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NEWS GLEANINGS.

The insane asylum of Alabama, has 47 inmates.

Tennessee, in 1882, produced 9,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 73,000,000 bushels of corn.

Nine new cotton factories, with an aggregate capital of \$1,725,500 have just been chartered in South Carolina.

In five years the sales of government lands in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi have increased fourfold. The pine lands have been especially in demand.

From the deposit discovered in 1872, in the Appomattox river, at Bermuda, Virginia, there are now taken 1,900 tons annually or about a third of the fine steel used in the United States.

A test was made in Sparta on last Saturday of the amount of water a bale of cotton would absorb in about one-half an hour's rain. The increase in weight was thirty seven pounds.

The project for a Confederate monument at Nashville seems at last to be assuming a tangible shape, and if the plan indicated is carried out the monument is a certainty.

The experiment made in a large number of interior counties of Georgia last year of planting upland rice, was so unsatisfactory on account of the long summer drouth, that very little was planted this spring.

At Greenfield, Tenn., an agent for a cotton gin was caught weighing cotton with a brass pes, hollow inside and packed full of shot, and making difference of about five per cent. in the quantity of cotton required.

The Kansas supreme court has decided that the state has the right to prohibit liquor manufacture, though this action destroys the value of brewery property which when brewing was legitimate.

A keg containing \$50,000 in gold was stolen from the steamer City of Para on her recent trip from New York to Assinwall. The money was sent by the Sub-Treasury in New York to the United States fleet in the Pacific.

Nashville Banner: The present medical condition of the State treasury will prevent any of the members drawing their salary for some time to come—and then there is only a little over \$6,000 on hand, and that won't pay off for ten days' service.

Nashville had only two cases of drunkenness on the police docket last Monday morning, instead of the twenty or thirty, as usual. The sudden reduction of aggregate wickedness is attributed to the revival of a law prohibiting the sale of merchandise on Sunday.

Besides 2-cent postage, the country is likely to get, before the winter is over, some improvements in the money order system. At the last session the house voted for a reduction of rates to 8 cents on sums below \$10 and for the introduction of 3-cent postal notes for amounts not exceeding \$5. A favorable report has been made in the senate, and there is no reason to anticipate a much larger postponement of these experiments.

Massachusetts has reduced her paper mill from 90,000, in 1876 to 28,000 at present. The persons cost the State \$1,000,000 for maintenance last year, or less of \$1, nearly, for each man, woman and child in the State. The great center of manufactures, Lowell, has more papers than any town in Massachusetts.

Many cows have died in Millersville on account of over-feeding on cotton seed.

For a mob-ridden State, California makes a very creditable showing in its finances. The taxable property in the State is valued at \$610,000,000. The interest-bearing debt is \$2,293,500, and of this the State holds \$2,690,000 as trustee for its schools, leaving only \$673,000 of payable debt; and there is now in the treasury over \$600,000 applicable to its reduction.

Georgia in 1841 owed \$1,309,750; in 1843 she owed \$2,801,972; this sum was reduced to \$670,750 in 1860; in 1870 the debt stood at \$6,544,500, but it was rapidly increased until it stood—on paper—at \$20,197,500. When the true amount of the debt was ascertained, and when the process of payment had begun, the debt was reduced to 10,835,000; and the bonds of the State are now in demand at premiums ranging from seven to twenty per cent.

A traveler in France, whose consciousness would not allow him to use wrong language, found that at the hotel where he was staying the waiters had been so accustomed to hear Englishmen say so that they set him down as a milk-and-water man and neglected him accordingly. He therefore hit upon this expedient to secure a proper amount of attention: whenever he gave an order he rolled out in staccato tones the words, "Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham."

The effect was marvelous.

The worst about killing a Pittsburg man is that you carry the marks of coal dust about your face and other features which you reach the nearest pump.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

W. W. Astor has established an American Club in Rome.

A Poem of the Grand Army of the Republic has been established in Honolulu.

One Chicago pawnshop has loaned money on 2,200 revolvers during the past year.

Russia has thirty-three schools in which to educate men to operate railways.

Gov. CULLOM, the victor in the Illinois Senatorial contest, is fifty-three years of age.

Gen. NIENHANS, of Mexico, has made a contract to take 20,000 Italian families to that country.

A MAMMOTH soldier has just been paid \$440 by the Government for a toe which he lost during the war.

The mother of President Garfield spends several hours every day reading the published works of her illustrious son.

Dr. DEEMS, in his prayer at the New York Church of the Strangers, a few Sundays ago, asked the Almighty to convert the choir.

At an auction sale of old Government medical supplies at St. Louis recently, among other things one man bought 17,308 pills for thirty cents.

Another reason for ridding ourselves of the English sparrow is furnished by an English physician, who says that the bird may have smallpox and communicate the disease.

In a column and a-half article recently, the London Times says that very little is known of diphtheria beyond the fact that it is a village disease rather than one of sewerized cities.

It is not generally known that the prefix "Ah" to a Chinaman's name is equivalent to the title of "Mr.," and thus Bret Harte's famous "Ah Sin," becomes in plain English "Mr. Sin."

From the deposits discovered in 1872, on the Appomattox River at Bermuda, Va., there are now taken 1,900 tons annually, or about one-third of the fine steel used in the United States.

Early marriages are becoming less frequent in Ireland. The late census returns show that of more than 1,500,000 of marriageable men on the census right over 900,000 are either bachelors or widowers.

The death was recently announced from London of John Blockley, the composer of many popular melodies, and best known, perhaps, by his setting to music Tennyson's poem, "The Brook." He was eighty-two years of age.

The Hon. Samuel J. Randall is said to approve enthusiastically of the suggestion that the next Speaker of the House of Representatives be provided with a gavel fashioned after the model of George Washington's memorable little hatchet.

The Emperor William has written the story of his own life in a private diary which the world will read after the Emperor's death. It has been kept daily for fifty years. And there are sketches in it by some of the best German artists.

It is costing the Chicago Street Cable Railway Company a great deal of money to construct its system. The total expense thus far has been \$3,000,000, but travel is increased, the dangers are passed, and the future of the plan is encouraging in the extreme.

The monument to be erected to the memory of "Margaret," the well known philanthropic lady of New Orleans, represents her seated on a chair, with her right arm resting on its back, and her left thrown round an orphan child, who looks up gratefully into her face.

"AMERICANS are very foolish about some things," said Mrs. Jaunaseck to a New York reporter recently. "See, they turn their backs upon scholars to pay their respects to unfledged students." She had Mrs. Langtry in her mind's eye at the time of the interview.

On the first Sunday in last December, or theabouts, such an amount of snow fell in Madrid, Spain, that the like thereof had not been known for twenty years. It is said the depth of the snow in the Spanish Capitol, after a single day's storm, was more than eleven inches.

IMITATION diamonds are now so perfect that the real ones are at a discount. No one of wealth is suspected of wearing any but the real stones, and many a wealthy woman, it is claimed, takes advantage of this notion, and wears the mock jewels without fear of detection or loss by theft.

SIR TATTON SYKES is another very wealthy Englishman who has become a convert to the Church of Rome. He will build, at his own expense, a large cathedral at Westminster, which will resemble in its architecture the cathedral at Cologne. To Cardinal Manning's eloquence is attributed Sir Tatton's conversion.

PASTEUR, the French scientist, is described as a man of low stature and powerful frame—square, angular and weatherbeaten. He is a man of few words, abrupt, but clear in speech, and of quick, impetuous gestures. Although his face rests upon minute material research, he is a steadfast believer in spiritualism, and takes no interest in evolution theories or positivist doctrines.

A Chinese Loan Agency.

When a Chinaman finds himself financially embarrassed and needs money, he does not give to other people, he borrows it and either gives a promissory note or chattel mortgage for security for the same, but he forms what in Chinese is called an "owey." This is something which is peculiarly Chinese and requires a minute explanation in order that it may be understood. The lowest "owey" is fixed at \$1 for each person forming it, and the highest \$250. For instance, if a Chinaman needs \$100 he will call on a number of his friends, and to each he will give a note for \$20, and he will not exceed ten, and tell them that he wishes that amount of money, and desires to form an "owey." If it is decided that it shall be a \$20 "owey," then five persons in addition to the originator combine. For the purpose of explaining the "owey" the originator will be designated Sam, and his five friends as Yen, Kow, Chew, and Hing. At the first meeting of the six the originator receives from each of the other five \$20, making up the amount he requires. This is all loaned to him without interest, which he must repay at the rate of \$20 per month. At the time this sum is advanced the other five bid for the privilege of the "owey" for the ruling month. Each one writes on a slip of paper the amount of the premium he will give. These slips are rolled separately and thrown into a bowl and shaken up, after which each slip is unrolled and the amount noted. The "owey" is then awarded to the one having bid the highest premium. Yen, having bid \$1 premium, Yen, Kow, Chew and Hing each pay \$12, which is the amount less the premium, and amounting in all to \$76; and if he adds the amount of his own contribution it will make a total of \$96, or equal to the amount advanced Sam, less \$1 which is reckoned as interest, allowing \$1 for each of the four who advance the money.

At the close of the first month Sam, the originator, is, by the rules which govern this system of money-lending, forced to notify all who belong to the "owey" of the next meeting. At this meeting Yen, Kow, Chew and Hing are the only ones who are permitted to offer a premium, Sam and Yen having no voice in the matter. At this meeting the premium of \$1 is again offered, and having been awarded to Yen, the other three pay him \$12 each, and Sam and Yen repay their first monthly installment of \$20 each. At the next meeting only three, Kow, Chew and Hing, can bid, and if the sum amount of premium is bid, and it is awarded to the first of the three named, the other two pay him \$12 each, while the other three, Sam, Yen and Yen pay him \$20 each. At the next meeting only two, Chew and Hing, are permitted to offer a premium. The one to whom the "owey" is awarded receives from the other the amount, less the premium, and from the other four \$20 each. At the next and last meeting, only one remaining, he receives from the other five \$20 each, making the full sum of \$100.

By this method the originator of the "owey" who obtains the money without interest has the use of \$100 for one month, \$80 for four months, \$60 for three months, \$40 for two months and \$20 for one month. In return for the use of the money he is forced to act as collector for the other members of the "owey," who are required to pay the monthly installments of \$20. He also assumes a risk, and that is, if any member of the "owey" does not pay at the appointed time, he has to be responsible for the amount due. The other members of the "owey," who, by installments, advance money to one another, receive interest for the amount of their advances, and each in turn has the use of the total amount of the "owey" in the same proportion as the originator. This method of money-lending is in vogue among all classes, and women often form "oweyes" among themselves. When the slips of paper, before alluded to, are drawn from the bowl, it often happens that two or more contain the same amount of liquid. Now prepare two hen hills, a few feet apart, on any ground, even rich prairie soil. For one hill, make a hole three or four inches deep, and pour into it the half-pint of liquid, adding a trifle of fine earth, and plant the second hill without this preparation. The result will be, almost always, that in the first hill the rootlets, and subsequent roots, will grow down where the liquid has soaked, much more quickly, grow far more numerous feeding fibers than will be found in the second hill. The young corn plants (and the same with other plants) will, like well fed young animals, develop much earlier and take far better advantage of the growing season. In short, whatever the soil, this hill will, on the average, ripen earlier, produce more stalks, and yield fifty per cent—often a hundred per cent—more sound kernels than the other hill. And, by the way, there is in the quart of fertilizer enough material left for a similar effect upon three or four other corn hills.

Now, visit the farm-yards of the country generally, and in nine-tenths of them there will be found, on one side or another, quarts, gallons, barrels of this golden liquid leaching and washing crops, and to the roots of other crops. Real gold will be found in the increased crops, and be obtained at far less cost and labor than is expended by the great mass of gold miners. Proper attention to so simple a matter on the farms of the country, taken together, would add more dollars to the wealth of the country every year than is now dug out of the gold mines between the Atlantic and Pacific.—*American Agriculturist.*

A man in Thomaston, Me., put an owl in his cellar to kill the rats. The next morning the man found the owl dead and half-eaten. This was rough on the owl.

Banking in Berlin.

The majority of banks in Berlin are in the second story, and the only way to get to them is through a court of more or less distance, and up a steep, dark pair of stairs. And when you get there there isn't very much to suggest a bank. All there is about the whole concern consists in two rooms—one small one where the actual business between customers and bank is transacted, and a large one where the books are kept and the clerical work done. Behind the counter stands a man who combines in himself the dual offices of paying and receiving teller. This counter itself is an ordinary wooden affair, with nothing about it to suggest financial solidity or inspire confidence. Neither are there trays piled high with twenty-mark pieces. In short, nothing is in sight to give one the idea of a bank. In the larger room of the two there are a lot of ordinary high desks visible through the glass doors separating the two rooms. And seated on the high stools at these desks are from fifteen to twenty clerks and bookkeepers, all with ledgers and day-books before them. What in the world these banks can do with so many clerks is beyond me. The same amount of business would be done in America by three or four clerks. But, nevertheless, they are there. They never appear to be very busy. Most of them appear to be half-asleep, and those who happen to be writing in the books do not seem to be in any hurry about it. From the gray-headed, stoop-shouldered old man who has been a bank clerk from his teens, down to the smartly-dressed, eyeglassed youngster, everybody appears to be on good terms with himself, and does not feel called upon to hurry. Having so many clerks, the bank, of course, can not afford to pay very large salaries. In fact, the younger members of the clerical force are there under a sort of an apprentice contract—paying something for the privilege of "learning the business." And even when they have been in the bank's employ for years they receive salaries which, compared to an American bank clerk's salary, are miserably small.

One's first encounter with a German bank is rather discouraging. I remember how helpless I felt when I took my draft to one of the prominent Berlin banks to deposit it. I succeeded, after some trouble, in finding the bank. And after I had crossed the dirty court, climbed the dirty back stairs, and penetrated to the den of the paying and receiving teller, a new trouble arose.

How am I to know that you are the real Mr. Kaetz? I asked the cautious individual behind the counter.

I don't wish to draw any money; I only wish to deposit this draft. It is made out in my name. I'll endorse it. And as I shall not need any money for a couple of months, you will have plenty of time to find out whether everything is correct. Besides, you have my signature, sent from San Francisco.

But it was of no avail. He wouldn't let me deposit the draft until I had proved my identity. After considerable talk I happened to think of my passport, and asked him if that would do.

If you do not know anyone in Berlin who can identify you I think I can accept that," was the answer.

So I had to walk a mile or so in the rain to get my passport. But when I returned to the bank a new trial awaited me; the bank was closed, locked and barred.

Here was a quandary: I looked and the bank closed. Visions of "suspended payment" and all that sort of thing rose up before me, and I was troubled. As I stood in the courtyard debating what I could do next, a window in the second story was opened and a voice said:

"Hello! What's the matter?"

So I explained. And the voice said: "You'll have to come back at 2 o'clock. The bank is closed daily from 12 to 2 to allow the clerks to go to dinner."

This was decidedly a new idea in my mind—closing from 12 to 2, the busiest part of the day.

But there was nothing left for me to do but to stand around in the rain for an hour. After this ordeal I felt rather disgusted with things in general. But at 2 o'clock I was back at the bank. The doors were still locked and the bars were still up, with no signs of life about the place. Five, ten, fifteen minutes went slowly by. Then a slow, heavy step came across the court; the owner of the step deliberately drew a large key from his pocket and deliberately proceeded to open the door. Up the dirty stairs went the deliberate step, I following. Arrived at the head of the stairs, another great key was produced, and another door deliberately opened.

"What does the gentleman wish?" The gentleman wished to deposit a draft.

"Will the gentleman be kind enough to take a seat? The clerk who attends to that part of the business has not yet returned from his dinner."

Yes, the gentleman would be good enough to take a seat: and he sat there in the cold, damp room, beating the floor with his feet, shivering, playing with his umbrella, thinking of unutterable things, and waiting for the return of "the clerk who attended to that part of the business." At intervals of two or three minutes the outer door opened, admitting a gust of cold air and a bank clerk by ones, twos, and threes. Each one, as he came deliberately, carefully took off his overcoat and hat, slowly went into a little cloak-room, and in the course of a minute or so came deliberately out and went slowly to his place. At half-past 2 most of the clerks were at their desks; at twenty-five minutes to 3 there were only a few absentees; at eight minutes past 3 the bank clock, "the clerk who attends to that part of the business," attended to that part of the business, and came in, and at four minutes to 3 he appeared behind the counter and was reading a paper upon me. Just imagine if you will, two hours and forty-six minutes of business hours wasted in order "to let the clerks go to dinner." I never felt so utterly disgusted in my life. But it would not have been so bad if business had been resumed promptly at 2. Three-quarters of an hour later, I was permitted to deposit my draft. The clerk took down a blank receipt, filled

Corruption in Russia.

A Moscow paper has just published a list of the principal thefts and embezzlements that have recently been committed in Russia, the trials concerning which are at present going on or have lately been concluded. First, mention is made of Melniky, who carried off 340,000 rubles from the great Foundling Hospital in Moscow, and who has just been sentenced to banishment to Siberia. The cashier, Swiridoff, defrauded the Association for Mutual Credit in Moscow to the extent of 257,000 rubles, a certain Safiano managed to defraud the Southwestern Railway of 400,000 rubles. The deficit of the Skopin Bank amounts to no less than 12,000,000 rubles, of which sum "Uncle" Rykoff is said to have got at least one-half. One evening the Agricultural Bank at Kherson was found on fire. After the flames were extinguished a revision was ordered of the bank funds. There should have been 170,000 rubles in coinage and 8,000,000 in paper currency, but a careful count revealed a deficit of no less than 2,000,000 rubles. Where the money went to no one knows. The director of the Sjeurtsch Bank, in Wladikawka, can not explain the loss of 1,700,000 rubles from the treasures in his charge. In Krastall former members of the board of management of the bank there have been arrested, as a deficit of 3,000,000 rubles has been discovered. In Kostroma the cashier of the Communal Bank was satisfied with merely taking a bagatelle of 20,000 rubles, and the chief of the railroad station at Kischinoff with a paltry 44,000. The recent commissariat process at Odessa has reference to a steal of 6,000,000 rubles. The so-called quinine process (trials in connection with quinine contracts during the Russo-Turkish war) treats of a theft of 250,000.

In Archangel the crown apponated 80,000 rubles for the construction of a lighthouse, which cost, according to the examinations made by a special commission, only 20,000 rubles, 60,000 sticking in the hands of officials and contractors. An official named Argustoff, in Wladikawka, stole 25,000 of the Government funds, and the postmaster of Jellissawetgrad "annexed" 42,000 rubles. A Moscow merchant named Solodownikoff, has been found guilty of fraudulent bankruptcy to the amount of 509,000 rubles. In Odessa a criminal process is to be instituted against a certain Matkowsky, who forged a certificate of baptism for the purpose of getting unlawful possession of 1,000,000 rubles. And so on, not to mention the bagatelle of 20,000 rubles and under. The conclusion arrived at by the Moscow paper is that Siberia has no terrors that are sufficient to check the mania for frauds and embezzlements in Russia, and to anybody who has been in Siberia it seems strange that the idea could ever have prevailed that simple banishment is a severe punishment at all. There is to-day a sentenced Russian bank cashier living in Tomsk, who, being a cultured and intellectual man, really enjoys a very prominent position in his place of exile, and his crime, that of taking about 1,000,000 rubles out of the bank funds, is almost entirely forgotten. Of water is to live well in banishment in Siberia the embezzler must have put something by in a dry place for such an eventuality, and if he is willing to hide the temporary inconvenience of being under police supervision in a town that, beyond its distance from civilization, has nothing particularly disagreeable about it he will in due time get his reward. He may return to Russia after the lapse of his term of exile or he may prefer to live in Paris or Nice or some other resort, and there enjoy the fruits of his former delinquency, and which, having suffered punishment therefor, in due time he thinks that he has fully earned. Such crimes have in the past been undoubtedly punished most leniently, and stern measures will in all probability soon be adopted.—*Berlin Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

"De Properest Way."

"Which am de properest way to suppress oneself; does yer say: 'We est to de table,' or, 'we has done at de table,'" asked one Austin darkey at another, they being engaged in a grammatical discussion. As they could not agree, the question was referred to Uncle Mose for his decision, which was:

"In de case ob you two nigghans none ob you am right."

"What am de properest way to say: 'We est at de table,' Uncle Mose?"

"De properest way for sich cettle as you two am to say: 'We fe' at de trof.'"

A number of Chinese women have formed a league to destroy the practice of foot-binding. They pledge themselves not to practice it, and will not permit their sons to wed women whose feet were ever bound.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—It is, says a recent writer, neither kindly nor particularly wise for one social class to laugh at the vices of another.

—A man who early in life is thrown on his own resources ought to pick himself up again as soon as possible.—*Lowell Courier.*

—Judge—"What I cannot understand is how you could kill a man with a single blow." Culprit—"Shall I show you how?"—*Fliegende Blätter.*

—There are some folks in the world who are so in the habit of looking on the dark side of life that, as Jerome says, they can't even see the bright side of the moon.

—A wag, speaking of a friend whom he suspected of living altogether beyond his means, observed that he believed he "would owe several thousand dollars after all his debts were paid."—*Louisiana American.*

—The Philadelphia Bulletin pronounces this conundrum: "Could two little boys pounding their father be called, with any propriety, a pair of Pa-jammers?" Pa-jams; but what on earth are Pa-jammers?" We've lost the national.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

—A man was found dead on the floor of his room at the Meriwether Hotel, Frankfurt, the other morning. He had blown out the gas. "Sad affair?" said the landlord, speaking of the event; "I should say it was. Over one thousand feet of gas escaped!"—*Boston Post.*

—"So your business is picking up, eh?" said a facetious cobbler to a rag-picker, who had just commenced operations on an ash barrel in front of his shop door. "Yes, and I see yours is mending!" quickly replied the ragged Bohemian, glancing at the dilapidated boot in the cobbler's hand.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—The dancing lady who tries to wear the skirt of her dress under her arm and the waist around her knees, and kicks her slippers clear over the orchards on an ash barrel in front of his shop door. "Yes, and I see yours is mending!" quickly replied the ragged Bohemian, glancing at the dilapidated boot in the cobbler's hand.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—Newspaper proverbs: "Two heads are better than one," when the news is important. There are a great many things which "two without saying" horses, for instance. "All the world's a stage"—and everybody prefers to be on top, even if he can't drive. "The relations" of rival railroads give them much more trouble than their "connections."—*Boston Advertiser.*

—When some of the Congressmen sent their albums around in the House for the autographs of their colleagues the other day, one of them, thinking that the pages who presented the books for signatures also owned the volumes, wrote words of fatherly wisdom before his name. In Senator Edmunds' book he wrote with a flourish: "Be a good boy and you will become a good man." The Senator hopes to profit by this advice and even to grow up, perhaps, to be the pride of his parents.—*Detroit Post.*

—A London organ-grinder recently escaped a fine by playing before the house of an irascible old gentleman, who, furiously, and with wild gesticulations, ordered him to "move on." The organ-grinder stolidly ground on, and was arrested for his disturbance. At the trial the Judge asked him why he did not leave when requested. "No spik' English," was the reply. "Well," said the Judge, "but you must have understood his gestures, his motions."

"I think he come to dance," was the rejoinder, that caused the Judge to laugh heartily and let the musician go.—*Musical Herald.*

The Water Supply.

Pure water for household use is of the greatest value, and the utmost care should be had that it is pure, because none other is fit for domestic uses. Everything impure should be kept at a distance from the well, and it should be so constructed that no surface water can get into it. Where a well can be driven it is undoubtedly the best, because nothing can get into it without filtering through the ground. It is considerably cheaper, too, than a dug well. In digging a well people very often make a mistake in not going deep enough. It is apt to be the case that soon as a well of water is reached, it is supposed to be sufficient, even if it is small, and after going down far enough to make a little reservoir it is stoned up, and the result is that the next summer, perhaps, the well is dry. This is very annoying, besides being an expensive one. I speak from experience. By not digging deep enough the well falls occasionally, and I can't help but think of one near by me. Water is needed in abundance at the farm buildings, and it should be provided somehow, either by springs, wells, a cistern, or else brought from a distant c in a pipe. The best time to dig a well is during a severe drought, and if a good vein is reached, the supply will fall. Cisterns should not be constructed under the dwelling, but out of doors. When making a cistern be sure and make it large enough. Undoubtedly there is water enough falls on the roof of a farm building in the course of the year to supply the stock with drinking water, as well as water for all household purposes; and if it is properly filtered, it is a good deal more wholesome than much water that is used.—*N. K. Farmer.*

—An application was made in Common Pleas Court at Pittsburgh, Pa., the other day, which is the first instance of the kind that ever occurred in this country. The application of a lady, Mrs. F. S. Breckenridge, of Allegheny, for naturalization papers. Mrs. Breckenridge has been in this country thirty-one years, having arrived here when under age, therefore, she needed no naturalization paper, which was granted, her son-in-law, J. Erasmus McKelvey, Esq., was named for her. The lady is going to Europe and desires to become a citizen of the United States before her departure.

—A number of Chinese women have formed a league to destroy the practice of foot-binding. They pledge themselves not to practice it, and will not permit their sons to wed women whose feet were ever bound.