

# THE HOME JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXI.

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 30, 1882.

NUMBER 24.

## NEWS GLEANINGS.

Nashville has twenty-one hotels. Tennessee has but nine daily papers. Saloon license costs \$1,500 a year at Meridian, Miss.

Pensacola will soon begin the construction of a street railway. The new three-cent-per-mile railroad law has gone into effect in Texas.

Fort Valley, Ga., will erect a beautiful and costly Confederate monument.

Pike county, Ala., has a fourteen-year-old boy who weighs 385 pounds.

Arkansas is shipping immense quantities of black walnut timber to England.

Last year Texas imported corn, but this year will have 50,000,000 bushels to sell.

Mississippi has organized several live-stock insurance companies—a new departure.

A million dollars worth of improvements are being added to Birmingham, Alabama.

Five miles from Fort Smith, Ark., a vein of coal five feet in thickness has been struck.

Griffin, one of the most enterprising little cities in Georgia, is to have the electric light.

The wooden plate factory at Newberne, N. C., turns out 600,000 of the plates each week.

Atlanta, which last year handled 129,000 bales of cotton, expects to handle 160,000 bales this year.

One hundred and twenty-four varieties of cotton seeds are turned out by the Mississippi mills.

Athens, Ala., has a population of 8,000 and a valuation of \$8,000,000—that is, \$1,000 to every inhabitant.

The coal measures of the Warren, Ala., coal field are 4,000 feet in thickness. The seams number forty-two as far as developed.

Mrs. Butler, of Marion county, Ga., who has reached the age of 112 years, was baptised last Sunday as a member of the Primitive Baptist church.

Pensacola parties have sent to Germany for 200 servant girls, to be held under a year contract, with privilege, to employers, of two years.

A shark was killed in Mobile bay a few days ago which measured fifteen feet from tip to tip, and of that variety known to sailors as the tiger shark.

Columbus, Ga., has ten cotton and woolen mills. Sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty-eight bales of cotton were used in manufacturing last year.

D. R. McCurry, of Floyd county, Ga., has succeeded in making a fine article of syrup of watermelon juice. It is rich and thick, and has the taste of honey.

Mattresses made of needles from South Carolina pine boughs are said to cure pulmonary and rheumatic ailments, and an active trade in them has been established.

A \$7,000 diamond was found recently in the bed of a creek near Danbury, N. C. As it was in the rough and other large ones have been found in the State, the charge of salting will not hold.

Perhaps the best apology for Mormon polygamy that has been made is by a wit on a Pacific coast newspaper. He says that at least the system does not throw the burden of supporting a husband on one woman.

Louisiana's salt mine, which is in Iberia parish, covers an area of 140 acres and is a solid deposit of remarkable purity and excellence. The rock is very solid and is without fissure or seams. Over 1,200 sacks is the present daily output.

A weed far superior to oakum, has been discovered in Putnam county, Florida, which, after being put through a process, proved the above assertion. A stock company is being formed for the purpose of utilizing it. The weed is found in abundance.

The oldest stove probably in the United States is the one that warms the hall of Virginia's capitol in Richmond. It was made in England and sent to Richmond in 1770, and warmed the House of Burgesses for sixty years before it was removed to its present location, where it has remained for thirty years.

"Is the Turkish civil service system," asked a traveler in the orient of a pasha, "like ours? Are there retiring allowances and pensions, for instance?" "My illustrious friend and joy of my liver," replied the pasha, "Allah is great, and the pub. fune, who stands in need of a retiring allowance when his term of office expires is an ass! I have spoken."

The Hebrew Aid Society, of New York, is sending back to Russia the pauper, diseased and infirm Jews sent to this country by the London committee. This is very sensible, as the Hebrew Aid Society has enough to do looking after the able bodied refugees among getting them work in this country.

A Jewish agricultural colony has been established in Colorado, which is said to be doing well.

What is said to be the largest flag-

stone in America is soon to be laid in front of the stoop of R. L. Stuart's house, at Fifth avenue and Sixty eighth street, New York. The stone measures 26 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 6 inches, is 9 inches thick, and weighs nearly 60,000 pounds. It was cut in Sullivan county, at the same quarry from which came Mr. Vanderbilt's great flagstone. It was drawn by 18 horses to its destination.

Pittsburgh Telegraph: It is a mistake to suppose that Maine passed the first prohibitory liquor law in America. An old act passed by the Trustees of Oglethorpe's colony has been unearthed which "enacted that the drink of rum in Georgia be absolutely prohibited, and that all which shall be brought there shall be taxed." This historical record has considerable interest in these days, the act having been passed in 1733, or forty-three years before the Declaration of Independence was signed.

While the foundation or pillars for the railroad bridge across Flint river, at Montezuma, Ga., was being constructed, one of the workmen placed a load in the crevice of a rock and fitted another rock over the crevice, and then made the abode of the toad air tight by means of mortar. Sixteen years rolled by, when it became necessary to repair the pillar, which was done by the same workman that placed the toad in the pillar when it was first built. He remembered the circumstance, and, upon examination, found the toad still alive.

Mrs. Sykes on the Egyptian war: "Is it not strange to reflect upon, that all these mighty engines of war, these splendid armaments, these wonderful equipments, this pomp and circumstance, are directed upon a distracted enemy by the more penitents of two gentle old-ladyish persons—the Queen, to wit, and Mr. Gladstone? I am sure the Queen-mother would not personally harm a dove, and as for the people's William, no doubt Uncle Toby, who freed a captive fly, was a blood-thirsty creature beside him. Yet by the irony of fate it is these two who are thrown into positions which force them to be the arbiters of war and death, of cannonading, famine, bodily anguish and every manner of mortal suffering!"

Rhode Island is the State that has the largest population in proportion to its area, the extreme smallness of the latter giving it an exceptional density of habitation. This State, with its 255 persons to the square mile, being excepted, Massachusetts then becomes very remarkable with its 222 to the square mile. No other is near it; but New Jersey is next conspicuous with its 152, and Connecticut with 129. New York's cities bring her fifth on the list, with 108 persons, in spite of her great extent. Five States only have a population between 100 and 50 to the square mile, these being Pennsylvania and Maryland, with about 95 each; Ohio with 78, Indiana and Illinois with 55. At the other end of the scale of States is Oregon, with not quite two to the square mile, while even California and Nebraska have been subjected to extortion at these fashionable hotels may extract some comfort from this statement.

The approaching school days leads us to remark the fact that now-a-days all school books are pretty good, and, as far as merit is concerned, very much alike. The pressure of competition makes it so. And changes of text-books should be made very rarely.

The Treasury Department has decided that Custom officers may detain reprints of American copyrighted books, and notify the owners of the copyrights, to the end that the latter may take such measures for the forfeiture of the books as circumstances may warrant.

## Boy Wanted.

There is a gospel tent at the corner of Main avenue and Fourth street, and on a Sunday evening there is a considerable passing in and out on the part of pedestrians. Last Sunday evening a boy of fourteen who had just left the tent encountered a stranger, who stopped him and inquired:

"Say, bub, what sort of a performance is going on in there?"

"Purty good thing," was the reply.

"I'd kinder like to see the fat woman and the living skeleton and the Albino children once more, but I'm purty near strapped. Is there any way I kin git in?"

"Us boys crawl under the canvas."

"Anybody around to knock you stiff?"

"Never saw anybody. I'll show you where to go under."

"By hokey, I'll try it! It's no use to throw away a quarter when you kin beat a side-show."

The boy took him around behind the tent and saw him safe under, and then crossed the street and sat down. He waited just exactly three minutes, and then the stranger came out of the tent by the door. He looked up and down the street, closely scanned every younger about him, and finally said to a boot-black:

"Bub, I'm looking for a youth about two heads taller than you—peaked nose—brown straw hat—hair cut short! I want to see him so awful bad for about a minute that I'll give you half a dollar if you can find him around here."—*Detroit Free Press.*

According to the Salt Lake Tribune, an Apostle of the Mormon Church meekly cheated a circus which exhibited a Jewing theatrical colony in a family ticket, on which twenty-nine women with babies in their arms, fifty-two red-headed girls and seventy-nine freckled boys filed into the tent.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

**IRELAND farmers are feeding their hogs eye, as being cheaper than corn and more fattening.**

It keeps the postal authorities busy in England watching for dynamite in mail matter from America.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, has quarantined against Pensacola, Florida, where yellow fever is reported.

**THE CENSUS OF 1880 will make thirty volumes of 18,000 pages. They will be quartos, the size of the Congressional Record.**

**ARABI, whose name is just now on every lip, is pronounced A-rabi, the accent on the second syllable with the long sound of "a."**

**THE Jesuits of Quebec are again agitating for the restoration to them of all their property confiscated during Henry the Fourth's reign.**

ATTENTION is called to the fact that the latest official returns show that the ratio of the insane to the sane has doubled during the last ten years.

**OSCAR WILDE is still in this country. He is at Saratoga. (It is just possible that we owe our readers an apology for permitting this paragraph to be printed.)**

IT MAY yet be a question whether England will have to whip Egypt, De-Lesseps or Turkey. De-Lesseps, however, thinks he is one size larger than Egypt.

**CONFIDENTIALISTS are not flocking to Egypt in as great numbers just now as they did in former times. The strange scenes of that country have lost their charm.**

**CADET WHITTAKER has dropped from the public gaze. He has given up lecturing and returned to his South Carolina home where he will earn a living at hard work.**

**THE Baltimore American cites two classes of professional tramps: One is the wealthy idler who will not toil; the other is the impetuous idler who will not toil. This is a distinction without a difference.**

The postal authorities of the United States have asked the British officials for an explanation of their action in intercepting the delivery of American mail matter suspected of containing seditious articles as information.

**AGUST 13 Professor Vennor wrote to the Boston Post: "No more hot wavs, and the straw hat season is over." Straw hats will be worn, however, until enough money can be scraped together to purchase another sort.**

CINCINNATI is making extensive preparations for the forthcoming Exposition, which opens September 6th to October 7th inclusive. The industrial parade on the opening day is expected to be the largest ever witnessed in the West.

**AN OLD landlord says that not more than half of the summer hotels will escape loss this season, nor more than one in five yield a profit. Persons who have been subjected to extortion at these fashionable hotels may extract some comfort from this statement.**

The approaching school days leads us to remark the fact that now-a-days all school books are pretty good, and, as far as merit is concerned, very much alike. The pressure of competition makes it so. And changes of text-books should be made very rarely.

The Treasury Department has decided that Custom officers may detain reprints of American copyrighted books, and notify the owners of the copyrights, to the end that the latter may take such measures for the forfeiture of the books as circumstances may warrant.

**THE Washington female kickers, known as the Female Society for the Prevention of Unsympathetic Congressmen, have arranged what they call a check-list, it being their purpose to defeat the future political aspirations of those whose names are upon it.**

**CORSA, the country now attracting some attention owing to the revolt of her people, is a mountainous peninsula lying between the Yulow and Japanese seas. It is a kingdom, whose sovereign is nominally a vassal of China. It contains about 80,000 square miles, or a little more than twice the area of Ohio.**

The result of a Southern duel, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch, depends a great deal upon the locality, it would appear. In Virginia, as a general thing, the combatants return from the field of honor to a wine supper. That isn't the way in Kentucky. There both men generally return full of buckshot, and with no appetite to speak of.

The first sentence under the new whipping-post law in Maryland was pronounced on a negro wife-beater the other day, the sentence being that the offender receive thirty lashes. "Fore lord, Judge," pleaded the criminal, "give me seven years in jail." A motion for a new trial, which was made, will stay the execution of the sentence for several days.

In approving of the course of the Khe-dive, the London Truth says his wife

should have the credit of being the instigator. The Khedive married a grand-daughter of Abbas Pasha. She is beautiful and strong minded, and Towik is entirely under her influence. This modern Cleopatra is very rich, and when money has been wanted to bribe the Turks, she has, contrary to her dislike, been obliged to provide it.

In Toronto, Canada, the street cars do not run on Sunday, the bootblack boys are not on duty, and all the telegraph offices are closed except the central one, where one man remains all day to attend to important messages. The cab stands are deserted, and anybody who wants a vehicle and team must go to a livery stable. The drug stores are open at certain hours, and that only for the sale of medicines. The liquor shops close at 7 on Saturday evening, and remain closed till 5 on Monday morning.

**IN AN article on the death of Senator Hill, of Georgia, the Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) says:**

His character is too widely understood to require a word of comment. His abilities shone forth like stars from the night of contemporary mediocrity. Perhaps no man of his time could both speak and write the English language with such force and elegance as belonged to his tongue and pen. More especially was he a thoroughgoing reformer. He was a thoroughgoing reformer. He was a thoroughgoing reformer. He was a thoroughgoing reformer.

**CORSA, whose King and Queen have been assassinated because they effected a treaty of commerce with the United States and England, regards the world at large as barbarians and want nothing to do with it. Confucianism mixed with local superstition is their religion. Torture is inflicted as a part of their judicial proceedings. Sometimes a prisoner's bones are bent or pulled out of joint; sometimes his calves are beaten into rags by blows from a heavy plank; his thighs may be sawed by a heavy cord, or he may be hung up by the arms until he faints or dies. The final step is to cut off the victim's head.**

**A LARGE, new clock has been constructed for the United States Signal Service in Washington, D. C. The case is made of brass, of sufficient height to allow the swing of the pendulum one meter in length, which weighs about three hundred pounds. The case is made air tight, so that the air can be exhausted from it and the clock movement runs in a vacuum, in order that the variation caused by atmospheric changes will be slightly felt. A very ingenious attachment has been affixed to the movement, whereby the clock winds itself as it runs, so as to overcome the difficulty which might arise from the difference in the power of the spring when fully wound and when partly spent. The way this is accomplished is by alternately breaking and closing an electric circuit, and using the motion thus obtained, and the power of the electricity in rewinding the spring by means of a worm end and other mechanism, which is so graduated as to motion that the winding keeps exact pace with the running.**

**A Prolonged Fast Ends in Death.**

Mrs. Hester A. Fryer, Crozer ville, Delaware County, abstained from food for fifty-two days. Her period of starvation was ended by her death last Monday. Yesterday she was buried. For two years the lady had been an invalid. Previous to her illness Mrs. Fryer was a large woman, weighing about 250 pounds, and seemed to have a very strong constitution. About two years ago she began to be troubled with hysteria, and gradually became so ill that she was confined to the house. She wasted away slowly, and finally became unable to take any food except milk and weak tea, upon which she subsisted for nearly a year. Even this became unpalatable and irritating to her stomach, and about two months ago she determined to attempt a complete fast, with the idea that by absolute rest her stomach might become more vigorous. Fifty-six days ago she commenced her long fast, and no food of any kind passed her mouth for forty-five days, although she occasionally drank water. She said that she felt better every day that she continued, and really appeared to rally and pick up in spirit and hopefulness in the subject once for all. At the same time it is pointed out that the Arabs who migrated to Africa and set up the rival caliphate in Spain were not subject to the same excrement influences as those under the caliphate of Bagdad, having mixed but little with the natives, and having preserved to the present day their Arab customs, traditions, and general opinions. "The same elements of Arab religious fanaticism," said the writer in *The Times*, "combined with Arab clan feeling, exist there as in the Hejaz, or Yemen, and should some powerful Mohammedan chief and there are many such in Morocco, Tunis, and Algeria—preach the extermination of the Kafirs, it would be useless to hope that any such moderate counsels would prevail as those which averted a similar danger in India. It might be strictly a 'Pan-Islamic' movement, to quote the current jargon of the day, but it would be a universal Arab movement, which would give rise to the impressive horrors of war and bloodshed in Western Africa itself, and it would attract sufficient sympathy in other Mohammedan countries to prove a serious danger to the general peace."

**THE UNFURLING of the green flag is a form frequently used, probably because the flag in question is not green and can not be unfurled. It would be refreshing, indeed, to find any two authorities quite agreed upon the subject of this**

## Unfurling the Holy Flag.

So much is heard nowadays of the possibility of a union of Islam and a holy war, that it may not be without interest to look into the subject as it is presented both in history and in popular belief—two very different things, it hardly need be said. An apparently competent writer in the *London Times*, when writing of it last year, insisted that it was practically impossible for the idea of a jihad, or war of extermination against the infidels, to be carried out. Islam—the word signifies full submission to God, and is used by Mohammedans to designate their faith, and the whole body of believers in it—had its rise among the Arabs of the desert who inhabited the sterile wastes on the eastern coasts of the Red Sea and the almost equally barren districts of the Nejd, who, like all nomad and semi-nomadic tribes, relied for their livelihood chiefly upon plundering their richer neighbors, and as often raided each other's territories with equal vigor. These raids were and are called *ghazis*, and one who takes part in them is called a *ghazi*. All the expeditions and petty warfare by which Mohammed established his power in the Hejaz are spoken of," we read, "as *ghazis*, and it was only when more ambitious attacks were made upon the Roman and Persian borders and the cry of 'There is no god but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet,' had become the watchword of victory, that *ghazi* came to be synonymous with 'one who fights for the faith.' This title expressed in full, *ghazi al-din*, was much affected by later Mohammedan princes of other than Arab blood; but few, if any, of the conquering Persian, Turk or Tartar nobles ever understood the term in its original sense, or ever fought merely to propagate the monotheistic creed. Mohammedanism was the first to make a *ghazi* on a large scale, and to take it to preach to his Arab compatriots the duty of jihad—that is, of 'mutual strenuous effort' for the attainment of their common aim." The prophet, knowing that the tribes never could become a power while they wasted their energies in internecine warfare, and at the same time that they could not be united under any one leader, decided to bring about national unity by binding them by that "common religious feeling" which really meant, as it so often does, common interests, customs, and superstitions.

At Mecca were all the elements of centralization—the kaabah, containing all the gods of the different tribes and the locale of all the fairs and gatherings at which the historical and religious traditions of the race were elevated and kept alive. The Persian Empire was weak and the Roman Empire was declining, and their demagogues bawling upon Arabia fell an easy prey to the hands now for the first time acting in concert. "The long series of conquests that followed in quick succession," says the writer already alluded to, "of course attributed to the potency of the profession of faith which fostered their hatreds, and their religious enthusiasm grew stronger with each triumph. The Arabs had at last found the all-powerful name of which the children of Shem have ever dreamed, by means of which Solomon controlled the demons and the elements, was wafted through the air on his magic carpet, or sealed up the refractory genie in a bottle at the bottom of the sea. Heedful of the conquests he had made, he offered one alternative—to acknowledge the name of Allah and his prophet, or to perish by the sword; while the formula, 'In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the Most Merciful,' was ever written on the head or every Moslem after. The conquest of a country was first treated by these Bedouin raiders like that of an encampment or desert village; all the portable property that could be taken on a sack and sent off among the soldiers, and a poll-tax was imposed on all who chose to save themselves from massacre by the profession of the Mohammedan faith. But this primitive system soon became unmanageable as their dominions extended, and a more settled and elaborate government was required. The only way in which this could be secured was by leaving the natives practically in the hands of native officers and holding the country by a military occupation, which constituted a perpetual state of siege.

The possibility of a holy war being preached has been discussed repeatedly of late years. It is held that in India the influence of Islam has never been much more than superficial, and that at the present time an Indian Moslem, in his observance and tenets, is but a Hindu in foreign dress. With scarcely an exception the Ulemas, when appealed to to decide whether or not India was *aur al-harb*,—an enemy's country,—pronounced *fitwas*, in this negative, an opinion confirmed later by the assembly of Meccan doctors, who dissolved the subject once for all. At the same time it is pointed out that the Arabs who migrated to Africa and set up the rival caliphate in Spain were not subject to the same excrement influences as those under the caliphate of Bagdad, having mixed but little with the natives, and having preserved to the present day their Arab customs, traditions, and general opinions. "The same elements of Arab religious fanaticism,"

said the writer in *The Times*, "combined with Arab clan feeling, exist there as in the Hejaz, or Yemen, and should some powerful Mohammedan chief and there are many such in Morocco, Tunis, and Algeria—preach the extermination of the Kafirs, it would be useless to hope that any such moderate counsels would prevail as those which averted a similar danger in India. It might be strictly a 'Pan-Islamic' movement, to quote the current jargon of the day, but it would be a universal Arab movement, which would give rise to the impressive horrors of war and bloodshed in Western Africa itself, and it would attract sufficient sympathy in other Mohammedan countries to prove a serious danger to the general peace."

—M. Mybridge, who has been so successful in photographing the horse in motion, says there is no such thing as a "dead heat" in horse races. He predicts that in the near future no race of any importance will be undertaken without the assistance of photography to determine the winner, and what might "be-wise be called a 'dead heat.'"

Mohammed's earliest standard was the white turban which he captured from Boreide, and he adopted subsequently the black curtain which hung before the door of his wife, Ayasha, which passed to Omar, the Ababassid, Salim I., and finally to Amurath III., who took it to Europe. This "black eagle," which is inscribed with the words, "Nasrum min Allah"—"The Help of God"—was a ton.

In this country, with a population of 50,000,000, there are about 4,201,362 persons above the age of twenty-one years who cannot write. Of this number 2,000,000 are whites, 1,747,000 negroes, about 300,000 Indians and 100,000 Asiatics. It is estimated that in almost every State in the Union, and in the country as a whole, the balance of political power, so far as numbers are concerned, is or can be in the hands of the illiterate voters.—N. Y. Sun.

Arizona covers an area of 72,000,000 acres of land, four tenths of which is mineral-bearing. It is larger than New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware combined. Since 1849 there has been extracted from seven States and Territories the sum of \$2,100,000,000, for which California is credited \$1,148,307,731; Nevada, \$469,125,943; Idaho, \$71,543,901; Oregon and Washington Territory, \$18,637,231; Utah, \$55,848,831; and Arizona, \$17,900,170.—*Chicago Times.*

When the holy standard is to be brought out, it is carried in its green cover through the streets of Constantinople, and after the city walls are passed it is "in the field." It is then stowed away in the gilded box once more, and this is carried with the army much as the Jews used to take the ark of the covenant to the wars. When it is in the field every Moslem in its duty bound to follow in its train. The usual proclamation is: "This is the prophet's banner; this is the standard of the caliphate." It is planted before you and unfurled over your heads. O true believers, to announce to you that your religion is threatened, that your caliphate is in peril, and that your lives, your wives, your children and your possessions are in danger of becoming a prey to cruel enemies. Any Moslem, therefore, who refuses to take up arms and follow this holy flag is an infidel amenable to death." When the flag was brought out in 1758, according to Baron Told, the Christians had no difficulty in getting the windows and house-tops from which to view the ceremony, but when the proclamation was made: "Let no infidel dare to profane with his presence the holy standard of the prophet, and let every Mussulman, if he sees an unbeliever, instantly make it known!" their hosts pushed them over the roofs or drove them out of the houses to be butchered by the soldiers and mob. The scene was different when a few years ago, in order to obtain Christians as volunteers, flags of brotherly love were paraded through the streets of Constantinople, which here in white upon a crimson ground the cross and the crescent.—N. Y. World.

**"Assassination by Silence."**

It is the latest Gallieni. It was the verdict of the medical men and of society in the case of a Frenchman recently deceased; and a coroner's jury would probably have rendered the same verdict if the case had not been kept from the coroner. Noble by birth, she was, plain, ugly in features and humiliated. Her husband, a Duke, married her for her money and hated her for her ugliness. A fortnight after her wedding her martyrdom began, but not as other conjugal martyrdoms have done. The Duke lavished attentions on her in public; he was affectionate—before the servants; it was "darling" and "be- loved," and "my little cat"—when any one was present; but in private changed, and only one old nurse was in the secret. He pretended to be jealous of her, and so played the Othello. He had the hinges of all the doors so carefully oiled that they could be opened without a creak, the domestics were trained to move about noiselessly, snarves were set in the vast gardens of their hotel so that never the chirp of the sparrow was heard. The poor woman was forced to live in the midst of silence, and when they went together into society he scowled so fiercely at every one who approached his wife to speak to her that little by little people ceased to make the effort. And then after they had returned, and she had gone to bed, he would enter with list steps on his feet, so as not to announce his coming, and would stimulate a scene of jealousy. That to say, he would pace up and down like one in a fury who is about to burst into reproaches; words of anger would seem on the point of issuing from his mouth; then he would stop by the bedside and raise his hand in threat; but he never struck, he never spoke, and, re-suming his walk, would go through the same scene over and over again, until, overcome by fatigue and horror, the Duchess swooned. Every night for ten years his victim watched for moments which he seemed about to proffer, but to which he never gave vent. The doctors were summoned at last; but they uttered only that they could not do anything which could not be fathomed. The Duchess was about to die, but the poor woman died and the old nurse told her story they rendered the verdict above recorded.—*Detroit Free Press.*

**Paid a Bill.**

A Detroit lawyer took in a new boy the other day, and as he had suffered to some extent from the depreciations of the former one, he decided to try the new lad's honesty at once. He thereupon placed fifteen dollars in bills under a weight on his desk and walked out without a word. Upon his return, half an hour later, the bills were gone and seventy-five cents in silver had taken their place.

"Boy! when I stepped out to get a draft on London I left fifteen dollars under this weight!"

"Yes, sir."

"And now I find only seventy-five cents!"

"Yes, sir, but you see you hadn't been gone five minutes when a man came in with a bill against you of \$14.25, and I paid it. I guess the change is correct."

"You—you paid a bill?"

"Yes, sir—there it is, all receipted. The man said it had slipped your mind for the last four years, and so—"

He didn't get any further before he was rushed for the stairs, and he isn't in the law business any more.—*Detroit Free Press.*

**Western Meanness.**

"Don't you go there?" he said as he turned around on the passenger who announced that he was going through to Idaho. "They are the most selfish set of people you ever saw."

"How?"

"Well, take my case; I ran a wildcat under a school-house and discovered a silver mine, and yet they wouldn't let me do any blasting under there during school hours for fear of disturbing the children. Had to work nights altogether, and they even charged me thirty cents for breaking a window."

"Indeed?"

"And in another case where I staked out a claim and three men jumped it, the Governor refused to issue ammunition or to let the Sheriff move; and do you know what I had to do? I had to dig a tunnel from a river three miles away and let the water in to drive the jumpers out, and even then the Governor who sat on the bodies made me pay for the collars and charged me \$12 for the funeral sermon only seven minutes long! Don't go beyond Colorado if you want to be used well!"—*Wall Street News.*

A gentleman admires a charming woman over whose head the swarms of seventeen-year locusts have passed at least thrice. "But, I say," says one of his friends, "she's very charming, I know; still, you must admit that she is wrinkled." "Wrinkled!" echoes the chivalrous lover. "No, sir! There may be the indelible impression of a smile upon her face here and there, but that is all!"—*From the French.*

## FACTS AND FIGURES.

The capacity of the ice-houses along the Hudson River is more than 1,000,000 tons.

The tonnage transported on all the railroads in the United States in 1881 amounted to 350,000,000 tons, which Poor's Railroad Manual estimates, at the too low average of \$50 a ton, would be worth \$18,000,000,000.

It is estimated that the South has this season paid to the North \$55,000,000 for wheat, \$50,000,000 for corn, \$75,000,000 for meat, and about \$25,000,000 for hay, butter, cheese, oats, apples, potatoes, etc.—*Chicago Times.*

It is pretty well settled that a healthy man who lives to be 70 years of age, in his life eats 7,900 pounds of meat, 72 barrels of flour, 1,600 pounds of butter, 97 dozen eggs, 800 pounds of cheese, 167 bushels of potatoes, and 1,700 pounds of lard.

Since the first oil well was opened in 1839 the product of the wells has added \$1,500,000,000 to the wealth of the United States in the value of the crude oil and its products. To-day the product of these wells lights the cathedrals of Europe, the mosques of Asia, the pagodas of Japan, and even the huts on Africa's sunny soil. Its exports are over 1,000,000 gallons a day.—*Boston Post.*

The great cattle range of Wyoming under the military protection of Fort McKinney is about 800 miles square. In this area are now grazing 300,000 head of cattle, worth \$27 per head, amounting to \$8,100,000, to which can be added the value of the horses and ranches of the cattle-men and the farmers, and the stock of the graziers, making at least \$15,000,000 of property under the protection of the post.—*N. Y. Herald.*

In this country, with a population of 50,000,000, there are about 4,201,362 persons above the age of twenty-one years who cannot write. Of this number 2,000,000 are whites, 1,747,000 negroes, about 300,000 Indians and 100,000 Asiatics. It is estimated that in almost every State in the Union, and in the country as a whole, the balance of political power, so far as numbers are concerned, is or can be in the hands of the illiterate voters.—N. Y. Sun.

Arizona covers an area of 72,000,000 acres of land, four tenths of which is mineral-bearing. It is larger than New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware combined. Since 1849 there has been extracted from seven States and Territories the sum of \$2,100,000,000, for which California is credited \$1,148,307,731; Nevada, \$469,125,943; Idaho, \$71,543,901; Oregon and Washington Territory, \$18,637,231; Utah, \$55,848,831; and Arizona, \$17,900,170.—*Chicago Times.*

**"Assassination by Silence."**

It is the latest Gallieni. It was the verdict of the medical men and of society in the case of a Frenchman recently deceased; and a coroner's jury would probably have rendered the same verdict if the case had not been kept from the coroner. Noble by birth, she was, plain, ugly in features and humiliated. Her husband, a Duke, married her for her money and hated her for her ugliness. A fortnight after her wedding her martyrdom began, but not as other conjugal martyrdoms have done. The Duke lavished attentions on her in public; he was affectionate—before the servants; it was "darling" and "be- loved," and "my little cat"—when any one was present; but in private changed, and only one old nurse was in the secret. He pretended to be jealous of her, and so played the Othello. He had the hinges of all the doors so carefully oiled that they could be opened without a creak, the domestics were trained to move about noiselessly, snarves were set in the vast gardens of their hotel so that never the chirp of the sparrow was heard. The poor woman was forced to live in the midst of silence, and when they went together into society he scowled so fiercely at every one who approached his wife to speak to her that little by little people ceased to make the effort. And then after they had returned, and she had gone to bed, he would enter with list steps on his feet, so as not to announce his coming, and would stimulate a scene of jealousy. That to say, he would pace up and down like one in a fury who is about to burst into reproaches; words of anger would seem on the point of issuing from his mouth; then he would stop by the bedside and raise his hand in threat; but he never struck, he never spoke, and, re-suming his walk, would go through the same scene over and over again, until, overcome by fatigue and horror, the Duchess swooned. Every night for ten years his victim watched for moments which he seemed about to proffer, but to which he never gave vent. The doctors were summoned at last; but they uttered only that they could not do anything which could not be fathomed. The Duchess was about to die, but the poor woman died and the old nurse told her story they rendered the verdict above recorded.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Dakota girl has earned her right to the endearing title of "duck." While crossing the river near Valley City he ran across upset. She tied the canoe to her ankle and swam ashore. Another young woman of the same Territory has advertised for a husband as follows: "I mean business. If there is any young man in this county that has as much sand in him as a pound of pig tobacco I want to hear from him. I have a free claim and not afraid to work, and a good cook and not afraid to work, and willing to do my part. If any man with a little amount of land, and decent face and carcass, wants a good wife, I can fill the bill."

—Jones is a timid man. He lives out of town, and out of town he has remained for a month. Every morning he starts for the train, gets nearly as far as the railroad, sees the red flag at the station, and returns homeward, wondering how much longer that case of small-pox is to keep him away from the depot.—*Detroit Free Press.*