

# THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

J. C. L. HARRIS, Editor.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace—unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

[W. M. BROWN, Publisher.]

VOLUME I.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1877.

NUMBER 16.

Weekly Raleigh Register.

## STATE NEWS.

**KILLED.**—A little son of Mr. Wm. Robinson, of Lincolnton, was killed by a mule running away with him the other day as he returned from the field where he had been ploughing.

**YOUNG AND HEAVY.**—Frank Warren, near Prospect Hill, in Caswell county, has a son twelve years old, who weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and is about five feet ten inches high. We get our information from a gentleman who has seen this child, and knows the facts.—*Alamance Gleaner.*

**SHOT.**—John Murray dangerously shot E. S. Merrell a few days since not far from Asheville. There was an old grudge between the parties. Merrell is one of the parties who was recently published as having fled the State because, as deputy Marshal, he was connected with frauds upon the government.

**UTILIZING CINDERS.**—Mr. James Pae, well known on the Carolina Central R. R. a short while back, has invented a means for arresting all the sparks from a railroad engine smoke stack, turning the cinders down on the rails, thus utilizing them. Thanks to Mr. Pae; and as he has now made his fortune he may henceforth retire to private life and spend his days in ease.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

**MICA.**—Early this week the hands employed by Captain M. J. Fagg, contractor on the Spartanburg & Asheville railroad, struck a rich vein of mica on the land of Mr. N. A. Penland, (old Stephens' place) five miles from town. Up to Thursday last over 200 pounds of this valuable mineral had been taken out and prepared for shipment.—*Asheville Pioneer.*

**SAD DEATH.**—A very sad and distressing death occurred at Orange Factory, in Orange county, on Thursday last. A very promising young man, Mr. Rainey, about 21 years of age, died from the effects of a quart of whiskey which he drank the preceding Friday. "Touch not, taste not, handle not," is the divine injunction and how carefully ought people to follow the command.—*Oxford.*

**CAUGHT FIRE.**—A daughter of Mr. Wm. Hodges came very near being burned to death a few days ago, under the following circumstances: She had been fishing near the steam mills, run by Mr. Short, and had started home, and stopping to wait for a younger sister, stood over a burning shavings, caught from a spark, her dress taking fire. Fortunately, she had presence of mind enough to jump into the river and extinguish the flame.—*Washington Press.*

**ARM BADLY SHATTERED.**—We regret to chronicle the painful accident that befell Sammy Burwell, a lad of 14 years of age, a son of Mr. Henry Burwell, of Williamsboro. He had the misfortune to fall out of a cherry tree, and shatter his left arm near the wrist. It was so badly broken that some of the bones projected through the skin. Drs. Paschall and Young rendered such aid as was necessary.—*Torchlight.*

**CAUGHT AT LAST.**—Several weeks ago we published an account of a negro by the name of Paul Lewis, who broke into the dwelling of Mr. Thos. P. Davis, at Blue Wing, and abstracted therefrom \$140 in money. Well, Paul has been captured. He manifested considerable resistance; but was finally traced to the gold mines, in Nash county. Here Paul's ginger-colored body was taken into custody by Messrs. D. Gup-ton, and Matt Hawkins. These gentlemen will receive the reward of \$25 which was offered some time ago.—*Torchlight.*

**ALMOST A FATAL CATASTROPHE.**—Our correspondent at Prosperity, Moore county, gives us the particulars of an oil explosion as follows: J. J. Moore went to the store of Richmond Jones, in Chatham county, a few nights since, and one of them set a candle down near an oil can containing two or three gallons of kerosene, when by some means the flame was communicated to the oil, and an explosion followed. Both were badly burned—Jones on his arm, and Moore from his hip down. They gave an alarm, which brought assistance, or the house would have been burned.—*Fayetteville Gazette.*

**KILLED.**—On the evening of the 18th, at Ducktown, a man by the name of Thomas and one Ellis engaged in a personal rencontre, resulting in the shooting of Ellis fatally, the ball entering in the vicinity of the naval. Both were employees of the Ducktown Mining Company. After stopping work for the day they repaired to the office of the Company. Thomas threw a ball to the front of the structure and caught it as it rebounded. Ellis was sitting by and ordered him to desist, saying he was a d-d liar any way. Whereupon Thomas drew a pistol and fired with the above result.—*Asheville Pioneer.*

**KEROSENE FIRE.**—On Thursday of last week a granddaughter of Mr. John Greer, who resides on Grassy creek, in Ashe county, attempted to build up the fire by pouring on kerosene. As a consequence, her clothing took fire—the flames were conveyed to combustible material near, and in a short time the entire dwelling burned to the ground, and the little girl perished in the flames. The dwelling was a very valuable one, and was well furnished. Everything in the house—including \$4,000 in currency—

was insured. We don't think there was any insurance on the property.—*Lenoir Topic.*

**UP FOR MURDER.**—A two days trial took place last week before a magistrate in Marion—the case being that of an accusation of murder. A negro woman, having made some acknowledgments relative to the mysterious death of one Margaret Jackson, was arraigned and in default of bail was committed to the county prison to await trial at Superior court. It will be remembered that Margaret Jackson, colored, was murdered some years ago in the North Cove section of McDowell county, but at the time no clue could be had as to the perpetrators of the terrible deed. From evidence rendered on trial it seems that the notorious Bill Allen McCall, who is now in the Penitentiary for five years, will be implicated in the crime.—*Piedmont Press.*

**MURDER IN WATAUGA.**—Just as we go to press we learn from our Watauga correspondent that Mr. Elissa Tribet, of Laurel creek township, Watauga county, was shot and instantly killed by an unknown party or parties, last Sunday morning. The murdered man's wife heard him call out while shot, about 400 yards from his home, and made all possible speed to reach him, but he was dead when she arrived—shot dead through the heart, the ball entering his left side and coming out under his right arm, his bowels cut and mangled and fallen out, and several ugly cuts on his hand. No trace of the assassin or assassins was seen by the wife. As yet no one has been suspected of the dark deed. It is reported that some difficulty had occurred between Tribet and two or three of his brothers-in-law during the past year. The murdered man leaves a large family; was about 45 years of age; a peaceable, quiet, industrious and well-to-do citizen.—*Lenoir Topic.*

**A CRITICAL POSITION.**—During the rains of ten days ago, Morris W. son of G. W. Straughan of Chatham county attempted to cross Black Creek in a jersey drawn by one mule. The creek was somewhat swollen but might have been crossed safely if the young man had known the ford; but he attempted to drive straight across, and the mule suddenly sunk in deep water. The first effort the young man made, finding that the wheels of the jersey were hung in a root or log, was to jump forward and cut the harness and release the mule; but the animal in its struggles pawed him under the water, nearly keeping him down, and tearing his clothing from him. But the current finally swept him off, and though unable to swim, he was drifted against a foot-log some distance below and fortunately seized a projection and escaped. The mule was drowned and the jersey lost.

The same day, Mr. Straughan who had been with one of his daughters to Antioch Church, both being on horse back, sought the shelter of some trees, under which other horses were hitched, to avoid a shower. In passing, one of the horses kicked, and struck Miss Straughan violently in the right side, inflicting painful and serious injuries from which she is still a great sufferer.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

**REVENUE RAID IN YADKIN COUNTY.**—GREAT SUCCESS.—News has just reached us, that a party of Revenue officials, entered Yadkin county a few days ago, to see how matters were progressing, and if the laws were being observed in regard to the making of whiskey, as the statute requires, having received information which induced the party to reach a different conclusion. The trail being warm, activity became the order of the day, and prizes after prizes fell rapidly into the hands of the energetic detectives. At the end of the cruise, the following booty was reported captured and will be forfeited to the United States: 83 illicit stills, some of them very large; 3 ditto in full operation, and a number of fine hogs, 78 at one distillery, half the number will weigh 200 pounds each; at another place, found several barrels whiskey which, for want of transportation, was destroyed; one good ox, wagon and barrel whiskey at another place. Made no prisoners. Encountered no opposition and had no disturbance.—*Statesville American.*

**A HORRIBLE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—A horrible accident occurred in Haywood county on last Sunday evening. Miss Sente, sister of Rev. R. A. Sente, residing with Mr. David McCracken on Crabtree, took the little daughter of Mr. McC. soon after dinner that day and walked to a new mill which has recently been erected. The mill gearing had all been detached, and the large wheel, being free, would as soon as sufficient water should fall into a bucket, make a revolution or two. While Miss S. was standing near and over this wheel it commenced moving, when she lost her balance and falling into it, was fatally mangled, her limbs and back being broken. She died that night at 9 o'clock. The whole community was greatly shocked, and deep sympathy with the unfortunate young lady and her family.—*Asheville Citizen.*

**A TIN-CLAD CATFISH.**—A boy, while fishing in Lake Butts des Morts the other day, felt a nibble, and, drawing his hook toward the shore, observed a half gallon fish can trailing on the bottom. Having secured the vessel, he was greatly surprised to find that a large catfish had taken up his abode therein and remained until his increased dimensions did not admit of egress. He had evidently slipped around in the tin parlor until a hole was made in the rusted bottom, through which his tail protruded. In this condition the catfish had power to navigate from one place to another, and must have been regarded by his suburban neighbors as a kind of iron-clad monitor.—*Mechanic (W.P.) Press.*

## From the Daily News.

### DECISIONS.

#### DIGEST OF OPINIONS OF JUNE TERM, 1877.

**Moore vs. Valentina.** When a mortgagor who remains in possession, and a vendee under bond to make title, makes improvements and erects fixtures, having made an addition to the land, he is not allowed to subtract it. It is his own default if he does not perfect his title. It is different with tenants at will and tenant for years, in whose case an exception is made for the encouragement of commerce, they being permitted to remove the erections made for their temporary purposes.

**Barnes vs. Fort.** When a party asks the court to instruct the jury that there was no evidence tending to prove a material allegation, and an appeal is taken from the refusal so to charge, the "case" must set out the evidence to enable the court to pass upon the correctness of the refusal. Here the court below made up the case (counsel failing to agree,) and merely inserts, "there was evidence tending to show," &c., without stating the evidence. As this nullifies the object of the appeal the appellant is entitled to a new trial.

**Kirkman vs. The Bank of Greensboro.** A married woman has a right to receive her own property and a cheque on a fund in bank, collected and placed there by her attorneys, payable to her agent, but without her husband's written assent is not a "conveyance" of her property forbidden by the Constitution.

Where the issues and findings of the jury are confused and unintelligible the court lays little stress on them, and will gather the facts from the whole record as it can.

**Pendleton vs. Dalton.** Where a plaintiff claims as "heir at law and devisee," and fails on the trial to prove himself a "devisee" it is error to exclude evidence offered to prove him an "heir at law," when it is evident from the complaint and answer, that the defendant could not have been misled or taken by surprise.

**Branch vs. The W. & W. R. R. Co.** The act of the Legislature imposing a penalty on a common carrier for more than five days' delay in shipping goods is constitutional. The "Granger cases," lately decided by the United States Supreme Court is conclusive on the point.

Preference in shipment should be given to local freight. Instead of being an excuse, "the delay of local freights caused by lack of cars, which lack is caused by the pressure of through freight," caused by the inducements held out by Railroad Companies, is the very evil which the statute is designed to prevent.

Being a penal statute the computation of time is that most favorable to the defendant, and therefore five full days of demurrage is allowed. Here cotton being received October 10th, the time expired Sunday, October 15th, and the first legal day was the 16th of October.

**Bumpass vs. Chambers.** Where an executor consents to and pays over a legacy he can not recover it or any part of it back to pay debts unless he shows special circumstances. Where the legacy paid over is a legacy for life, the executor can not recover possession of it on the ground that there is danger of its being wasted or destroyed. The remainder men are to protect their own rights.

**State ex. rel. Attorney-General vs. Heaton.** Where a Judge of Probate fails to open his office on Monday and keep it open from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m. on that date, it is under chapter 90, sections 15 and 16 of Battle's Revised, a forfeiture of his office unless the absence is caused by sickness, and suit can be brought to enforce the forfeiture. A failure on one Monday is sufficient. A suit to declare the forfeiture is not a criminal proceeding; nor is the Judge of Probate within the constitutional provision requiring judicial officers to be removed by impeachment. The court might extend the exception "detained by sickness" to cover other cases of great emergency. Here defendant was at an election, which is not held an excuse since he might have voted before or after office hours. The defendant is not excused by leaving a deputy since he could not deputize his duties as Probate Judge, nor by leaving word where he could be found.

**Husbee vs. Spyles.** Where an administrator paid over to his brother three distributive shares of the estate which had been bought at an under value, the administrator and his brother both knowing the value of the shares, and the assignors being ignorant and having no means of ascertaining the value, except from the administrator, which he did not give. Held: sufficient under all the circumstances of the case to justify the finding of the jury that the assignment was a fraud.

**State vs. Locke.** Defendant was indicted for murder. The court below charged the jury, "If you believe either of the witnesses 'A' or 'B'—the defendant is guilty." The witness "A" did not testify positively that the prisoner slew the deceased, but that the men were in a fight, and after they were separated he saw the deceased bleeding from a knife wound, and that the prisoner ran off. Held: This was error. The witness deposed to facts which might or might not convince a jury. To charge that if they believed these facts the defendant was guilty, was weighing the evidence of degrading the result as a matter of law and not of fact.

**Ross vs. Henderson.** An action brought by creditors to recover partnership property, conveyed by one partner to pay his individual debts, is not barred by the statute of

limitation provided in chapter 17, section 34, sub section 9, Battle's Revised. The right of the creditors to recover is not based on the fraud, but because the purchaser took subject to the trust to pay off the partnership debts. It is a trust arising out of contract, and there is no statute of limitations unless it is the provision contained in section 37, same chapter, i. e. ten years.

## A PROFESSIONAL RAT-CATCHER—HOW HE OPERATES.

Richard Toner, a professional rat catcher of considerable notoriety in New York city, arrived in St. Louis yesterday, and has taken a contract to rid the Lindell House of rats. He is accompanied by one assistant, and has a regular trained ferret. Mr. Toner says rats begin to breed at the age of three months, and once every month thereafter produce a litter of thirteen; but the number of the litter never varies, and is always composed of twelve males and one female; if the number of females were as great as males, rats would become a plague that all the terriers and rat-catchers in the country could not keep down.

He began operations at the Lindell last night in the presence of half a dozen persons. He armed himself with a dark lantern, a gunny bag, and a peculiarly constructed pair of tongs, or nippers. The tongs are about two and a half feet long, and have handles like shears. Mr. Toner gave the bag to his assistant, and took the dark lantern in his left hand and the tongs in his right. Equipped in this manner he crept about the cellar among barrels and boxes, and every now and then seized a rat with the tongs. The assistant, who kept right at his heels, instantly opened the mouth of the bag and the rat was dropped into it, the process of the capture not occupying over ten seconds. He says that when he throws the strong light from the lantern upon a rat it does not run, but simply turns so as to prevent the light from shining in its eyes. As it turns there is no difficulty in seizing it with the tongs.

Mr. Toner did not make any use of his ferret until about 1 o'clock, when everything was quiet about the house. He first went all over the premises, examining the rat holes to familiarize himself with the rats' "runways." He says the rats have certain holes to run through when they are frightened, and that any experienced rat-catcher can soon learn how these holes lead. After acquiring this knowledge he sent his ferret into a rat hole and stationed himself at the other end of the hole. For instance, he found a rat hole in the pantry, and traced its course down into the cellar, where it came out in some corner. He started the ferret into the hole up stairs and stationed himself below with his tongs. The ferret pushed his way along the turnings of the hole and drove the rats ahead of him. As the rats ran from the hole in the cellar Toner picked them up with his tongs and dropped them into his bag.

Toner owns the largest rat pit in New York.—*St. Louis Times.*

## BATTLE OF RAMSOUR'S MILL.

This battle was fought on the 20th of June, 1780, on land now owned by Capt. Wallace Reinhardt, Clerk of the Superior Court of Lincoln county. The battle ground is half a mile north of the village of Lincolnton. The Tories had assembled there to the number of 1,400, under a Lieut. Colonel Moore, when they were attacked and defeated by Col. Locke with 400 men. All the advantages of prestige and position were on the side of the Tories. Charleston had fallen on the 12th of May of that year, and on the 29th of that same month Tarleton had butchered the almost unresisting command of Buford in the Waxhaw settlement. There were no mails in those days and hardly any means of communication. British emissaries with gold in their pockets told the people that the rebel cause was lost, and they proffered money to all who would join their standard. The Tories under Moore occupied a wooded knoll with an open field of 200 yards in front, over which the Whigs would have to attack them. Notwithstanding these advantages, Gen. Rutherford, who was encamped below Charlotte with 500 men, resolved to march to the attack, and he sent an express to Colonel Locke to join him. The messenger never reached Locke, and each officer began his march on his own responsibility. Locke reached the field some hours in advance of Rutherford, and with a soldier's impetuosity began the attack unaided. The attack in front failed and the Tories pressed back their assailants, but the Whigs were not discouraged, and by a movement under cover of the woods succeeded in gaining the flank and rear of the enemy, who fell back in confusion.

It is difficult to over estimate the importance of this victory. It prevented a rising of the Tory element in Western North Carolina, and it inspired the Whigs with hope and courage. It was the precursor of the decisive victory at King's mountain on the 7th of October of the same year, which was, in many respects, the most important victory of the great rebellion, though hardly alluded to in Northern annals. It is hardly too much to say that the inspiration of Ramsour's Mill achieved the crowning triumph at King's Mountain.—*South ern Home.*

## THE PEOPLE SUSAIN WINSTEAD.

The honest masses in this Revenue district are everywhere rising in the majesty of their strength and protesting against the removal of CHAS. S. WINSTEAD, one of the

best and most acceptable Revenue officers under the Government. A petition was gotten up here in the early part of last week by the leading business men of the town and which we believe everybody signed, praying that Mr. W. be not displaced. The petition went forward last week.

We understand a rousing big meeting of the people of Person, without distinction of party, and in which distinguished leaders of the Democratic party of that county participated, was held last week at Roxboro and resolutions adopted deprecating the displacement of an honest, competent and faithful public officer without other cause than to reward some party scavenger for his dirty work for the party, and urging the retention of Mr. Winstead, whose official record shines forth without spot or blemish. The democracy of Person went cheerfully into this meeting to do justice to a meritorious public officer, and because they feel vitally concerned in the Government having good officers.—*Milton Chronicle.*

## A REMARKABLE DWARF.

Count Joseph Bornwalski was aptly termed "a perfect copy of nature's finest work in duodecimo." His intellect was remarkable and was early developed. He spoke several languages. To soundness of understanding he combined quickness of apprehension and solidity of judgment. He soon acquired an elegance of deportment only attained by intercourse with polished society. He was born in Challez in 1739, and measured but eight inches at birth. He was exceedingly well proportioned, and became a protegee of the Countess Huniska, a woman distinguished in her birth and personal accomplishments. She soon took him on a tour through the leading courts of Europe. He reached Vienna at the age of fifteen, and at that time was but twenty-five inches in height. He saw Maria Theresa, who became much attached to him.

That great princess was at that time at war with the King of Prussia. The Queen asked the dwarf his opinion of the Prussian monarch. "Madam," said he, "I have not the honor to know him. Were I in his place, instead of waging a useless war against you, I would come to Vienna to pay my respects, thinking it more honor to gain your esteem than to gain a victory from you." The Queen took him in her lap and kissed him. He laughed. The Queen asked him what he was laughing at, his quick reply was: "To see so small a man on the lap of so great a woman." This answer procured him fresh caresses. He gazed at a ring on the hand of the Queen once when sitting on her lap, and she asked him if he thought it pretty. Bornwalski replied: "It is not the ring I was looking at, but the hand I beseech your majesty to kiss." This was granted, and the Queen took from her daughter a diamond ring and gave it to Bornwalski. The young lady from whose finger the ring was taken was the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, afterward Queen of France.

Maria Theresa made strenuous efforts to have the dwarf remain a member of her court, but the Countess Huniska would not consent to the arrangement.

When the Paris Count Oliniski gave an entertainment to some ladies of high distinction, and to please them, he put Bornwalski into an urn. The urn was placed on the table, and a funny noise proceeded from it. The Count refused to uncover the urn, and the curiosity of the ladies was raised to the highest point. At length the cover was removed and out sprang Bornwalski, who ran about the table to the no small astonishment and diversion of the ladies.

He visited various courts of Europe, his reputation preceding him, and everywhere was he caressed by the ladies, who universally took him on their laps and kissed him.

At twenty-five he fell in love with an actress and proposed to her. She laughed at him. At forty love again interfered to disturb his peace of mind. He married shortly after Isalina Barbanton, and was turned adrift into the world by his former benefactress, Countess Huniska. He set out and gave concerts for the support of himself and his wife. A little daughter of one of the members of the nobility heard him sing, and asked her father to go and buy the little man for her. When asked what she would do with him she replied, "I will keep him in my room and dress him like a doll."

Once, when the wife of Bornwalski was sick, he sent for Dr. Walker, who, seeing Bornwalski in the room, bade him keep quiet. It was with difficulty he was made to believe him a husband and a father. He had two children, and lived to the extreme age of ninety-eight.

## STEALING IN WILKES COUNTY.

We notice an article in *The Raleigh News* of the 18th inst., signed "C.," and purporting to be written from Statesville, giving an account of radical rule in Wilkes county, in which he says that this county has been under radical rule since the war, and that the officers have carried on stealing without stint, and that Judge Schenck compelled the officers to bring their books and accounts into court.

Now, we do not know who this correspondent is, but in vindication of the officers of this county, we feel it our duty to publish an article in their defence. It is true Wilkes county has been under the control of Republican officers the most of the time since the war, but if any stealing has been carried on by its officers it

has never been charged before, on the contrary, the finances of this county have been managed better than before the war, and our county can boast that there has been no defaulters since the war but Democrats.

And we desire that every one should have justice; and further, we believe it to be our duty as a journalist to defend the good citizens of our county, especially when their characters are attacked by some one of another county.

Now, the gentleman of *The News* knows as well as we do that there is not one word of the assertion true when he says that "stealing has been carried on without stint." And that "when the county commissioners were called into court, the radical portion of them fled to parts unknown;" when the lunatic cases he alludes to, were brought up, owing to the lateness of the hour, nearly everybody had left town and gone to their homes, only those that were immediately concerned in the cases.

And the assertion that Hawkins, the keeper of the poor house, had fifteen insane paupers for which he was to draw fifteen hundred dollars for, is a lie from the whole cloth. There were only fifteen paupers, all told, at the poor house, (which was proven in court,) two of which were insane and the remainder county paupers, which he kept at nine dollars and fifty cents per head.

And as to the man Harris, alluded to as keeper of the poor, there never has been a man by that name in charge of the poor house in this county.

And in regard to this man Doctor Holbrook being concerned in this grab game, Mr. "C." dwells so elaborately upon, we can say for the benefit of this truthful correspondent, (if heaven save the mark, that we not know whether the doctor stole any of these poor lunatic's money or not, but we do know what we can say, and that is, the doctor is a very good Democrat! How is that for high! Come again, Mr. "C."—*Wilkesboro Witness.*

## THE JEW IN HISTORY.

The Jew still walks the earth, and bears the stamp of his race upon his forehead. He is still the same being as when he first wandered forth from the hills of Judea. If his name is associated with avarice and extortion, and spoken in bitterness and scorn, yet in the morning of history it gathers around it recollections sacred and holy.

The Jew is a miracle among the nations. A wanderer in all lands, he has been a witness of the great events of history for more than 1,800 years. He saw classic Greece when crowned with intellectual triumphs. He lingered among that broken but beautiful architecture which rises like a tombstone over the grave of her departed splendor.

The Jew saw Rome, the "mighty heart" of nations, sending its own ceaseless life's throbs through all the arteries of its vast empire. He, too, has seen that heart sold and still in death. These have perished, yet the Jew lives on—the same silent, mysterious, indestructible being. The shadow of the Crescent rests on Palestine, the signet of a conqueror's faith—still the Jew and his religion survive. He wanders a captive in the streets of his own once queenly Jerusalem, to meditate sad and gloomily on the relics of ancient power. Above him shines the clear sky, fair as when it looked down on the towers of Zion; but now, alas! beholds only a desolate city and an unhappy land. The world is his home. The literature of the ancient Hebrew triumphs over all creeds and schools and sects. Mankind worship in the sacred songs of David, and bow to the divine teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, who also was a son of Abraham. Such is the Jew. His ancient dreams of empire are gone. How seldom do we realize, as we see him in our city streets, that he is the creature of such a strange, peculiar destiny. Neither age, nor country, nor climate have changed him. Such is the Jew, a strange and solitary being, and such the drama of his long and mournful history.—*Pen and Pencil.*

## DEATH OF THE LARGEST WOMAN.

Our Brownsville correspondent sends us an important item in the death of Fanny Wallace, the celebrated American giantess. For many years she had traveled with circuses and became well known throughout the country. The largest woman in the world, Mrs. Ruth Benton, alias Fanny Wallace, died at her residence, in Vernon county, Wisconsin, on Friday last. She was fifty-four years old, seven feet four inches in height, and weighed five hundred and eighty-five pounds. Her coffin was made in this village and was seven feet eight inches in length, three feet six inches in depth, four feet wide at the centre, twenty-four inches at the head, and twenty-three inches at the foot. It required eight men with block and tackle to lower the remains into the grave. She was a kind, good neighbor, a loving mother, and was beloved by all who knew her. Knowing that she inevitably must shuffle off the mortal coil, all the necessary preparations were made, and she died surrounded by her family and many friends, happy, contented, with an unshaken belief in her adopted religion, which was that of an Advent.—*Winnesota Courier.*