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NEWS SUMMARY.

THE SOUTH.

A. U. Dockery, of North Carolina, has been appointed United States consul at Leeds.

North Carolina has just sentenced a man to four years imprisonment for a crime committed in 1854.

D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, has been elected president of the industrial university, located at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

An eagle killed near Swainsborough, Ga., measured from tip to tip of the wings seven feet eight inches.

Last year's peanut crop in Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina is valued at \$1,165,555. These states produced 17,170,000 bushels.

In all probability the pension agency for the district of West Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee will not be removed from Knoxville.

A mud dog bit two hundred and two dog who were not mad at Sardis, Kentucky, the other day, and the citizens don't feel much like being out nights.

The business men of Nashville have organized a Merchants' Exchange, and elected John C. McGuire president. The board of directors are: H. C. Hensley, Geo. M. Jackson, John N. Sperry, Frank Montjoy, J. H. Wilkes, and J. W. McGavock.

Rafel Pelton, a negro, was hanged at Marion, Arkansas, on June 15, for the murder of a white man named Lester, about a year ago. He made a speech from the gallows, in a bold, haughty and defiant manner, in the midst of which the sheriff cut the rope, fearing a rescue by the excited negroes present, and Pelton's soul was jerked to Jesus. Owing to the rope being too long, the feet of the culprit touched the ground, but his body was lifted by the deputies and the rope shortened. After hanging fifteen minutes life was pronounced extinct.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, has left with an exploring party for the Big Horn country.

Selim Kinker, formerly editor of *Flake's Bulletin*, and at the time of his death city treasurer of Galveston, Texas, committed suicide in that city recently by shooting himself through the head. No cause stated.

A rather severe wind storm visited Memphis and vicinity on June 17. Trees were blown down, houses unroofed, and several steamers on the river were driven from their moorings, sustaining severe damage.

Another report of a meat shower comes from Franklin, Tenn. A scientist says, I have placed the substance under a fair microscope and find it an organism, a loricated infusoria. From the average seen in one drop the number must have been immense indeed. The inclosing jelly is perfectly transparent, except a little coal dust and paint from the roof. Each animalcule is included in a case or shell of silica and all are alike, of the same family. One drop contains about fifty or sixty, and they are about one-fourth of an inch long. Where they came from I cannot say; possibly from the decaying heaps of kelp in the Gulf of Mexico, or as the winds have been from the north for some time, they may have come from the lakes.

The state debt of South Carolina is given as follows by the *Christian News and Courier*: "When the entire fundable debt of the state shall have been converted into consolidated bonds and stocks, the state debt will amount to \$5,976,917. This result is obtained by the redemption by the republicans in 1873 of the \$5,000,000 of spurious conversion bonds, and by the selling of the remainder of the debt to 50 cents on the dollar. The actual bonded debt of the state Dec. 31, 1867, principal and interest, was \$5,522,576. To this must be added the bonds issued to redeem the bills receivable issued under Gov. Orr's administration, making the ante-reconstruction debt \$5,967,576, or \$30,652 more than the debt under the consolidation act."

THE EAST.

Senator Conklin, of New York, sailed for Europe on June 17, to be absent during the summer.

The class of Eighty, of Princeton college, numbering nearly one hundred young men, have been suspended and required to leave town. Cause: bolding the faculty.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Shields Guards, which took place in Auburn, New York recently, attracted a large concourse of people. Gov. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, was present, and among the prominent speakers.

It is now stated positively that arrangements are complete for the release of Wm. M. Tweed from custody, at New York. The conditions of the release are a full and complete exposure of the doings of the ring, which are said to be in the hands of the prosecuting attorney.

THE WEST.

News from Portland, Oregon, conveys the startling intelligence of an uprising of the Indians, and that they were murdering the whites at Mount Idaho, situated sixty miles from Lewiston.

Columbus, Ohio, has been selected as a reference point for the finding of the longitude for other places south and west, and a corps of officers from the coast survey department will be stationed in the city.

A dispatch from Walla Walla says the stage from Lewiston brought news that the soldiers from Lapwai and the Indians had fought fourteen miles from Cotoxwood creek. Young Joseph and his squad were killed during the fight. Six soldiers were killed.

Sitting Bull has settled down in Canada, where he is astonishing the natives by exhibiting trophies of the Custer massacre and telling of the valor of Mr. Lo! in his numerous conflicts with the troops, and the Canucks "take it all in."

The following dispatch has been received by the commissioner of Indian affairs from the Nez Perce agency, Idaho: The non-treaty Indians commenced hostilities on June 14, and twenty-nine settlers are reported murdered and four Indians killed. The hostilities are about one hundred strong. They are reported to have gone to the Salmon river country, and are working for the Weyerhaeuser in southern Idaho. Troops are in pursuit, about twelve hours behind. The reservation Indians are true to the government.

A telegram from Fort Clark to the *Galveston News* says that a detachment of Mexican government troops recently crossed the Rio Grande, to this side in order to avoid a conflict with a larger body of revolutionary troops, who were fast closing in on them. On the same night a revolutionary body crossed the river and attacked the government soldiers, killing several and wounding many, and then returned to the Mexican side. The United States military authorities made captures of the Mexican troops for a violation of the neutrality law in crossing to the American side with arms, and having a battle thereon. There were forty men in number, including one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels, and five captains.

WASHINGTON.

James Russell Lowell has accepted the Spanish mission and will soon sail for his post.

The treasury department has issued a circular saying: "You will exact from steamboat inspectors strict fidelity to the true intent and meaning of the 78th rule and the statute on which it is founded. The duty is enjoined upon inspectors of frequent visits to excursion steamers, in order to have personal knowledge that the equipments are kept up to the original requirements, and that the hull and boilers are entirely safe."

The register of the treasury recently applied to the treasurer to subscribe in his individual behalf for a \$1,000 bond of the new four per cent, but was refused, under the law, which provides that no person appointed to the office of secretary, first comptroller, first auditor of the treasury, or register, should be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of the United States. The statute makes it a misdemeanor for any clerk to carry on any trade or business in funds of the United States. The act in question is an old statute of 1789, in the original organization of the treasury department, and has heretofore either been disregarded or construed into prohibition of business in state or United States' bonds.

FOREIGN.

The tunnel between France and England is reported perfectly practicable, as there is a continuous bed of chalk between the two shores.

Reports from Erzeroum say that the Russians continue to make determined attacks on Kars. Continued fighting at that place for three days resulted in the repulse of the Muscovite troops with great slaughter. The Sukunokah rising in Caucasus, which had been languishing, has suddenly immensely revived.

A dis-troms fire occurred at St. Johns, New Brunswick, on June 21. The telegraph office, all the public buildings, three principal hotels and all the newspaper offices, together with Trinity church, the courthouse and about three-fourths of the city, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over \$5 million dollars, and it is stated that thousands of homeless people are on the streets.

THE FOREIGN WAR.

The Turks have organized and sent to the front a fresh corps of cavalry 20,000 strong.

Baron Krout, a Russian nobleman, arrested as a Turkish spy some days ago at Ploesti, has not been shot.

Portugal has proclaimed her neutrality in the Russo-Russian war, but Germany refuses to do so.

The Russians are making active preparations to cross the Danube at Braila, and that event may be looked for at any early day.

The London Times states that the contingent furnished by the khedive consists of forty-five hundred infantry, one thousand cavalry and five hundred artillerymen, with the necessary cannon. The cavalry and artillery are unprovided with horses. The khedive also sends one hundred thousand cartridges. A Vienna letter to the Times says: Great uneasiness is felt here relative to the attitude of Serbia. Everybody is prepared for occupation, if necessary. The participation of Serbia in the war, which is short time ago appeared possible to the Vienna cabinet, is now thought probable. Advice report to rattle ravages by the Russians upon the Circassian population of Siberia. Towns are sacked, women ravished, and men banished. A reign of terror prevails. The Russians burned the military hospital in Ardahan. Eight hundred inmates perished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is asserted that Judge Hilton, who succeeded to the management of A. T. Stewart's vast wealth, has closed the doors of the Grand Union hotel, the finest at Sara-toga, against the Jews. Much righteous indignation is expressed at this action.

Among the recent deaths of prominent personages are the following: Hon. John Pettit, of Lafayette, Ind., aged nearly seventy years. He has been United States senator, a representative in congress and in the legislature, mayor of Lafayette, judge of circuit court, and supreme judge of Indiana, besides filling numerous subordinate positions. He was United States district judge of Kansas at the time of the border ruffian trouble in 1854, and has out a conspicuous figure in public affairs. Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the historian, at Fair Haven, New Jersey, aged seventy-one. Ex-United States senator D. D. Pratt, of Indiana, of heart disease. He was sitting in his chair dictating to his daughter, Mrs. S. E. Huntington, apparently feeling as usual, when he gave a gasp, and before his daughter could reach him he was dead. He was sixty-four years of age.

THE THREE HORSEMEN.

Three horsemen entered the inn before,
They were called the three horsemen,
And loudly called for the welcome cheer
That was wont to greet the traveler here.

"Good woman," they cried, as the hostess came,
"Bring us, say, your best wine and beer."
"Good woman, how's your wine and beer?"
"And how's your little daughter dear?"

"My house is ever supplied with cheer,
But my daughter hath upon her bed,
Each wrapped in thoughts he could never tell,
And nightly, one by one they creep
To the darkness where the maiden sleep.

The golden hair was rippling low
Over a forehead pure as snow,
And the little hands so closely pressed,
Clasping a cross to the priestess breast.

"I loved thee ere the death-chill lay
On thee, sweet child," and one turned away;
"I would have loved thee," the second said,
"Hath thou learned to love me, and live to wed?"

"I loved thee always, I love thee now,"
The third one cried, as the third man
"To the heavens to come, our soul shall wed,
I have loved thee living, I have loved thee dead."

Then silently out from the oaken door,
The three horsemen went to return no more,
—From the *Greenian*.

A CONFEDERATE SCOUT'S ADVENTURE.

Surprised by the Yanks While Asleep, He Makes a Desperate and Bloody Fight—A Strange Hiding-Place and a Wonderful Escape.

When the federal army occupied Culpeper-courthouse and the confederate army lay in Orange county, Va., Gen. Lee desired certain information which it seemed could be best obtained by an individual scout, and Stringfellow was selected for the service. It was necessary that he should penetrate the enemy's camp, remaining concealed as long as possible, and return when he had collected the desired information. His operations were to be conducted mostly at night.

He wished to be accompanied by two men, one of whom, Farrish by name, had his home in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's camp, and being intimately acquainted with all the country, could accurately guide him from place to place in the night as well as by daylight. The expedition was undertaken on foot, as the distance was not great and concealment was of prime importance. The men were clad in their own uniform as scouts, not spies. The uniform was a difficult one for the operation of a scout.

From the long and frequent occupation by both the contending armies the land had been almost entirely denuded of its timber and only here and there a few thin clusters of trees remained standing. One day had passed since they had entered the enemy's lines, and with nightfall they commenced their wanderings among the hostile camps, mainly with the purpose of locating the different corps, and of ascertaining which of their troops had been detached from the army of the Potomac. The night had been nearly consumed in this way, when reaching one of the clusters of trees, which I have spoken of, they hid themselves down to catch a few moments' rest. A single blanket covered the three men.

Treachery, fatal sleep! Their fatigue was greater and the night was further past than they had supposed and the sun was shining bright in their eyes, when a party of six federal soldiers, with their muskets in their hands, pulled away the blankets which covered them with humorous "Good morning, Johnny Reel! wake up!" Stringfellow, lying upon his back, was the first to arouse and to comprehend the situation. Knowing that an attempt to seize his arms would draw upon himself instant death, he feigned to be only half awakened, and, much to the amusement of his hands upon and shouted all the rebel torments, turned upon his side, and, uttering a groan, as if being awakened, telling them to go away and let him alone. But by turning upon his side he gave to himself an opportunity of placing his hand, unobserved upon the handle of his pistol, and in another second he sprang upon his feet and opened fire. His companions joined in the attack, and for a few moments the firing was rapid and fatal. The federal soldiers stood their ground, but at such close quarters the rebel shot, and at such a distance, some close at hand. Concealment was impossible, and he must run for his life; but run in what direction he might, enemies would be sure to intercept his course, for the adjacent camp had been aroused by the firing, and the rebels were returning to their quarters. At a distance of a few hundred yards a little branch made its way through the open fields toward the river. Its banks were fringed with bushes, and while it offered only an utter forlorn hope, Stringfellow turned towards and ran. He was seen by those who had already started for his capture; he saw the brush on the bank, and he entered the brush on the bank of the stream. And now vindictive shouts announce that the enemy felt secure of their prey. But not so! Entering the bed of the stream a kind providence guided him to a spot where the waters had hollowed out for him a hiding place beneath the roots of an old stump. Underneath this bank and behind these roots he forced his body, having hastily collected what driftwood was within reach still further to conceal his person; and there he lay half covered by the water and the mud, and awaited the result.

From every direction men were hurrying to the spot with the perfect assurance that the daring enemy would soon be within their power. For long hours did scores of searchers continue to examine every foot of the brush that lined the stream. Many times did hos-

tile feet pass directly over Stringfellow's body, and once a man more inquisitive than others stopped, while walking in the bed of the stream, to examine the very spot where he lay. But the driftwood which he had so skillfully arranged for his concealment deceived the man, and he passed on without making the discovery. Toward afternoon the search was abandoned. But not until the noise of the camps was hushed in slumber did Stringfellow dare to leave his retreat. Then, following for some time the course of the little stream, he passed in rapidity between the pickets, and, thankful to God for his delivery, found him self once more among his friends.—*Gen. McClellan in the Philadelphia Times.*

HOW REBELS FARE IN CHINA.

End of the Manu Insurance—Manu and Torine—Dead Bodies Examined.

Gen. Kin Shun arrived before Manas on the 21 of September, 1876, and five days later opened an artillery fire on the northeast angle of the wall. I will not recapitulate the details of the siege; suffice it that breach after breach was made, and assault after assault was repelled, during the period of two months for which it lasted. At length, during the first days of November, sorties were attempted by the garrison, and some prisoners who were taken stated that the provisions of the garrison being exhausted, their leader had sent them out to see how matters stood, with a view to seizing any opportunity of getting away.

After examinations the prisoners were beheld. At length, at midnight on the 21 of November, the Mohammedan general Hai-yen himself came out and begged to be permitted to surrender. I quote the language of the memorial itself as it followed:

"Kin Shun heretofore commanded him to deliver up the horses and arms of the garrison, and to hand over in bonds, the leaders of the rebels, after which he was to draw up a list of the names of the rebels, and to answer to their names, and to be severely dealt with according to circumstances. Hai-yen agreed to do this. At daylight on the 6th of November a body of 2,000 or 3,000 of the garrison sallied out from the west gate, the centre of the column consisting of aged persons, women and children, who were guarded on all sides by determined fighting men, who, in their hands, and Kin Shun, knowing them to be treacherously disposed, caused his troops to stand to their arms. The Hunan troops on the north of the city were drawn up in battle array, as were also the divisions on the south front, while a separate cavalry division was posted at the commanding points, in order to prevent escape. Su-Hio-kung was at the same time ordered to go forward and call upon the rebels to throw down their arms, whereupon their lives should still be spared; but the ostyled general of the rebels, Ho Luh, by name, suddenly fired off a pistol and set his troops on to make a rush at the trenches. So Hio-kung instantly ordered his men to charge, and Ho Luh was taken and beheaded in front of the line of battle. The rebel leaders and the desperate fighting men at their back, abandoned their ranks, and children, made a bold rush forward, but they were enveloped by the various divisions of the Hunan troops and the fire under Kin Shun's own command, and the greater number of them were put to the sword. One of the ostyled generals of the rebels, seeing that all hope was lost, shot himself with a pistol, and every man of the scattered host was captured and beheaded by one or other of the cavalry divisions.

"The infantry meanwhile had laid hands upon and executed all the rebel women within the city, sparing the women and children and aged persons, who were exempted from this act of retribution. Hai-yen and other leaders were captured alive, and after being examined before Kin Shun and his colleagues, were put to death with the extreme of torture. The corpses of Han Hing-mung, Hei-tsun, and other leaders, together with the remains of the rebels, were thrown into the Pure (Religion) Trench, and were searched out and examined and cut to pieces, as a public example. Thus, on the 6th of November, the south city of Manas was recaptured, the leaders of the insurgents destroyed, and their followers exterminated.—*London Times.*

A Remarkable Food-Preservative.

A practical physician—Dr. J. W. Daventry, of Dallas, Texas—has obtained a patent which promises to be of great usefulness. It is simply a fluid for keeping all kinds of fruits, vegetables and meats, fresh and sweet. The aim of the chemist has been to discover the ingredients of a pickle which would arrest the process of decomposition and extinguish the germ of decay of all animal and vegetable substances, without impairing their flavor or imparting to them any injurious effect. It is simply a pickle of the most inexpensive sort, costing less than brine or vinegar, in which any meat or vegetable may be kept in open vessels, submerged for months, and, when taken out, will be found as pure and fresh as when the vegetables came from the garden or the meat from the butcher's stall. This pickle may be furnished and prepared at a cost of four cents per barrel. The pickle is so nearly tasteless and palatable as to demonstrate its innocuousness, and yet, from the specimen we saw yesterday, green corn which had been immersed in it for twelve months, when boiled, could not be distinguished from the corn which had been gathered that morning. Mutton and pork-chops, and even fat pork, butter, placed in this pickle weeks ago, when subjected to heat, had preserved all their original freshness and flavor.—*New Orleans True.*

Miss HENDERSON, the daughter of ex-Gov. Henderson, of Houston, who, with her father, was lost for two days in the woods of Harris county, has died from the fatigue and suffering of the wanderings. During the fearful two days and nights of wandering she was without food, and the buggy in which she and her paralytic father were riding was overturned. She was compelled to abandon her father until she could obtain aid. He was discovered by a party of negroes who went in search of him.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Growth of the Two Nations. Some Interesting Statistics.

Forty years ago, says the *Chicago Tribune*, during the administration of Gen. Jackson, De Toqueville, the closest and most philosophical observer that ever visited this country, struck with the equality of condition that characterized our society, and government, wrote his famous work on "Democracy in America," in which occurs the following and remarkable parallel between the United States and Russia—a parallel that is of peculiar interest at the present time:

There are at the present time two great nations in the world, which started from different points, but seem to tend toward the same end. I allude to the Russians and the Americans. Both of them have grown up unnoticed, and whilst the attention of mankind was directed elsewhere, they have suddenly placed themselves in the front rank among the nations, and the world learned their existence and their greatness at almost the same time.

All other nations seem to have reached their natural limits, and they have only to maintain their power; but these are still in the act of growth. All the others have stopped, or continue to advance with extreme difficulty; these alone are proceeding with ease and celerity along a path to which no limit can be perceived. The Americans struggle against the obstacles which nature opposes to him; the adversaries of the Russians are men. Their former combats in the wilderness, and the latter, the latter civilization with all its arms. The conquests of the Americans are, therefore, gained by the plowshare; those of the Russians by the sword. The Anglo-American relies upon personal interest to accomplish his end, and gives free scope to the unguided strength and common sense of the people; the Russian centers all the authority of society in a single arm. The principle instrument of the former is freedom; of the latter, servitude. Their starting point is different and their courses are not the same, yet each of them seems marked out by the will of Heaven to sway the destinies of half the globe.

It will be profitable at the present time to analyze De Toqueville's generalizations, and follow the parallel in its details; and first, with regard to growth. Under the Empire, in 1870, Russia was comprised 37,200 geographical square miles. Russia now comprises one-seventh of the area of the earth, or 8,450,000 square miles, divided as follows: Russia in Europe, 2,361,657; Russia in Asia, 6,170,882. Since De Toqueville wrote his work, Russia has added to her territory between two and three million square miles. The area of the United States, including Alaska, is reported by the census of 1870 at 3,608,444 square miles. When De Toqueville wrote his book, it was about 2,900,000 square miles. The population of Russia in 1873 was about 120,000,000. When De Toqueville wrote it was 85,000,000; now it is 135,000,000—European Russia having 78,000,000, and Asiatic Russia about 5,000,000. In 1790 the population of the United States was 3,925,323. When De Toqueville wrote his book, it was 14,000,000; now it is 45,000,000. These figures eloquently proclaim the growth of these two nations, and there is yet no limit to it, either in the extent of area to be traversed, or by the opposition of other powers. The United States will continue to spread north and south. Russia will spread to the east until she reaches the wall of the Himalayas—her natural boundary.

Since the day when De Toqueville wrote, both countries have developed a colossal scheme of railroads. We have spanned the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and have covered the states with a network of roads. Russia has connected the Baltic and Black seas. She has transported an army from the heart of the country to the Caucasus by the Volga to the sea by the Caspian, Austria and Germany. In the days of the Crimean war she had none of these roads, and by their absence alone were the allies able to defeat her. Since De Toqueville's days, both countries have covered their rivers with steamers, their harbors with ships, their valleys with canals, their inland routes with telegraphs. They have vastly increased their manufactures, developed their agriculture, and improved their civilization. Under the name of freedom, a great nation has developed in one land; under the name of despotism, a great nation has peacefully developed in the other. Russia emancipated 20,000,000 serfs without a war, we emancipated nearly 5,000,000 with a war. We have had our reconstruction troubles and settled them. Russia has had hers, and is settling them. Surely, working out a destiny, under a form of government, beginning in her communes. She has adopted our jury system and our system of judicature. She has commenced to take our free-school system in part; we have almost universally adopted it. They have covered their vast steppe with civilization beyond the Ural mountains; we have covered our vast prairies, and plains beyond the Rocky mountains.

Such facts as these strengthen the parallel that De Toqueville drew when this country was comparatively in its infancy, and place Russia and the United States in the position of the two leading nations in the world, with their possibilities only beginning to be developed, with no perceptible limits to their career. The next two powers are Germany and Great Britain, but their boundaries are already marked out. France has reached its natural limits, Italy its old boundaries. Austria is in more danger of falling to pieces than of increasing, and Spain is stagnant and decaying. The destinies of the globe are, as De Toqueville says, yet to be settled by Russia and the United States.

The Side-Saddle.

There are few traps for the female sex any more deadly than the side-saddle, and no one of any sense grieves at the decay of the noble art of horse-riding, as long as that art cannot be practiced except at the imminent risk of the ladies being so. English people are devoted horsemen, and the ladies, as well as the men, take the highest pleasure galloping after the hounds. But recently an English lady, who enjoys what is considered an enviable life for skill and daring in riding close to the hounds—and who is also pattern wife and mother—has announced that she will risk her life no more riding on a side-saddle, but in the next season will ride masculine fashion. Her announcement has set the whole fashionable world talking, since she is a woman of spirit, and it is believed she will do as she says. If she does she will have followers without doubt, and may be that this will inaugurate the long-expected dress revolution.

SMALL FAVORS.

Death cannot be an evil, for it is universal. Example has more influence than authority. Love those who advise, but not those who praise you. One ungrateful man does an injury to all who are wretched. It is safest for man to judge favorably of his fellow-creatures. The tongue is a little thing, but it fills the universe with trouble. A man's temper is most valuable to himself, and he should keep it. Frowns blight young children as frosty nights blight young plants. A cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather. We may as well expect to grow stronger by constant eating as wiser by constant reading. No charity should be extended to those who are not as willing to do justice as they are to receive it. An utter contempt of public opinion, and a sensitive regard for it, are equally the ear-mark of a fool. We cannot conquer fate and necessity, yet we can yield to them in such a way as to be greater than it we could. Harvest never comes to such as sow not; and so experience will not, unless you do what God has commanded. We have nothing to enjoy until we have something to impart. He only lives who is not a reservoir, but a fountain. It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dust was in our composition. The idea of a heaven and an existence hereafter is no more extraordinary than the fact of an earth and an existence here. A soul without prayer is like a solitary sheep without its shepherd. The tempter sees it, and lures it away into his snare. The welfare of a nation rests upon its happiness which it enjoys within itself, and its independence of all control from without. Ladies, the best way to beautify the hand is to put a quarter in it, and then shake hands with some suffering fellow-creature.

The Sahara Canal.

An article in the last number of the *Scientific American*, "Land below the Level of the Ocean," treats of the scheme to convert the desert of Sahara into an inland sea by cutting a canal to it from the ocean. The article gives large figures and suggests some marvelous results.

It should be considered that this large inland lake, if once established, would have no fresh water supply by rivers; but the sea water would rush in through the channel, to make up for the evaporation, which we may safely set down at 1,200 pounds of water per year for every square foot. This would lower the level twenty feet per year, which is one-quarter of the whole quantity of the lake. This, for a whole surface of 1,000,000 square miles, or 100,000,000,000 square feet, gives 2,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of water to be replaced annually from the ocean, or nearly 6,000,000,000,000 cubic feet per day, or 250,000,000,000 cubic feet per hour, or 1,166,666,666 cubic feet per minute, or 69,444,444 cubic feet or 525,000,000 gallons per second. As the German Rhine carries only 1,000,000 gallons of water annually evaporate, on an average, the channel bringing the supply to the desert of Sahara from the ocean would have to carry as much water as is carried by 525 rivers like the Rhine; and from the salt water only pure water would be evaporated, leaving the salt behind. As this amounts to four per cent, or one-twenty-fifth of the sea water, and one-twenty-fifth of the sea water, or one-fourth of the water in this range of water, would annually evaporate, it would only take 185, or 100 years, one single century for all the water to disappear and a deposit of salt take its place. Then the no sandy desert would be changed into a more serious affliction to Algeria than the present sand plain can possibly be.

How the Chinamen Fly Kites.

The Virginia (No.) Enterprise says: "Yesterday noon the residents of the eastern portion of the city were surprised by the appearance in the heavens of a fiery, flying serpent of immense dimensions. Its head appeared a lurid flame, while its eyes rolled as if in search of victims. Its motions through the air, as it billowed here and there, were like the contortions of a huge snake. This monster was a Chinese kite. Its head was red paper, with eyes half red and half white, which rolled as the wind found its way through the apertures represented by the slits in the paper. It was followed by eighteen others, about eighteen inches apart, made of tinted paper, oblong in shape, through the centre of which passed slender rattans, the tips extending some distance on each side, and trimmed with fire-red paper tassels. Similar tassels along the tail and pendant from the head gave the whole an appearance truly startling.

A NORTH CAROLINA paper says: "George T. Stronach, of Raleigh, has received an order from a house in New York for 1000 heads of pickled chickens. The order was originally from the Russian commissary department."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

June Bores.

The summer bright, the summer fair,
The summer sweet, serene, disclose
In all its realm of riches rare
No other bloom that can compare
With June's delicious rose.

Spring's cloudy days and summer heats
Come when life only grows and grows,
But life is richest of sweets
When poets write the spirit greets
And scatters sweet June roses.

Life's June—what shall we call those hours
In which the summer, serene, repose?
Their bloom dispelling gloom that lowers,
Their perfume stealing from life's bowers—
Ah! these are life's June roses.—*Village Herald.*

SHAD have been caught in some of the rivers of Ohio, and there is great rejoicing. English cockneys talk about the "Roosin harny hon the Janbe, you know."

Red hot times may soon be expected in Sing Sing. The convicts are going to make stoves!

A CHICK of the Giant's Causeway, three feet high and twenty inches thick, costs \$10 delivered at Glasgow.

The mosquito has arrived at the water-pipes. Same old look—same bite.

NEW JERSEY is said to offer strangers a better shade of the ague than Arkansas can ever hope to turn out.

How is it that most any man can put his hand on the match-box the first time trying?

The Cincinnati school board didn't decide to "repair and erect a new building," though one of the members proposed it.

THREE New Hampshire men met their deaths last year by falling on pitch-forks. One can't be too careful about where he falls these times.

A WOMAN at Elizabeth, New Jersey, has 5,000 receipts for making horse-liniments and salves and yet she never owned even a clothes-horse.

A NEW YORK state tramp was throwing stones at a train of cars when an engine came along and divided him into sixteen pieces and a bunch of bones.

The presidency of a life insurance company has its sorrows. It takes an official so long to count up his salary that he has no time to go fishing.

BOSTON is threatened with a new paper, to be called the *New Departure and Colored Progressive Democrat*, and to be edited, as the Post phrases it, by "a colored citizen of Boston."

MANY years ago Mr. Peter B. Brigham, of Boston, made a will giving the bulk of his large property for the emancipation of slaves. This having become useless, he made another giving \$3,000,000 for a hospital for the sick poor.

WILLIAM GREENOUGH, of Fall River, Mass., aged twenty-five, wrote to his mother a few evenings ago that he and his wife were quite well. Two hours later he died of a sudden attack of paralysis, and the news was sent as a postscript to his letter.

A CHARMING young lady of the Washoe valley has many admirers. One, greatly infatuated, and somewhat exasperated that he could never see her, proposed to speak to her alone, at length, and to her plumply in the presence of one of the enemy. He was accepted, and, overjoyed at his success, at once invited the other young man to act as groomsman at the wedding. He declined.

Iron-Chads and Torpedoes.

It is pretty certain now that the contest between monster guns and armor plates is drawing near its end, and that victory will declare for the guns. What the limit of size for monster guns has not yet been reached, but the thickness and consequent weight of armor for sailing war vessels certainly has. In the course of time it will be discovered that the tremendous shock transmitted to a ship by the firing of her enormous guns or guns will compel a new system of construction adapted to withstand it. Considering this and the immense penetrating power of projectiles, it is not surprising that the armor of the new models necessary for the carriage of great guns the iron-chads of today will soon be as obsolete as the Roman galley propelled by oars. With this prospect in the near future the nations like the United States that now have no iron-clad fleets must be congratulated, for their money will be expended, when necessary, on the floating armaments of the future.

But another element of destruction in war threatens the whole iron-clad system and must revolutionize the naval construction. The torpedo is now the recognized weapon for the attack and defense of harbors and blockading squadrons. These invisible mines dot the channels or shoals beneath the surface toward the doomed vessel, guided with unerring accuracy from the shore or torpedo-boat. The effect of such terrible engines, when fired under the side of a great iron-clad, is to insure her destruction beyond the shadow of a doubt.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Steam Engines.

The first steam engine was introduced into France in 1789. On account of the revolution and the consequent check of industrial enterprise, the manufacture of steam engines by French workmen did not assume much importance until 1824. The number of stationary had increased in 1852 to 6,000, representing 75,000 horse power; in 1863 to 22,500, representing 618,000 registered horse