pennsylvania has been able to undersell English coal in the West and East India markets, and it looks very much as if we might, to a certain extent, be able to compete with European coal in portions of Europe itself.

School and Church.

The city of Toronto, Canada, with a population of sixty thousand, shows sixty-four Sunday-schools, comprising one thousand and twenty-five teachers, and eleven thousand two hundred scholars.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, the Iowa clergyman who not long ago was arrested for breaking into his church, has been acquitted. It was shown that the trustees had locked the doors to prevent services, that his congregation were outside waiting to hear him preach, and that being determined to preach he did preach.

In reply to the several addresses made to him on the subject of religious liberty in Persia, the Shah declares that "toleration is already universal in Persia; no one, whether Christian, Jew or Parsee, being subjected to persecution or ill treatment on account of his religion." He especially promises the Jews and Parsees that no injustice or undue severity shall be shown to their co-religionists. There appears to be a disagreement between the Shah and his petitioners on a question of fact.

The Rev. Luke Wiseman, the President of the Wesleyan Conference of England, in a recent address made the following estimate of the adherents of the different religious faiths among the English-speaking peoples of the world:

Protestant Episcopalians	12,700,000
Presbyterians	11,500,000
Baptists	11,500,000
Congregationalists	10,500,000
Methodists	9,500,000
Roman Catholics	8,000,000

This would make a Protestant population of 57,000,000 to 10,000,000 of Roman Catholics.

Many years ago a wealthy gentleman left by will to Harvard College one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the interest or proceeds to be applied to the use of graduates in foreign travel, the same to become available on the death of his widow. The widow, having disappointed the college by living over ninety years, has just died, and the legacy now becomes available. The fund will be sufficient to keep three men abroad. The gift of the Hon. George Bancroft for the same purpose will support one, so that Harvard can now give to four of her graduates the benefit of foreign travel and study. One or two years will be allowed to each, according to circumstances.

Personal and Literary.

The Danbury man's book has reached its twenty-second thousand.

George Law, the New York millionaire, is six feet four, and weighs 312 pounds.

We read that Joaquin Miller, when living with the Modocs, was called "No-wofadam," and that this means the "Moon-Gazer."

"We Girls," "The Other Girls," "Our Poor Girls," "Only a Girl," "The Rescued Girl," "Three Successful Girls," and "The Girls He Married," are all titles of popular books.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is engaged, with special sanction of the Empress Eugenie, on "The Life and Times of Napoleon III." The first part is expected about Christmas.

More copies of newspapers are printed in a year in the United States than in all the rest of the world together; England and France come next, and the two together have half as many as the Yankee nation.

Prof. Wise, the aeronaut, is an angular, firmly knit, fine looking elderly gentleman, of agreeable address, and of such specific gravity as to carry him, if he dropped from a sufficient altitude, to deep sea soundings, without the use of weights.

Women are distinguishing themselves as biographers. Miss Taylor recently published *Buckle's Life*; Miss Grote has just published an admirable sketch of the *Life of the Historian of Greece*; and the best account we have of Montalembert is from the pen of Mrs. Olliphant, the author of *Irving's Life*.

The New York *Tribune* corrects the report that Anna Dickinson is to go on the stage, and says that cannot well be, since she is already bound by over 100 lecture engagements for next winter; has promised after that a tour through a new lecture field that has long invited her; is

under contract for a new book to be published in November, and is just starting for an eight weeks' trip through Colorado.

Foreign Items.

The largest farm in England, comprising 3,000 acres, is owned and run by a Yankee.

Owing to the bad sanitary condition of the miners' homes in England, the average length of life among them is between twenty-one and twenty-two years.

Bayard Taylor says the galleries at the Vienna Exposition show more clearly than anything else how enormously modern French art is in advance of that of all other nations.

A widow in Dublin, fifty years of age, recently brought a suit for breach of promise against her godson, aged thirty. The jury gave her one-half cent damages and twelve cents costs.

A block of stone from Easter Island, Polynesia, weighing three thousand kilograms, has been deposited in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. It represents the head of an idol, rudely carved, of which the nose alone is a yard in length.

The Russian censors at St. Petersburg have recently placed on the prohibitory index Shakespeare's *King Lear*, and almost all his historical dramas, with the exception of *Richard III.*, also Lessing's *Nathan the Wise*, Schiller's *Piesco*, and Tell, and Goethe's *Egmont*.

A fish was caught the other day, at a fishing station in Shetland, which on being opened, was found to contain a human left hand, perfectly entire. Decomposition had not yet set in, and it is therefore thought that the hand cannot have been long swallowed by the fish, and from its rather small size and the absence of all traces of hard work, it is supposed to be that of a lady. No conjecture even as to how it came into possession of the fish could be made, and the incident altogether seems specially designed for the sensational and sentimental journalists.

A large number of the leading artificial flower-makers of Paris have combined to send to the Vienna Exhibition a specimen of their united skill, which will prove incontrovertibly that the capital of France still reigns supreme in the matter of artificial-flower manufacture. This patriotic contribution consists of a complete greenhouse, filled with flowers of every description, perfectly imitated. In it are hyacinths, the illusion of which are the fibers thrown out by the roots; bouquets, in which one sees the flower freshly blown, and the bud which has been in existence but two hours; wild-flowers, the soft, gray down of which seems ready to float away. The whole work is said to be a marvel of patience and artistic and manual skill.

Odds and Ends.

Sniggins says the most thrilling tale he ever listened to was that of a rattlesnake.

Mr. Cobb has married Miss Webb. He knew that they were to be one as soon as he spied her.

Cleveland grants more marriage licenses on Monday than on any other day—the result of Sunday night's sparring.

A man in Morristown, New Jersey, demands damages from a young lady who branded his savage dog with her club-handed parasol.

A fastidious young lady in Chicago broke an engagement because her lover stained her sash and the back breadth of her dress suit with tobacco juice. The discarded lover now taunts her for her pride.

While an old hen and chickens were scratching vigorously on a pier at Richmond, Va., recently, a rat stealthily approached from the wharf, and seizing one of the brood by the leg, attempted to drag it to its retreat. In an instant the old hen pounced upon the back of the invader, trampling him ferociously, while another hen joined her, and with two successive strokes of the beak, expeditiously plied, succeeded in cutting the rat's throat as cleanly as if it had been done with a knife.

There is a young man here who has been engaged for three weeks in a diligent effort to kiss a girl, and has not yet succeeded. They sit near my window, on the second balcony, till midnight. Any fellow who couldn't get as far as kissing a girl after three weeks' love-making is a milk-sop. Every night it is the same story. As I lie down in my lonely couch, wooing the slumbering god, I am kept awake by this young man's persistent legging for a kiss.—*Long Branch Letter*.

A Rochester youth in the dead of night was seen to throw a human body of ghastly paleness and devoid of drapery into the river. The spectator, horrified, bore the dreadful secret with him for a whole day, until impelled by a sense of duty he unbosomed his mind and imparted it to the police. The river was dragged and a body was soon brought to the surface. It was found to be a plaster copy of the Greek slave which some bungler had so misformed that out of very shame he had hidden his lamentable failure in the bosom of the Genesee, choosing midnight in the hope to escape notice.

Grosvenor, of Dunkirk, used to attend to matters there for the Lake Shore Railroad Company, and frequently among the cases referred to him were those of ows being killed at the crossings, and in these he always reported the blame to be on the ows, and the company not liable. In the course of time Grosvenor's cow got on the track and was killed, and as usual the case was referred to him. Promptly came the opinion from the faithful attorney: "Company not liable. Cow no business on the track." Accompanying the document, however, was a bill against the company, "To counsel fees in Grosvenor's cow case, \$40." Credit was given on the bill for hide and tallow, and Grosvenor soon had a check for the balance of his fees.—*Fredonia Censor*.

At Barnum's show, one day, a young husband, the happy father of a chubby, rosy-cheeked baby, was wandering about the concern, and after a while neared the headquarters of the "Wild Fiji Cannibals." Holding the aforesaid offspring in his arms he stopped to view these feeders on human flesh. Mr. Fiji accosted the papa thus: "Fattie baby, white man; good eat, tender. Fiji man like him. How much price? Fiji man pay Mellicee man dollars." The horrified father drew back, but hastily responded in this wise: "What'll you give, noble

savage?" "Fiji man give ten dollars." "Too cheap; worth more; but I'll tell you what I'll do. I've got a nice old mother-in-law at home I'll sell you for five dollars. She's rather tough eating, but good for a square meal."

The Latest Fashions.

HINTS OF FALL STYLES.

Some early hints of the styles to be worn in the fall are gathered from the letters written home from Europe by buyers for the large wholesale houses. These report that double-breasted garments have by no means seen the height of their popularity, but will continue in favor for the fall and winter. The English walking jacket, similar to the garment of that name worn last year, but more closely fitted, will dispute favor with mantillas as fall wraps. A pretty garment, showing a compromise between these two wraps, is already illustrated in French magazines of fashion. The front has long square mantilla ends, the back is a snugly fitted jacket and the sleeves are coat-shape. This composite garment is stylish and new, and will be made of black cashmere or camel's hair, to be worn with various dresses. The double-breasted front will also be retained in polonaises and redingotes, of which fresh varieties are promised. The sleeveless basque and the jockey basque are still in vogue abroad, and will be found among importations of next season.

The puffed skirt is another Parisian suggestion for fall dresses. This is merely an amply long basque and a single skirt; but the skirt is so elaborate that an overskirt would be superfluous. A long walking skirt of cambric is made, and plainly covered with silk from the knee down. On this is sewed the silk skirt, held in lengthwise puffs from the waist bottom, and forming below a hollow box-plating that gives the effect of a flounce around the skirt. The puffs are separated by ruffles, and a bow conceals the end of each ruche. The basque is deeply pointed in front and behind, and is quite short on the hips. It is trimmed by a ruffle of hollow plaits, graduated narrower on the sides, and quite deep in back and front. This skirt is new, but is the outgrowth of the fashion now prevalent of long puffs in the three front breadths.

Overskirts on many imported dresses are open in front and lapped from side to side just below the belt. There is a deep point on each side, and the back is caught up by a sash almost to the belt.

Alpacas, which are underestimated here, have again come into great favor in Europe for country, sea-side and traveling dresses. Clear gray shades are most used, and are trimmed with black velvet or else gros grain of the shade of the material. Sleeveless basques of silk or velvet are worn with alpaca suits.

NEWS, RUFFS, ETC.

A welcome importation at midsummer, when spring lingerie has lost its freshness, consists of novelties in bows, neckties, ruffs and kindred articles. Ruffs do not require a neck-tie passed around the neck, but merely a bow to close them at the throat. Prettiest among such bows are those made of colored China crepe in irregular loops, folds and fringed ends, arranged with French taste, and inclosing a dainty jabot ruffle of snowy crepe lisse. A smaller bow made to match is worn in the coiffure. As the summer waxes and wanes into autumn, these accessories of the toilet take on a deeper hue, and appear in dark violet or ponceau red, or else are made of the palest tint of blue combined with sapphire, Nile green with dark cypress, or two shades of the peacock combination of blue and green.

Very long, narrow jabots of lace are still worn, and the height of style is to continue them down the entire front of the basque, or even the polonaise, with which they are worn.

New ruffs, or collarettes, are very high behind, coming low at the throat, and covering so much of the corsage front that any waist trimming is superfluous. They are made of China crepe folds of two extreme shades—the palest and darkest of any color—an embroidered crepe band, and a ruff plating of crepe lisse. Stylish ruff-chemises are Pompadour squares with a high double ruff of muslin edged with Valenciennes, made very full, and flaring out from a band of needle-worked insertion.

Another novelty is linen and lawn handkerchiefs, with colored hems, made of the India silk that washes like linen. They are chosen with reference to the dress worn, and are shown in Napoleon blue, violet, poppy and many prairie shades. Some have plain hem, some prairie stitching on the hem, others have striped buff and scarlet hems, or else blue and buff or blue and white. There are also hems of fine batiste doubled, to wear with batiste costumes, or else to accompany collars of batiste worn with black taffeta. A variety of these have rows of narrow Valenciennes laid on the hem, and wider lace on the edge. Another fancy is a fluted ruffle of spotted linen, like that of the chemiseette put around white handkerchiefs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Swiss muslin caps worn to breakfast by married ladies are now made in the shape worn by Normandy peasant women. They have stiff, high-pointed crowns, with ruffles falling around the face.

A loosely waved tress of false hair is now worn across the head, just above the forehead. This pretty fashion is welcomed by ladies who have burned or worn off their front hair in frizzing it, as this enables them to smooth away their own front hair out of sight, and let it grow long enough to be parted in the middle and drawn back in classic style.

For protecting the facing of skirts that drag on the ground an inner facing is now used of dark cloth or morocco bound with braid. It costs twenty-five cents a yard. Two yards are sufficient for a skirt, as it is only placed on the back breadths.

Belts with pockets attached, and traveling bags made of alligators' skins, are the most novel importations of the week, and are said to be the caprice of the season abroad. This leather is a light ecru-color, with many irregular indentations, and is mounted with gilt, oxidized silver or Russia leather.

Scarves of thin white India cotton and of bamboo, with gay Roman bars for borders, are tied around black or white hats, worn in the country by young ladies. Those with black striped borders and fringe are also very stylish.—*Harper's Bazar*.

Something About the Ashantees.

Prince Oso Anansi, an uncle of the present King of the Ashantees, now kept in honorable captivity in Sierra Leone, lately furnished a correspondent of the *London Times* with some particulars about his nephew:

The King, Koffee Calcaill, is described as being a man of considerable ability, but he has not been educated. He is of middle height, slight figure, wears his beard longer than is usual in his country, and is a man of remarkably temperate habits, and takes an active part in the government of the country, and is proverbial for his hospitality and liberality. Like all the royal race of Ashantees he is remarkable for the lightness of his color, and his features are rather of a Moorish than of a negro type. All his family, although without the least admixture of white blood, are remarkable in their country for the lightness of their complexion, being little darker than a swarthy Italian or Spaniard.

He is now in his thirty-sixth year, and is the eighth monarch who has ruled over the Ashantees since the death of the great Sal Tootoo, the founder of the Ashantee power and the greatest of their kings and warriors.

The laws of Ashantee allow to the king an unlimited number of wives. His favorite is the Princess Sappan, daughter of a brother of the late queen Quacoedah, who is not only very beautiful, but is a woman of great ability, and enjoys great influence with her husband. She has borne him but one child, a son, who died while still an infant about two years ago, to his father's great grief.

If an Ashantee look upon the unveiled face of one of the king's wives it is certain death.

All the king's wives are kept jealously secluded in the women's quarter of the palace, to which are attached large and well kept gardens. This quarter is jealously guarded by the king's eunuch guard, who number over 150. The king's wives are the only women who are so secluded. The women, as a general rule, can go about freely.

The capital of Ashantee is Comassie, although not the most populous in the King's realms. It is a well built town, with wide streets. The King's palace, which is built of quarried stone, is a large and spacious edifice. It is two stories high, some of the rooms in it are of great size, and all very lofty.

Attached to the King's palace is the great courtyard, where he holds his councils of the nobles. The King sits on a low throne, and the chiefs sit round—those of the highest rank being nearest to the King. A space in front of the King is always kept clear for the speakers, and whoever is addressing the assembly takes his stand there.

The King and the chiefs when at war wear loose Turkish trousers of different colored stuffs. They are thus to be known from the rank and file, who wear only a tunic and no trousers.

The King of Ashantee never goes bare-footed, always wearing sandals richly jeweled, and when traveling is carried in a hammock by bearers. All the hammock bearers are supplied by one tribe from the interior. He is remarkable above all his subjects by his ostentatious and splendor of his robes.

In the field his state dress consists of a light tunic of crimson velvet or damask, of loose trousers of some similar material, and he wears a cap of crimson velvet, or at times a cloth of the same color wound round his head as a turban, with a profusion of gold ornaments about his person.

When the King of Ashantee takes the field his presence is denoted by the state umbrella, which is always carried near him or over him by one or other of the nobles of his household, the King's umbrella bearer being always a man of very high rank. The King's umbrella is of great size. It is constructed of alternate triangles of red and black velvet, and is splendidly ornamented with gold. To give an idea of the value of these umbrellas, the umbrella of a chief, not of the first rank, often costs £200.

The loss of the King's umbrella in battle would be considered the greatest disgrace and defeat an Ashantee army could meet with; and in like manner for a chief to lose his umbrella in battle is considered a great dishonor for him. The chiefs all carry umbrellas varying in splendor and costliness, according to the rank of their owner; but no Ashantee chief may have an umbrella as large as the King's, or with the same arrangement of colors, which are especially reserved for royalty.

The King's revenues are derived principally from the gold mines, nearly all the most valuable mines being his own private property; and all nuggets found no matter where, belong to him, while the gold dust belongs to the finders.

The crown of Ashantee descends in the female line, the sons of the King's eldest sister inheriting it in turn.

The Ashantee arms consist of a long musket, the barrel of which is over five feet long. The soldiers are called Bucooneers, and they wear in their girdles a large spear-shaped knife, which at close quarters is a very formidable weapon indeed. They carry their powder in a sort of leather case, and their bullets in a bag of native matting. A certain portion of the army, about one-fourth, are armed with short carbines or blunderbusses, which are loaded with several bullets at a time; they also carry pikes about six feet long.

The beards of the Ashantees make them easily distinguishable from the other tribes. They all wear a short pointed beard, and as a general rule any Ashantee who is beardless is looked upon as unfit for a soldier. They are also remarkable for a certain fierceness of look and dignity of demeanor.

The King of Ashantee can bring into the field for offensive operations a force of nearly 100,000 men, and probably if his dominions were invaded could nearly double that number for defensive purposes.

At Pittsburg, recently, as a lady was passing by a saloon, she was fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol which fell from the pocket of a man who was having a friendly scuffle with another man inside the saloon.

Three boys confined in the Illinois State Re-form School at Pontiac, while endeavoring to escape one night recently, fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and one of them was instantly killed. The other two were badly injured.