

It is estimated that fully two-thirds of the whole amount of public money held by the London banks does not bear interest.

There is a lighthouse to every fourteen miles of coast in England, to every thirty-four miles in Ireland and to every thirty-nine miles in Scotland.

The sweets of power must be more of an attraction than the spoils of office in some places in Missouri. The Mayor of Sweet Springs, in that State, receives a salary of \$60 a year.

The Austrian Emperor, in order to... knowledge a singular display of loyalty, accepted the sum of five florins, equal to about two dollars, which had been bequeathed to his majesty by a poor peasant, recently deceased in the Austrian province of Carinthia.

The English of our day is considered by a high authority almost perfect, alike for the purpose of the orator, the philosopher, the lecturer and the poet. The purest English is said to be spoken in Lincolnshire.

In Bielefeld, Germany, there is a farm of 400 acres under cultivation, the operators being men and women who are or have been sufferers from epilepsy. All classes of farm work are attended to by these people, and it has been found that the frequency of attacks of fits of epilepsy has been greatly lessened by the effects of the work. There were at the end of 1891 1199 patients at this institution.

Henry M. Stanley, in one of his speeches while standing for a seat in the British Parliament, said: "Though of British birth and parentage, I have spent the greater part of my life in travel and exploration in foreign lands, and when I returned two years ago to live in England I was a naturalized citizen of the United States, but in all my wanderings I have seen no power so great and so beneficent as the British Empire, and I feel that my birthright of English citizenship was a privilege which I could no longer forego. I therefore resumed the allegiance of my birth and resolved that if ever I could serve England again in any way there should be no barrier to overcome. My one mastering desire is for the maintenance, the spread, the dignity, the usefulness of the British Empire."

Widespread public interest is being aroused on the subject of improving the public highways of our country. Colonel Albert A. Pope, of Boston, has given a great impetus to the question by publishing in pamphlet form "A Memorial to Congress on the Subject of a Comprehensive Exhibit of Roads, Their Construction and Maintenance at the World's Columbian Exposition." The Memorial contains letters from President Harrison, members of the Cabinet and a large number of other prominent men in every section of the country, all highly commendatory of the movement for the improvement of public roads throughout the United States. Besides these letters extracts are given from editorial articles favoring road reform in leading papers all over the Union. These extracts show that the press everywhere is in line with the laudable efforts to improve and maintain public roads all over the land.

The editor of a New York weekly paper has offered to pay Professor Schiaparelli's expenses to this country and back in order to give the distinguished scientist an opportunity to peep at Mars through the great Lick telescope in California. It is generally agreed, remarks the Chicago Herald, that the most important of the professor's discoveries have been confirmed by the recent observations of other astronomers. The strange thing about it is that Schiaparelli has been able to see more with a telescope of a certain size than others have distinguished with larger instruments. This will be popularly explained by saying that he has very bright eyes. The professor himself says that he has been observing that one planet for many years, and that one's eyes derive greater distinguishing power by becoming accustomed to the light of a particular star. Whichever theory is true, if Schiaparelli comes to look through the Lick telescope he ought to be able, under favorable conditions, to tell us something new about the surface of Mars.

POLITICAL WORLD.

Candidates, Conventions, Nominations, Elections.

All the News of Political Movements of the Four Parties.

Full returns from Vermont give Fuller (Rep.) for Governor 39,190; Smalley, (Dem.) 19,526; Allen (Pro.) 1,650.

Judge Geo. T. Werts was nominated for Governor by the New Jersey Democratic convention last Wednesday, in spite of his letter saying he would not accept it. His friends have induced him to yield.

The Massachusetts Republican State convention at Boston nominated by acclamation for Governor, Lieut. Gov. Halle.

The Democrats of the Second Virginia District at Norfolk nominated for Congress D. Gardner Tyler, of Charles City county. The nominee is a son of ex-President Tyler, and was born in the White House.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Ninth district at Birmingham, Ala., nominated Lewis W. Turpin on the first ballot.



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson spoke to large audiences last week at Asheville, Raleigh, Charlotte and Winston.

COLUMBIA CANAL IN A TANGLE

The State's Sale of the Canal and the Probable Results.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State of South Carolina spent years of time and thousands of money building a canal around the fall at Columbia.

The primary object was, we believe, to improve and extend navigation.

Subsequently plans were changed, and since the war the purpose has been to develop a water power and conduct to the development of manufactures. Several years ago the State grew tired of the undertaking and sold out to the city of Columbia. About year ago the city sold out to one Eretus Flood and associates of New England, the entire canal, franchises, privileges and immunities.

But when Flood and his associates had purchased the canal and settled for it, they soon found that all available miles were owned by local parties. Amongst the responsibilities of the owners of the canal was a statute compelling its extension to Granby. Those local parties who own the land between the present terminus of canal and its proposed lower terminus have been threatening to bring suit to compel the owners to extend the canal through their land to Granby as required by law. But suddenly it is found out that the State formerly owned all the land from the head of the canal to Granby; that the State never sold these lands but simply sold a usufruct interest in them, still needed for canal purposes. The present owners over their readiness to complete the canal to Granby, but demand that they now need the land, the title in fee simple for which comes to them with their purchase of the canal with all rights, privileges, immunities, etc.

A week ago the local land company felt that they had the canal owners bottled up. At this writing the canal owners have the whip handle, if their allegations are true, and the prospect of a big lawsuit is substituted for Columbia's immediate prospect of one or more large cotton factories.

North Carolina Schools.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was made public. The receipts were \$775,450; the expenditures \$761,000. Of the latter, \$390,000 were for white tuition and \$379,000 for the colored tuition and \$21,000 for the school houses. The receipts are the largest on record, being \$61,000 greater than last year. The reports show that there are 386,000 white and 212,000 colored children of school age; total, 598,000. The value of school property is \$790,000, and 6,980 schools were in operation.

Build Canning Factories.

While the past season has not been altogether favorable for the farmers and canners in Botetourt county, Va., the latter have found a stronger demand and ready sale for their output than was expected. Altogether over 50,000 cases of canned corn, tomatoes and okra will be made in the county by some fourteen canners. This industry seems to have taken a good hold wherever tried and should become more general. It is a benefit to the farmer and to the town in which it is located.

"Guilty, But Drunk."

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The case of Joseph Smith and J. H. Lockhart, sheriff and deputy sheriff of Warren county, Ala., charged with the larceny of \$2,000 worth of diamonds from a New York drummer, while in Nashville, was "nolle prosequi" in the criminal court. The defendants admitted their guilt, but said the robbery was committed while they were in a drunken frenzy.

Director Leech, of Washington, has ordered from the Philadelphia Mint, in addition to large orders of small coins, \$500,000 new half dollars for circulation in Washington during the veterans' encampment. Treasurer Nebecker is also prepared with large orders of small notes.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The Dreaded Disease Within The Citadel.

A Number Dead and More Stricken. Precautionary Measures Taken.

NEW YORK CITY.—Five deaths in this city from Asiatic cholera were announced by the Board of Health. This is the list of those known to have died of Asiatic cholera:

NAME.	AGE.	DIED.
Charles McAvoy	35	Sept. 6
William Wiegman	52	Sept. 10
Sophia Wiegman	63	Sept. 11
Minnie Levinger	14	Sept. 11
Charlotte Beck	31	Sept. 13

Each has been reported by the attending physician as suspicious, but no notice was given out until the nature of the disease had been definitely determined by a bacteriological examination, which delayed announcement of the presence of cholera.

In but one case is there a clue to the possible origin of the disease. Four Hungarian immigrants, who arrived from Antwerp on the Friesland on Aug. 29 lived for several days in the house where Minnie Levinger died on Sunday. None of the Friesland's passengers were ill, but the vessel was disinfected and detained about forty hours.

The city authorities express confidence that they will be able to keep the disease from spreading, and the announcement of its presence in the city does not seem to have created public alarm.

The health inspectors have reported another case of cholera. The victim, Mary Conolly, 16 years old, residing at 692 Second avenue, has been removed to the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital at the foot of East 16th street. Two suspected cases were found in Brooklyn. A young German girl, whose name could not be learned, residing at 56 State street, was one, and Simon C. Inski, of North Ninth street Williamsburg, the other. The German girl died in a few hours. She had been in this country since last February.

A DESPERADO KILLED.

In Resisting Arrest He Is Shot Down.

Expires as the Sheriff is in the Act of Handcuffing Him.

NORFOLK, VA.—Saturday night Deputy Sheriff T. J. Jackson, of Norfolk county, was called upon to raid the gambling house on Western Branch. One of the parties made his escape, but was recognized on the road the following morning by Jackson and placed under arrest, but resisted and struck the officer a powerful blow on the left cheek, stunning him for the instant. The negro, who was a desperate man, ran away, and as soon as Jackson recovered he fired at the escaping man three times. The negro ran about seventy-five yards and hid behind a stack of fodder, where he was overhauled by Jackson. He claimed to have been shot, but the officer not believing him put a pair of handcuffs on him, who almost immediately fell to the ground and expired. Jackson notified the authorities. A coroner's jury heard the evidence and brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts stated. It is reported that the deputy sheriff will be arrested.

THE CLYDE FACTION IN CONTROL.

The Richmond and West Point Terminal's Status Fixed.

RICHMOND, VA.—W. P. Clyde and those in sympathy with him are now in full control of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railroad and Warehouse Company. At the general meeting of the stockholders the ticket proposed by what is known as the "Calhoun faction" was defeated as were also resolutions which Mr. Pat Calhoun tried to have passed. Ever since the meeting held here was called there have been two committees at work receiving proxies. The one headed by Wm. E. Strong represented the Clyde people and that of which Alex. E. Orr was chairman represented the "Calhoun faction." To-day the supporters of Clyde controlled 400,122 shares of stock, while the other side had only about 178,000 shares to vote.

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The meeting was called to order in the Times Building at noon by W. G. Oakman, receiver of the company, and immediately adjourned to the Exchange Hotel. W. P. Clyde was made chairman. The inspectors of the election reported the following gentlemen had received the vote of 400,122 shares of stock voted and they were declared elected directors: Wm. E. Strong, Geo. F. Stone, Wm. P. Clyde, J. C. McBean, Alex. S. VanNest, Thomas F. Ryan, Geo. Blagden, C. A. Law, R. G. Erwin, W. H. Goady, Jno. N. Hutchinson, Jos. Bryan, Edward Packard, Jno. A. Rutherford, R. S. Hayes, G. J. Gold, Thos. Manson, Jr., and Chas. McGhee.

This was the ticket put up by the Clyde faction. The names of the persons on the Calhoun ticket were not given out. They received the votes of about 175,000 shares.

A Quarrel With Fatal Results.

WINSTON, N. C.—The particulars of a fatal shooting scrape in Stokes county reached here. George Hall and Art Smith, son of Jim Smith, had a quarrel over a pistol which Smith had. Hall took it away from Smith, who then went home and reported the trouble to his father, who armed himself and followed Hall; three miles and shot him in the back of the neck, the ball coming out under his chin, killing him. Smith is still at large.

A Freight Train Kills Them Both.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Frank Martin, of Lynchburg, and Joseph VanCleave, of Lexington, Va., both in the employ of Wm. Sneed & Co., contractors of this city, were struck and instantly killed by a freight train near Greenway, a station on the C. & O. railroad. The remains of the unfortunate men were brought here.

THREE STATES' BRIEFS.

Telegraphic Dispatches From Many Points of Interest.

The Fields of Virginia, North and South Carolina Carefully Gleaned For News.

VIRGINIA.

A rat flooded the office of the People's Bank at Charlottesville and drowned itself by gnawing a hole in a lead water pipe.

Thirteen Syrian immigrants, holding first class tickets for Suffolk, Va., via Norfolk, were stopped at Cape Charles and turned back to New York whence they came.

A carload of Norton's Virginia and Ives wine, nearly 3,000 gallons, was shipped last week from Charlottesville to New York by the Montreal & Wine Company.

Dr. Taylor, who was sentenced in Wise county to death for murdering the Mullins family, has been taken to Lynchburg to avoid lynching.

A rule has been granted by the Court of Appeals against the town council of West Point, to show cause why they are not in contempt in refusing to assess property of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company at that point.

Bees are reported to be dying in Charlotte county for want of blossoms, resulting from the severe drought.

A. B. Clay, of Chesterfield county, has on his farm a stalk of corn fifteen feet three inches high. He is going to send it to the State Exposition. It is the tallest stalk of corn ever raised in that county.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Donald MacIver, of Wilmington, died Thursday at Lenoir. He was director of the North Carolina and Wilmington and Weldon railroads.

Winston's fifth tobacco warehouse was opened.

Revenue officers have seized a big government distillery in Yadkin county, owned by A. E. Shore. It was for a violation of the law. The plant is announced to be sold.

Gov. Holt was absent from Raleigh during the Stevenson reception, attending the burial at Reidsville of Mrs. Williamson, his wife's sister.

Raleigh ladies gave a festival last week to aid the Confederate monument and raised \$900.

Mrs. Virginia Madison has been jailed in Tarboro on the charge of killing the newborn child of her daughter, Rosa.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston has quarantined against New York.

Two terrific cyclones passed through Newberry county last week, destroying much property.

Theo. D. Jorvey, a veteran merchant and prominent man, of Charleston, died last week. The flag of the city was lowered to half-mast as a mark of mourning.

In the second Democratic primary of the Second Congressional district Talbert, (Alliance) defeated Tillman.

Attorney General McLaurin is proceeding against several phosphate companies for selling fertilizers, analysis of which by the State, showed to be one-half sand. A Sumter company is the first on the list.

The Crescent Lumber & Construction Co., of Fernandina, Fla., is engaged on an order for crosscutting 600,000 feet of yellow pine and 60,000 feet of oak, to be used in the construction of the government drydock at Port Royal, S. C.

OTHER STATES.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Thomas H. Watts, ex-Governor of Alabama, and Attorney General in the Confederate cabinet died here at 3 o'clock Friday morning after several weeks illness.

THE NAVY CLAIMS HIGH HONORS.

Lieutenant Peary Discovers Independence—He Travels 1,300 Miles, Inland—Loss of Mr. Verhoff.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieutenant Peary, who with his party arrived at St. Johns, N. F., from the Arctic regions, after an absence of 12 months, has telegraphed the Navy Department from St. Johns that the United States Navy claims the highest discovery on the east coast of Greenland—Independence Bay, 82 degrees N. latitude, 34 degrees W. longitude, discovered July 4, 1892. Greenland Ice Cape ends south of Victoria Inlet.

St. Johns, N. F.—The steamer Kite arrived here from Metomack harbor at 12 months in the Arctic regions bringing with her Lieutenant Peary, with his wife and party. All are safe and well, with one exception. Lieutenant Peary made a stage journey with dogs of three hundred miles over the interior ice, which he found available. He was out 90 days and returned all right, August 4. He made important discoveries, confirming his theory.

Mr. Verhoff, the meteorologist of the party, went on a two days' geological trip to a neighboring settlement. Failing to return at the end of that time, the party started after him, but found no trace of him. For six days, the entire party searched for him. On the sixth day they found some minerals placed by Verhoff on a rock and traces of his foot-steps to a large, wicked-looking glacier, and here all signs of him were lost. No signs of the missing man were found and they were forced to believe that he had met his fate in one of the numerous crevasses.

The expedition was a great success. Among Lieutenant Peary's discoveries was one of a great bay, latitude, 81.37, longitude 41, opening out east and north-east, which he named Independence Bay in honor of the day, July 4, and the great glacier flowing north into it Academy Glacier.

A Birth in Royal Life.

BERLIN, GERMANY.—The German Empress gave birth to a daughter, the first daughter born to the Imperial couple. The child was born in the palace of Potsdam.

The Italic of Rome announces that Mr. Porter, the United States Minister to Italy, has resigned.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

Once Again the Philosopher Writes of the Lone Star State

AND TELLS OF THE MANY AND VARIED ADVANTAGES OF THAT GREAT AND GROWING COUNTRY.

My dear old friend Randall, of the *Annals*, child me for even hinting that if I was young I would go to Texas. He left his good old State when he was young, but loves her none the less, and his heart went back to her when he tuned his harp and sang, "My Maryland." And so it was that he came to Texas, and so it was that from every Southern State he now takes up the population of the Lone Star State. State pride is a stronger tie than we think, and the love of our birthplace and the love of our childhood grow stronger with every year. "The Erie of our day" and "The Old Oaken Bucket" will never cease to find an echo in our hearts. A good, healthy woman who keeps a druggists' hotel in a Texas town heard some of the citizens talking about the wonderful State, and after they had left us, she looked around cautiously and almost whispered, "Major, this is indeed a great State and people are coming to it from everywhere, but somehow I have never felt content here since my husband died. My heart is away back in dear old Georgia, and if my body back there is doing reasonably well I would advise them to stay—especially the married women. Young men can come and marry these Texas girls and settle down and that is all right."

These widows' hotels in Texas towns are almost universal and are the outgrowth of the druggists' longings for a home or something like a home. They are not on the public square, and are not kept as a rule by a woman, and they have been built out as the result of a woman's widow's misery and her yearning for a home and everything in it, and they are a bright, well-remembered class. I find a good deal of "Bunkum" in the very novel sign—"Cooking is not a lost art in this house and a bed means rest." There is no discount on the table fare in Texas. It is good everywhere. The druggists make it good. They demand it. When people are away off to some one of these hotels, they are sure to attach more importance to nourishing the stomach, for there is the seat of the emotions and the affections. Solomon tells us of bowls of mercy—bowls of compassion. A good dinner will comfort a lone-some man more than a sermon or a whole book of philosophy.

The mystery to me about Texas is the sharp, straight, well-defined dividing line between the prairie land and the timber. Nothing will grow high upon the plains. The soil is rich and deep, it produces from sixty to one hundred bushels of oats and fifty bushels of corn and twenty-five bushels of wheat and 1,000 pounds of cotton to the acre. It brings a world of grass without seedling, and yet you can't make a tree grow thirty feet high except the pecans in the pecan region. You can travel 200 miles on a stretch and not see a tree twenty feet high. Ever and anon a mesquite orchard comes in sight, and it looks exactly like an abandoned peach orchard on poor land, or you will see some orange, rocky hill, a scattering of black jacks that look like an old apple orchard. The trees spread out, but won't grow tall. The fruit trees all spread out, and even the *Le-Conte* pear, which is naturally a tall and cone-shaped tree, loses its shape. My friends, the *Wright* brothers, who have been in Rome years ago to Fort Worth and have gotten rich, are experimenting with all sorts of trees for shade around their beautiful homes. They have got the Lombardy poplars, which, in old Georgia, run up and almost kiss the sky, but they will never reach that height in Texas. They sent away off and got elms and water oaks, but they will stop stubbornly at their present height. Nevertheless, there is an abundance of one-story shade all around the homes, and the umbrella China spreads all over its foliage is more dense than I ever saw it elsewhere. Texas corn does not grow higher than a man's head. The ears hang low and heavy. Fodder is never pulled. Texas cotton is about waist-high and full of fruit. Texas peaches and apples are short-stemmed, and the Texas pines are short-legged. The tallest growth I saw of anything was the ears of a Texas rabbit I saw in the beautiful city of Cleburne. A friend took me out to drive and said he wanted me to see a splendid grove where they were going to make a park.

"Now isn't that perfectly lovely?" said he. I bowed assent, of course, but I couldn't help thinking what a failure it was compared with the magnificent oaks that adorn the lawn in front of my Georgia home. The grove was a country around Cleburne, Waco and Hillsboro is the richest and most lovely of any I found in my limited travels. It is gently undulating and the soil somewhat waxy. It is thickly settled and in a high state of cultivation. The average bushels of wheat, corn and oats, a bale of cotton and thirty bushels of wheat to the acre. Thousands of tons of hay are harvested and it sells for \$6 a ton. Wheat is 60 cents, oats 20 cents and corn 25 cents a bushel. Of course, the farmer complains of these prices, and I saw a Third Party farmer, who had in large type, "Oats at \$1.05 a bushel in Atlanta, Ga., and only 20 cents here. The railroads get the rest." Of course this was not true, but it was politics, and politics, they say, is hell.

It makes me sick and sad—this war upon railroads by the demagogues of the country. I can not understand it. But few of them make any money down South—more than half of them are in the hands of receivers. It looks like there is a conspiracy between these four classes and office-seeking editors and prejudiced jurists to ruin them, and they are doing it. Railroads are a necessity, and they carry civilization wherever they go. If they were to stop running for a week it would shock and paralyze the commerce of the country. Any one who has been on a stop at all, but not railroads. The fact is, "You shall run and you shall carry at our prices, whether you can afford it or not."

Now I am not going to encourage our young men to go to Texas, but I am constrained to say that there are many young men who are no account at home who would do something away off where there were no kindred to lean upon. The bridge would be burned behind them and they would go to work. There is another class who are willing to work for miles and miles to get to Texas. They ought to go somewhere. Every town in Georgia has its overflow. Eighteen young men of Cartersville have gone to Atlanta and are just scratching along for a month to pay for board and clothes. There will be eighteen more next year. If they were to go out to some new town like Coleman or Durbin or Brownwood or San Angelo they could go to work. The work might not please them, but if they meant business they would soon find something that would. When the *Wright* brothers left Rome a few years ago they were not much account, but they got to Fort Worth and turned the bridge behind them, and have succeeded, and at last they have got the old folks here and their married sister, and they are happy. Col. J. I. Wright, their father, our old soldier, looks like he has taken on a new lease of life. He has built him a comfortable home within easy reach of his children, and all he lacks now is a few shade trees. I wish that I could give him one or two of mine. There are sixty-four in my lawn, and if I had Aladdin's lamp I could move them and sell them for \$500 apiece in Fort Worth. But then they have the gentle Texas breeze that is ever blowing, not blowing either, but breathing on you by day and fanning you by night. I found it everywhere and it is so universal that they don't think about it nor talk about it. The water problem seems to have been solved pretty generally over the State, for they sink artesian wells at small cost. They bring up pure water on the surface and the pump or the windmill does the rest. Everywhere you go you will see the wind wheels turning. I found no running streams, such as we have here, but every farm has a sink somewhere that holds water like a jug, or it has a bayou that winds along like a jug, and furnishes a supply for many farmers and wash-holes for their boys. Around Waco for a radius of 100 miles is called the *Reynolds* country, for a poor man can't buy the rent and it is the size of four horse shoes in the shape of a cross. He can hire out, though, for the plow. Farther west, in the *Brownwood* place, the sink the poor man's country, w/

the soil is easier and one horse or mule is tolerated, though you generally see two to a plow. They are turning land now all over Texas. I got an idea of the immigration at Stephenville when I sat in the office of Mr. Lee Young and saw him make out seven deeds or leases in about an hour for that number of settlers. He represented a large tract of land, and was selling on three years' time for eighty-acre farms. The purchaser risked nothing but his improvements in case he concluded to change his base. There were no trees to cut down, no grubbing, no new ground, no barns to build—no building barns. The climate is so mild that the stock stays out of doors and eats grass all winter. The stock is stacked until ready to be shucked and shelled for market. The hay is baled in the fields; even the mowers and reapers take the weather. When I was a boy I went to school with Overton Young, but he went west when he was about twenty and I lost sight of him. Forty-five years have passed since then, and the other day while I was in Dublin a man called to see me and said he was the son of an old friend of mine, who went to school with me for many years. I looked at him hard and thoughtfully and said: "You look like Overton Young." "I am his son," he said. "What a curious mystery is memory. How strange that those imaginations have been resting asleep for years and years and so suddenly come to life in the face of his son. The father long since dead and were his children at home in Texas and married and are respected and prosperous. He accompanied me to Stephenville, where I domiciled under his roof and several times caught myself calling him Overton—but his name is Lee—Bob Lee, of course."

On my return I came from Dallas to Texas—Kans and when I reached the timber I saw signs of Georgians all along the route. I saw goober patches and tall corn with the fodder pulled and old fields grown up in pine thickets and here and there a gully. Texasians is the gateway for Tennessee and North Carolina and North Georgia. There I took the Iron Mountain route for Memphis, a route I had never traveled, and I liked it. The chair cars recline and are as good as a sleeper and you wake up in Memphis with an hour to spare for the next train homeward. The Memphis and Charleston has greatly improved since I was over it last. It has better cars and makes better time, but the old Western and Atlantic always makes me happy when I board it at Chattanooga—homeward bound. Farewell, Texas till I come again. We are banking on the Lone Star as a refuge for our numerous offspring, but I am not going to move—no, not as long as Randall stays.—Bill Arp, in *Sunny South*.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CARL SCHEURZ is an adept at the piano.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS plays the fiddle.

GLADSTONE is the only Englishman who has held the office of Premier for time.

The Turkish Sultan's daughters take a daily music lesson from their father, who is an accomplished pianist.

M. E. GALLAGHER, of Holden, Mo., is proud of the fact that he is the lineal descendant of the original Mother Goose.

A DEMOCRATIC nominee for Congress in Texas, Judge Pascal, has a moustache that measures sixteen inches from end to end.

LABOR COMMISSIONER PECK, of New York, has held office for nine years, having been appointed in 1888 by Grover Cleveland.

The Queen Regent of Spain refuses to touch a penny of the \$100,000 a year to which, as the widow of the late King, she is entitled.

BERNARDUS to spell his name without the c. The present spelling does away with the monetary significance of the names *Bismarck*—two marks.

The mother of Rev. Robert Fulton Cray, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is the only surviving child of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat.

REV. DR. MILBURN, the blind preacher and ex-Chaplain of the House of Representatives, has completed a work on the early history of the Mississippi Valley.

Mrs. A. E. N. ROBERTSON, of Muscogee, Indian Territory, has been made a doctor of philosophy by the University of Ohio for translating the New Testament out of the Greek into the language of the Creek Indians.

JOHN I. BLAIR, the railroad magnate, whose first sale was made from timber, and who now is a very many millionaire, recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his home at Blairtown, N. J. His most recent enterprise is the Wall Street banking house of Blair & Co.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

BRING frosts have occurred in Kansas.

The North Dakota wheat crop is short.

The indications are for a short crop of apples.

There are 16,000,000 cows in the United States.

The Indian population of Arizona is given out as 35,777.

PROPAGATION of fresh water fish will be tried in Texas.

The horse-fly is injuring dairy cattle in New York State.

ONE dollar American money is worth \$1.58 in Mexican money.

TEXAS fever is reported among the cattle of the Indian Territory.

TUX ball worm has greatly injured the cotton in many parts of Texas.

ENERGETIC action for the prevention of cholera was taken in many cities.

The new Naval War College has been formally opened at Newport, R. I.

The shipments of melons and peaches from South Carolina are prodigious.

JAMES STURTEVANT, a pauper in the poor-house at Belfast, Ireland, died a few days ago. Ten thousand dollars in United States bills and a coin was found in his clothes.

The Dog Market of Paris.

Among the queer institutions of Paris, of whose existence the ordinary American visitor with all his zeal for exploration has no notion is the Dog Market which is held every Sunday in a corner of the *Marche aux Chevaux*. It is a duly authorized market that brings into the exchequer of the city an annual sum equivalent to \$500.