The Pullman Herald.

VOL. 1. NO. 11. PULLMAN, WASH. TER., JANUARY 12, 1889. $2.00 PER YEAR.

J. D. KIRKWOOD,

DENTIST,

Pullman, Washington Ter.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 4 P. M.

STEWART BLOCK, MAIN ST.

E. H. LETTERMAN & CO.,

Dealers in Grain.

Highest market price paid for Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax.

PULLMAN, - WASHINGTON TER.

WILLIAM NEWTON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PULLMAN, W. T.

Money to loan on real estate at the lowest rates of interest. All legal business promptly attended to. Taxes paid for non-residents. Collections promptly made and remitted.

H. J. WEBB. J. F. WATT.

WEBB & WATT,

Physicians and Surgeons

Are Prepared to Treat All Special Diseases.

Office in Stewart Block.

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON TER.

H. C. WILLIAMSON,

FASHIONABLE

Barber and Hair Cutter.

Special Attention is Given to

Cutting : and : Trimming

Ladies' and Children's Hair.

Hot and Cold Baths.

PULLMAN, WASH. TER.

PACIFIC

INSURANCE CO

CAPITAL STOCK:

$500.000 $500,000 $500.000

PORTLAND - - OREGON.

W. V. WINDUS, Agent.

Pullman, Washington Ter.

MASON BROTHERS,

Proprietors

Pullman Meat Market.

Dealers in all kinds of

Fresh and Cured Meat.

Specialties in Season.

Highest market prices paid for Cattle and Hides, Hogs, etc.

Nodine Block, - - Main Street.

VICTOR HUNZIKER,

Jeweler : and : Engraver

— AND —

-:- Practical -:- Watchmaker. -:-

Pullman, Washington Ter.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewlry a specialty. Postoffice Building.

BARNEY HATTRUP,

— PROPRIETOR —

Pullman Sample Room,

Cor. Main and Grand streets.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Perfect order maintained and gentlemanly treatment to every one.

Pullman, - - Washington Ter.

Union Pacific Railway.

OREGON SHORT LINE.

Through Pullman Sleepers and Modern Day Coaches to Omaha, Council Bluffs and Kansas City, making DIRECT CONNECTIONS to the cities of DENVER, CHEYENNE, SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, and all points in the East and South.

Baggage checked through from Pullman to all points named.

Family Sleepers Free on All Through Trains.

For further information regarding territory traversed, rates of fare, descriptive pamphlets, etc., apply to nearest agent of the Union Pacific Railway, or O. R. & N. Co., or address

H. H. BROWN, Agent, Pullman.

T. S. TEBBETS, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

A. L. MAXWELL, G. P. & T. A., O. R. & N. Co., Portland, Oregon.

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

Matters of Local and General Import Gathered from All Sources for the Benefit of Our Readers.

Firewood is scarce at Fresno.

Walla Walla has a postal delivery.

Riverside, Cal., has paid all its city taxes but $75.

Colusa has four and a half miles of graded streets.

Newcastle's fruit shipment this year was 5,000 tons.

The county hospital at Visalia was burned recently.

The popnlation of Washington territory is 240,140.

The penitentiary at Walla Walla is lighted by electricity.

An olive tree in Tnlare has grown eight feet since last August.

Timber claims are being rapidly taken up in Mariposa county.

An apple orchard in Lassen cleared $6000 the past year from 1500 trees.

Packers are offering at Riverside $3 a box for navel oranges on the trees.

There were erected at Tacoma last year 1014 houses, valued at $2,489,572.

The windstorm last week brought down a good many trees in the Mendocino woods.

Yuba county is shipping apples to southern California and sending oranges to the north.

A flume 35 miles long will bring lumber to Selma, Fresno county, from the Giant forest.

The output of gold, silver and copper in Montana the past year is put down at $60,487,000.

At Walla Walla a dense fog prevailed during the eclipse and at 2 o'clock lamps were lighted.

The police of San Diego is condemned by a committee of the city council as corrupt and inefficient.

S. W. Reed, of Fresno, picked 30 pounds of Flaming Tokay and Emperor grapes from his vine the 1st of January.

Delegates met at Ellensburg, W. T., on the 3d of January and began the work of securing statehood to the territory.

Large plantings of shad and speckled catfish will be made in the streams of Utah next June by the U. S. fish commissioner.

The first car-load of Oroville oranges was received in Sacramento last week, and two car-loads were being packed at Oroville for shipment east.

N. J. McConnell, chief justice of Montana, has forwarded his resignation to the President, finding the duties of the office too burdensome.

The Teachers' convention which closed at Sacramento recently, recommended kindergarten instruction and the admittance of children four years of age.

The new Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, organized at Los Angeles some weeks ago, is said to have in special view revenge on the Burlington Railroad company.

San Bernardino's grand jury report condemns the county court-house as inadequate and the jail as a disgrace to decency. Slack business management of county officials is also condemned.

The approach of the Southern Pacific railroad toward San Luis Obispo, is giving quite an impetus to travel. The road was completed to Santa Margarita, ten miles distant, and trains runnihg on the 5th of January.

At Bakersfield there is a field of alfalfa from which five cuttings were obtained the first year, and "the ground was so thoroughly impregnated with alkali that the surface is white with the salt."

A flock of nine mountain sheep has recently been seen among the cliffs of Stein mountain, Elko county, Nev. A patriarch of the flock is reported to be as large as a Spanish mule and his horns resemble the gnarled roots of an old cedar.

The lumber cut of Washington Territory the past year was 700,000,000 feet, valued at $9,000,000. Of this amount, Puget sound cut 450,000,000 feet and shipped by ocean 340,000,000 feet, valued at $3,7000,000. The foreign lumber shipments were $1,200,000.

Richard Hall, of Dixon, a well-known citizen, early Tuesday morning of last week, while going home from Sacramento, heard the whistle for his station, rushed while half asleep from the car, and stepped off while the train was in motion. He was seriously injured.

Portland shows great progress. Her wholesale and retail trade in 1888 foots up between $90,000,000 and $1,000,000,000, compared with $75,000,000 in 1887 and $42,000,000 in 1883. The manufactures of the city and vicinity aggregate nearly $14,000,000, and the value of buildings erected $3,500,000.

David Hart, a blacksmith and training with the Salvation army at Portland, took morphine and told the summoned physician that he had had the drug for two years, but had not had the courage to use it before. He said he wanted something given him to make death easy, and when asked why he didn't jump in the Willamette river, he said he did not know how to swim.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

A Brief Mention of Matters of General Interest.—Notes Gattered from Home and Abroad.

Gladstone reached his 79th birthday recently.

A rebellion has broken out in Upper India.

The King of Wurtemberg is in feeble health.

The opera-house of Tyler, Tex., was burned last week.

The Pope last week celecrated the close of his jubilee year.

Minister Phelps will return from England in a few weeks.

Germany does not propose to increase its artillery strength.

The Bulgarian sobranje has granted amnesty to political refugees.

The wife of Major General Schofield died suddenly recently of heart disease.

Collector Hager suggests that the duty on opium be reduced to $5 a pound.

The date for the Gwedore evictions in Ireland was set and carried into effect on January 2d.

Dr. Carver attempted to break 60,000 glass balls in six days at Minneapolis, last week, but failed to accomplish the feat.

Princess Adelbert, of Bavaria, was seized with hysterics in the Berlin Opera house last week. It is believed that she is insane.

The badly mutilated body of a German was found in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, Sunday. Much excitement was created.

It is stated that further papers relating to the Sackville affair are about to be given out for publication by the British government.

An escaped Soudanese has offered to bring in General Gordon's sword, clothes and papers, which are said to be hidden near Berber.

At the close of a sparring exhibition at Brooklyn, N. Y., last week, a panic occurred and a score or more of persons were injured.

A large gathering at Liege, Belgium, recently, adopted resolutions favoring the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

The daughter of Lawrence Barrett, the actor, and Joseph Anderson, a brother of Mary Anderson, the actress, were married in Boston January 3d.

Johnsion Hatfield, the worst of the whole Hatfield gang, in West Virginia, and a ferocious desperado, died last week in Lawrence county, Kentucky.

Slaven, of the American Dredging company, it is stated, assures De Lesseps that he can finisn the second section of the Panama canal in twelve months.

F. W. Smith played Santa Claus at his home at Danville, Illinois, Christmas, and enveloped himself in cotton batting, which caught fire and he was fatally burned.

Robert Bonner's famous stallion Startle, the sire of many celebrated trotters, including Majolica, with a record of 2:15, died in New York last week, aged 21 years.

Governor Marble, of Maine, has appointed James G. Blaine among the other commissloners to attend the Centennial celebration of Washington's inanguration in New York, April 30th.

A Christmas gathering at East Prospect, Penn., was thrown from the second to the first floor of the building which had suddenly collapsed. Numbers were bruised and cut, but none seriously.

The London police believe that they are on the right clew to the author of the Whitechapel murders. They have succeeded in locating him in the vicinity of Drury Lane, by tracing letters written by him.

Ira Payne, the American gun expert, now in Paris, asserts that he has discovered a process for the manufacture of gold from an alloy of silver and copper, and is trying to raise funds to start the proper works.

The Ottawa board of trade has petitioned the Dominion government to grant a subsidy to a fast line of steamers from Quebec to Liverpool. The desire is compete with the New York and Liverpool steamers.

Pierre Beauron who was supposed to be dead and whose sisters had been appointed to administer his estate, turned up at Shohola, Penn., the other day and secured orders revoking the letters of administration.

An explosion of gas caused great damage in Boston, recently. Two men were blown 20 feet in the air and Fort Hill square and adjacent buildings received a terrible wrenching. The explosion tore the street up.

The unofficial list of representatives-elect, recently published, shows that 20 Republicans were elected from the following Southern States: Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 2; Missouri, 4; North Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 4. Of these 13 are now members.

The loss of life so far by the burning of the steamer Hanna, near Plaquemine, La., on the Mississippi river, is placed at 24. Of the injured men in the hospital four or five will die. The flags of the steamers in the harbor of New Orleans have been placed at half-mast.

THE AGRICULTURALIST

Newsy Notes Concerning the Farm and of Especial Interest to the Pacific Coast Husbandman.

Be certain that there is plenty of water where the cows are turned out to pasture. Clean, pure water is indispensable to the milch cow.

Never wait for rain when you have a crop under cultivation. Keep right on cultivating and you will be surprised to find how your crop will withstand the drought.

Many farmers in western New York gave up the wool business as unprofitable long ago, but still keep sheep, and say that keeping the mutton breeds is one of the best paying branches of farming.

Tramping upon the hay in a barn often causes horses to refuse it. To pass from the barn-yard into the barn and walk over the hay leaves odors which are quickly recognized by the animals when such hay is fed to them.

Chopped clover-hay scalded is a cheap and excellent food for hogs, and they will thrive on it while growing, with but little grain. Bulky food is necessary for the distention of the stomach, and there is nothing so nutricious for that purpose as the scalded clover.

The price of onions is lower this year than for some time past. This is due to a large increase of area planted throughout the east, and to an unusually large crop; the insects and diseases that usually attack the onion having been far less prevalent this year than usual.

After winter grain is sown there is yet time to remedy defects of soil and exposure. If there is a knoll in the field it is probably the poorest part of the lot, and one or more loads of manure distributed over it will have a wonderful effect, not alone upon the grain crop, but on the grass seeding.

Good cider vinegar is always salable, and it pays to convert the surplus apples into cider for the purpose of making vinegar. The artificial vinegar cannot be used for choice pickles and other purposes for which good cider vinegar only is adapted, and does not, therefore, largely compete with it.

Don't try to crowd 50 hens into a poultry house suitable for only 25, as the larger the flock the fewer the eggs, proportionately, unless they have perfect accommodations. As a rule small flocks give a larger profit from the same outlay than when numbers are kept that cannot be properly provided for.

Parsnips, salsify and horseradish can remain in the rows where grown, as freezing does not injure them. If they are covered with litter, however, it will prevent sudden thawing around them in the spring. It is too much warmth that does injury in winter to such crops, rather than cold. A few warm days in winter may be more detrimental than beneficial.

The first signs of disease in a flock should prompt the herdsmen to at once remove all animals not affected to a new, clean location. It is better to kill an animal that is suspected of having a contagious disease than to attempt a cure. Delay is dangerous. Precaution in the beginning is better than any work that can be done in attempting to effect a cure after the disease secures a hold.

Most farmers who give no particular attention to horses usually drive with a loose rein. This is well enough with the "old family horse," in whom you have perfect confidence. It is never safe, however, with a young and spirited horse. Never drive such an animal with so loose a rein that you cannot instantly command the situation, whatever happens.

Pork made from a considerable portion of apple diet is peculiarly sweet in flavor. Hogs will fatten more rapidly on sweet apples than sour, if apples are principally depended upon; but if grain is fed with apples the sour will do even better than the sweet, as the acid will assist in the digestion of the grain. It would be better to feed corn for a few weeks before killing, to harden the pork.

In California turkeys are raised in flocks numbering several thousand. They are placed in charge of a herder, who drives them as he would a flock of sheep. They range over miles of territory in a day, and live almost entirely by foraging. When the grain is cut and harvested the turkeys are turned into the immense wheat and barley fields and the birds do the gleaning and become fat and ready for market at very little cost.

One article of food cannot supply all the necessary sustenance, because it may lack some of the essential elements and is sure to have some in insufficient quantity. A normal appetite, that sure guide to the wants of nature, craves a variety of foods. It is not necessary to make the ration costly; a little thought will provide a variety in the ration and without greater cost. As to regularity in feeding, it has been amply demonstrated that animals do not thrive so well when fed irregularly as when they get their food at certain seasons.

A practical dairyman gives the following reasons why he was more successful with his cows than his neighbors were: "I'll tell you," said he, "it all depends where a man looks when he feeds his cows. My neighbors all look at the feed; consequently, they easily learn to scramp the cow all they dare to. When I feed I look at the cow just as I would any machine if I was feeding it. You want to watch the machine and not the feed. It is a mighty easy thing for a farmer to get stingy feeding a cow and beat himself out of dollars in trying to save cents."

Among the many purposes to which old wagon tires may be applied is the gate hinge. An old tire, too much worn for further service in its original capacity, is cut in two at the middle, and the end of each piece is turned with an eye or socket to form half of a hinge. Then four inches from the socket the bar is bent to an angle. The other ends of the two pieces are then welded together in the form of a V, the width of the open end being governed by that of the gate. The lower hinge is made in the usual manner, with an upright pin at one end, and a thread and nut at the other. The upper one may be made in the form of a band, which is driven over the gate-post and fastened by nails driven through holes punched for the purpose in the band.

When the corn is shelled the cobs are worth caring for for various useful purposes. They make the best fuel for the smoke-house, giving the hams and bacon a delicate and agreeable flavor, free from the pungency of oak and other wood, which contains much acid. When steeped in kerosene oil they make good kindling for fires, and they are equally good for this purpose when saturated with a solution of one pound of saltpeter in two gallons of water and dried. They then burn fiercely, giving out quick heat sufficient to kindle a coal fire. But they are also good for feeding, as they contain as much nutriment as straw, and where straw is scarce the whole years may be ground together with advantage. The husks are still more nutricious, and may be ground up with the ears in mills made for that purpose.

In storing celery for winter small quantities for family use can be stored in boxes by first boring inch holes four inches from the bottom at each end and side of the box. Turn the box on end and pack the celery in layers the narrow way of the box. To each layer of celery in position sprinkle over the roots only enough earth to mulch them well. Continue until the box is full. When you set the box down shake or jar the box to settle the dirt among the roots of the plants. Then take a watering pot with nozzle and pour water through the augur holes in the ends until all of the soil is thoroughly saturated, and 'tis done. The box can be set in any convenient niche of the cellar, and only needs occasional watering (always through the auger holes) to have a supply of crisp, tender celery at short notice, without the trouble of grubbing in the frozen ground and exposing both yourself and the whole lot of celery in the trench.

The increasing use of windmills for pumping water, etc., suggests that they could be made the foundation of a fire department on the farm, that would prove efficient in many cases. Three-fourths of the farm conflagrations are discovered so early that the prompt application of 20 gallons of water, would put out the fire. But it is impossible to get water soon enough when it must be carried to the garret or loft in buckets. With a 14-foot windmill and a strong double-acting force-pump, a continuous stream may be forced a thousand feet and to a hight of a hundred feet. But as the windmill and well are usually near the house and barn, it would rarely be necessary to have the water forced farther than two hunnred feet or raised higher than fifty feet. The pipes are, of course, brought near to if not into, the barn and house. And with a few feet of hose attached to the hydrant in the yard or building, a supply of water sufficient at the critical moment, would be at command. The hose could be taken through windows or doors. If it is feard that at such a time there might not be enough breeze to operate the windmill, we have only to remember, how often an account of a conflagration also says "a stiff breeze" or a strong gale was blowing at the time. When there is not enough air stirring to operate the windmill, a fire may be readily subdued by buckets of water.

When large quantities of roots are to be stored and there is not cellar room for this purpose, it is far better to construct pits than to fill the cellar of one's dwelling house with a general assortment of roots and vegetables to vitiate the air of the entire house. If it is properly constructed, roots will keep better in a pit than in an ordinary cellar. The pits are dug three or four feet deep, six feet wide and as long as needed. The roots are stacked in these, beginning at the end of the pit, and following two feet of its length; a space of six inches is left, and another section of two feet is built up, and so on, in each case piling the roots up to the ground level; the spaces are then filled in with earth, and the pit will present a series of sections of two feet of roots and six inches of earth. The roots are covered lightly at first, but when cold weather comes, put on about two feet of soil, rounded and smoothed to carry off water.

Within the last three months nearly a hundred orphan boys under 12 years of age have been brought to Findlay and Fostoria, Ohio, to work in the glass factories. They come mostly from St. John's asylum, Brooklyn, and are under contract for a year at nominal wages. This importation of child labor will be stopped.

Mrs. Ira P. Stockwell, of Sydney, W. T., was accidentally killed last week by her 14-year-old son, who was inserting a badly fitting cartridge in his gun.

PORTLAND MARKET REPORT

GROCERIES—Sugars have fallen ⅛c since our last report. We quote C 5⅞c, extra C 6c, dry granulated 7⅛c, cube, crushed and powdered 7¼c. Coffees firm, Java 25c, Costa Rica 17@20c, Salvador 18@19c, Arbuckle's roasted 23¾c. In canned table fruit, assorted, 2½s $2 25 per doz: pie fruit, assorted, 2½s $1.25@1.30, 3s $3.75.

PROVISIONS—Oregon hams are quoted at 14c, breakfast bacon 14c, shoulders 10½c, Eastern meat is quoted as follows: Hams 13@16c, breakfast bacon 13c, sides 11½c.

FRUITS—Green fruit receipts 1253 bxs. Hard fruit is scarce, and the supply of apples not equal to the demand. Apples 50@75 per bx, Mexican oranges $4, lemons $6@6.50 per bx, bananas $3.50@4.50, quinces 40@60c.

VEGETABLES—Market well supplied. Cabbage ¾@1c per lb, carrots and turnips 75c per sack, red pepper 3c per lb, potatoes 35@40c per sack, sweet 1¾@2c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Receipts 495 pkges. Sun-dried apples 4@5c per lb, factory sliced 8c, factory plums 7@9c, Oregon prunes 7@9c, pears 9@10c, peaches 8@10c, raisins $2.25 per box, California figs 8c, Smyrna 18c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter receipts for the week 1[illegible] pkges. Fancy creamery 35c per lb, choice dairy 35c, medium 27@30c common 20c, eastern 24c.

EGGS—Receipts 179 cases. Oregon 27½c, eastern 25c.

POULTRY—Chickens $4@4.50, for large young and $4@4 75 for old, turkeys 12½@14c per lb, ducks $5@7 per dozen, geese $9@10.

WOOL—Receipts for week 200,800 lbs. Valley 18@20c Eastern Oregon 8@14c.

HOPS—Receipts for week 1276 lbs. Choice 12½@14c.

GRAIN—Receipts for week 94,266 ctls. Valley $1.35@1.40, Eastern Oregon $1.30@1.40. Oats 34@35c.

FLOUR—Receipts for week 6790 bbls. Standard $4,75, other brands $4.50.

FEED—Barley $23 per ton, mill do $18@18.50, shorts $16.50, bran $15.50, baled hay $13@15, loose $12@15.

FRESH MEATS—Beef, live, 3½@3¾c. dressed 7c, mutton, live, 3¼@3½c, dressed 7c, lambs $2.50 each, hogs, live, 5½@6c, dressed 7@7½, veal 6@8c.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Effect of Heat and Cold on the Great Stone Shaft.

Great care is taken to note the movements of the Washington Monument, for it does move. The Law of contraction and expansion of material by heat and cold operates here as well as elsewhere. When the sun shines full on the eastern face in the morning the stones of that side expand and throw the shaft slightly to the west. Then the sun goes around to the south and the apex of the monument makes a corresponding swing to the north. As the orb creeps about the sky to its final setting in the evening the glittering point on top of the monument makes a contra-movement around half a circle, gradually setting back to its normal position after the rays of the sun have lost their power. This movement has never been calculated, but is undoubtedly very slight. The wind, too, has an effect upon the structure. From the center of gravity of the shaft, located 174 feet and 10 inches from the floor, is a cross beam from which is suspended a fine steel wire, protected by a galvanized iron tube about four inches in diameter. This hangs to the floor at the northwest corner of the elevator well. At the bottom is a plumb bob weighing twenty-five pounds, suspended by means of the wire, and hanging in water. An iron cylinder protects the instrument from injury, and a little iron house about four feet high keeps off the draught. Through the cylinder is a telescopic eyepiece, in one end of which are two vertical wires about one-quarter of an inch apart. When a candle is held at an opening in the side of the box and the eye is applied to the outside end of the tube, the plumb line can be seen—a fine line between the vertical marks. Any movement in the shaft is recorded by a corresponding movement in the line. When the structure is at rest, and in its normal position, the line hangs still, midway between the others, but when the shaft is disturbed by the action of the wind it sways back and forth like the pendulum of a clock, always coming to rest in the center. This is observed every day, and if the custodian should ever notice the line hanging still at any point outside of the two cross lines he will then know that the monument has been permanently moved from its level position. Until then, however, no one need be alarmed by the oscillations of the shaft from the action of the wind or the influence of the sun.—*Washington Star.*

—Says an English periodical: "No one can say for certain that the Prince of Wales will survive his illustrious mother, whose health is fairly good for her age. The prospect of the heir-apparent's family have been lately under considerable discussion, and some papers have taken his royal highness to task for not applying earlier for further grants in aid of his children; but we are assured that Albert Edward has not applied to the Government for any grant for his eldest son, nor does he intend to do so at present."

—The Lewiston *Journal* recently propounded the following question: 1. Of what nature will be the next economic invention? 2. What great economic invention is most needed and called for by the world? 3. Does any thing remain to be invented by man, which shall be as revolutionary in its effects as the application of steam power? These were the answers received by General A. W. Greely: 1. The storage, without appreciable loss of electricity produced by natural forces, such as waterfalls, tides, etc. 2. A cotton pikcer. 3. No.

THE HOT SIROCCO.

Where It Originates and How It Travels Northward to Europe.

Most of the hot winds of the Old World are modified forms of the simoon. The sirocco originates in the Sahara and travels northward to the Mediterranean and Southern Europe, but it is not so deadly as its prototype. It brings with it great quantities of the desert sand, and the air becomes so dense at times that the sun is obscured as if by a London fog. While it remains on the African mainland it is characterized by a very marked dryness, as there are no extensive water surfaces to supply it with moisture. As soon, however, as it is launched over the Mediterranean it begins to take up copious draughts, so that when it reaches Malta, Sicily and the southern shores of Europe as a wind from between southeast and southwest, it has undergone a change from a hot dry wind to a hot damp wind. The result of this alteration is that it becomes most enervating to the human constitution. Indeed, while it prevails, from one to several days at a time, life is scarcely worth living, so depressing and burdensome is the wind. It is the *plumbeus Auster* of Horace. Human energy is quite dissipated under its fatiguing influence, and with a temperature ranging between 95 degrees and 110 degrees the streets of the towns affected by it are deserted. According to the Italians a stupid book is put down as "era scritto in tempo del scirocco." To the Sicilians the oppressive wind is a perfect plague, for, although naturally indolent, they can not stand the further loss of energy induced by it. During its prevalence iron rusts, clothes spoil with mildew, meat turns putrid, grapes and green leaves wither, wine will not fine and paint will not dry. Sicily experiences the sirocco about a dozen times a year, but it is not so frequently met with in other parts of Europe. There is no mistaking the origin of the wind, as the reddish sand is still present when it arrives on the northern shores of the Mediterranean and causes a misty atmosphere. In Turkey the sirocco is known as the Samiel, or Sumyel, a name identical in meaning with simoon. It is supposed to have some connection with cattle disease in the south of Russia. On the Spanish Mediterranean coast the wind draws more to the east and is known locally as the solano, a damp wind, sometimes accompanied by rain, causing feverishness, dizziness and restlessness, and people are so "done up" under its debilitating influence that we must "ask no favors during the solano." According to the Spaniards only a pig and an Englishman are insensible to the wretched breeze.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

HARD ON BACHELORS.

How the Earlier Races Looked Upon Unmarried Men.

Although hardened bachelors are treated with more respect than they deserve in these degenerate days, they were not in favor with the earlier races of men. In the time of Moses, with only rare exceptions, marriage was obligatory among the Jews. Lycurgus treated bachelors with infamy. They were excluded from civil and military positions and even from spectacles and public games. On certain solemn occasions they were exposed to the jeers of the populace and paraded naked around the public places. The lashing of bachelors was an annual ceremony, publicly performed in the Temple of Juno by the women of Sparta. In other republics of Greece there was established penal laws against celibacy. Demosthenes in pleading against Lescharia says that certain emblems were placed upon the tombs of bachelors, which were not honorary to the deceased. It was the custom for young men to rise and surrender their seats to their elders. But no one found fault with the young man who refused this courtesy to Ducyllidas, saying: "No child of yours will ever make room for me." Plato exclaims against celibacy, and imposes a penalty upon it in the sixth book of laws for his imaginary "Republic." He wished no deference to be paid to the unmarried. Dionysius of Halicarnassus mentions an ancient law by which persons of mature age were obliged to marry. At Rome a penalty called the aes uxorium was imposed, and after the siege of Veii, Camillus forced the single men to marry the widows of those who had fallen in defense of their country. In B. C. 18 Augustus enacted a law (it does not appear, however, to have come into operation until B. C. 13), which was known originally as the Lex Julia de Maritan dis Ordinibu and afterwards as the Lex Julia et Papia Poppœa. By this law various penalties were imposed upon those who lived in a state of celibacy after a certain age. An unmarried person could not take a legacy, unless he altered his condition within one hundred days after the death of the testator.—*Notes and Queries.*

—A learned bootblack thus explains the scientific reason for a "shine": Diamonds are nothing but crystalized carbon. Blacking, which is bone black, is little more when moistened than carbon paste, and the friction of a hair brush being one of the most efficient methods of generating electricity has the effect of crystalizing the carbon of the blacking. As soon as this is done the boot is covered with millions of infinitely small diamonds, and of course begins to shine as a mass of diamonds would.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—She—"Good gracious! How dark it is. I can hardly find my mouth." He—"Allow me, Miss, to assist you in searching for it."