

Hillsboro Recorder.

WE'LL HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. I.

HILLSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1887.

NO. 9.

THE WORLD OVER.

EPITOME OF THE INTERESTING NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Irish Troubles—Labor Agitation Everywhere—What is Doing North, East, West and Across the Seas.

M. Gravy will shortly resign the Presidency of France.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Santiago de Cuba. A shock was also felt in Barcelona.

The epidemic of scarlet fever in London, England, is still spreading. There are now 1,600 cases in the hospitals.

Monsieur Galinbert has remonstrated with the Russian government on behalf of the Holy See, against the treatment to which Catholics are subjected in Poland.

Jacobin Dup, of Wood's Run, in Pittsburg, Pa. has written to sheriff Watson, of Chicago, Ill., for a contract for making rope with which to hang the condemned anarchists.

The growing tobacco has been seriously injured in the region of country in Southern Illinois and Indiana and Kansas, of which Evansville, Indiana is the centre. Reports are general to this effect.

Cardinal Gibbons accompanied by Rev. Dr. P. L. Chappell, of Washington, left Baltimore, Md., by the Pennsylvania Railroad, for Portland, Oregon; but he will stop en route at Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

A violent storm has been raging in northern Mexico for several days. At Soz, twenty-eight miles north of Philadelphia, a bridge 200 feet long is almost completely destroyed, together with considerable other property.

The Illinois state's attorney is still engaged in settling up the affairs of the Chicago hoodlums, and it was learned that so far settlements have been effected with J. M. W. Jones, who paid over \$45,000; Mandell Brothers, who gave up \$750, and Elijah Robbins, who paid \$13,500.

Basilla, accompanied by a body of police, seized a number of cattle belonging to a family named Hurley, at Kibbarry, Ireland. A crowd attacked the officers with stones and pitchforks. The police charged their assailants with fixed bayonets, and bayoneted several, but they were obliged to retreat without the cattle.

Fifty persons, principally Jews, have just been tried at Riga, Russia, on thirteen different charges of arson. The evidence showed that an extensive conspiracy had been formed to defraud insurance companies. Ten of the prisoners were sentenced to Siberia for life, nineteen were acquitted, and the remainder were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The military and police were present at the eviction of Michael Lane and family, from their holding on Col. Meadown's estate, at Ardara, in Limerick, Ireland. The Lanes made a stubborn resistance, and during the struggle Mrs. Lane, with a poker, split open the skull of Inspector Riley, who was directing the eviction. Mrs. Lane, her husband and brother were arrested.

jubilee receptions at the Vatican have begun. The Roman congregation presented the Pope with an offering and received the Pope's blessing. Roman police have seized the Pope's medals, which are inscribed: "Pope Leo, XIII Pontifex Et Rex." It is expected that the Vatican will protest against the seizure, and will point out that the law of guarantees recognized the Pope's right to the title of sovereign.

In a letter from Wadell, Africa, Emin Bey declares that he will not return with Stanley. He says: "I have passed twelve years here and have succeeded in recouping nearly every station in the country which Gen. Gordon entrusted to me. I have won the trust and confidence of the people, sowing seed of a splendid future for civilization. It is out of the question to ask me to leave. All I want England to do is to make a free trading way to the coast."

Sir William Vernon Harcourt addressed a meeting of liberals at Lewis, England. He denounced the government's policy in Ireland as base and brutal. The course of the ministry, he said, was revolting to the free people in England, who would not long endure to see sister countries maltreated. The Tories aimed to maintain their privileges by force; the liberals offered freedom, conciliation and self-government to Ireland. He hailed the prospect of the contest reaching a climax. He did not doubt that home rule would win.

SHE WAS A DAISY.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamship La Gascoigne, at New York, was a Boston dressmaker named Miss M. Kennedy. When her baggage had been placed on the dock she opened one of her trunks, and taking out a silk dress carelessly threw it on the floor. Then she quickly picked up a box that had lain under the dress and handed it to a man who started to place it in his trunk, which had been passed. The movement was seen by special customs officers, who seized the box and arrested the woman and man. The box contained four handsome hand-embroidered dresses worth several hundred dollars each. The dress that had been thrown aside was found to be lined with costly laces and silk and satin dress goods. An inspector found that Miss Kennedy had laces, silks, etc., to the value of several thousand dollars concealed on her person. Her other baggage, three trunks and a packing-case, was seized but not opened. The goods discovered are valued at \$75,000.

THE G. A. R. MEET.

St. Louis, Mo., Gives the Soldiers a Very Cordial Welcome.

No such crowd was ever handled in St. Louis, Mo., as appeared at the first day of the assembling in annual encampment of the G. A. R. veterans. Governors and ex-governors reported from time to time, and the following were ready to take the reviewing stand: Governor Oglesby, of Illinois; Ruak, of Wisconsin; Stone, of California; Fletcher, of Missouri; Crawford, of Kansas; Evans, of Colorado; Sanders, of Nebraska; Pierrepont, of West Virginia; ex-Governor William Sprague, of Rhode Island; ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin. An extended programme of receptions, luncheons and dinners had been prepared for their entertainment for the week. In the evening the doors of the Merchants Exchange were thrown open for the soldiers and their friends, who were wending their way to the reception tendered by the citizens of St. Louis, and the immense chamber was profusely decorated with hunting flags and stripes and streamers hanging gracefully from the balconies. A great banner welcomed the boys of '61. A fountain in the middle of the hall, filled with flowers and surrounded by tropical plants, dashed jets of water into spray, and as the great center piece separated the great masses of the people who filled the hall long before the hour set for the welcome address, and band discoursed stirring airs, while the crowd awaited the coming of the speakers. Mayor Francis, accompanied by war governors and other distinguished guests, entered the hall and took places on the platform. A few minutes later Gen. Sherman entered, accompanied by two friends, and succeeded in getting almost on the platform before he was discovered by the veterans. Then a shout went up and a rousing cheer. The general was given an arm chair in front of the platform near the speaker's rostrum.

Mayor Francis arose, and turning towards Gen. Fairchild extended a hearty welcome to the Grand Army of the Republic. He called the commander-in-chief's attention to the fact that not only comrades-in-arms were working harmoniously side by side by many ways, a quarter of a century ago, were arrayed against them in civil strife, and Gen. Fairchild responded to the cordial greeting by the assurance that when the invitation was accepted, it was with the belief and knowledge that St. Louis would do just as she had done, and there was not a moment when members of the Grand Army doubted the hospitable reception that they ever thought of not coming. To men who wore the gray he could say, they met them with feelings of love and confidence, and extend to them the right hand of fellowship. The Grand Army did not dig up the hatchet or wave the bloody shirt. There never had been, from 1867 to the present time, among comrades, a thought or feeling of malice to the South. Here to-night were given words of welcome which would ring out through the land, and when the Grand Army goes home they will leave behind a portion of their hearts. As his voice died out, a call for Gen. Sherman was followed by a dozen more and then a flood of cheers, but they apparently fell on deaf ears, for, though looking directly over the sea of faces, the general gave no sign of response, and Mayor Francis seized the opportunity of the lull to introduce ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin. Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois kept up the enthusiasm by a jocular assault upon Gen. Sherman for not responding to the repeated calls. As he retired, the name of Sherman flew from mouth to mouth, and an ovation greeted "Uncle Billy" as he rose to answer to the calls. Gen. Sherman found opportunity to retire, and as the echo died out the band struck up "Marching Through Georgia." The veterans quickly caught the tune and 4,000 voices rent the air again and again until the hall re-echoed with their choruses. Gov. Thayer, of Nebraska, Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, Gov. Solomon, of California, and other honored guests made speeches, and the evening's reception closed with three rousing cheers.

MORE TRAIN-WRECKING.

Three Dastardly Acts by Undiscovered Villains—No Lives Lost.

An attempt was made to wreck a St. Louis express train on the Fitchburg, Mass., road, about one and a half miles above the town of North Pownal, Vermont. Engineer Philling, in the dim moonlight, saw an obstruction on the track about three train lengths ahead—the train was running about forty miles an hour—and he applied the air brakes, stopping the train with a jerk, but not until the engine had struck the obstacle. This was a pile of nine ties, two of which were spiked to the track. The engine did not leave the track, though several of the ties were displaced from the pile laid across the rails. A passenger train on the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad ran into a saw log upon the track about eight miles south of Vincennes. The log was as large as a flour barrel, but the engine knocked it off. Over a hundred people were on the train and felt considerable alarm over their narrow escape. A few nights ago an attempt was made to wreck an Ohio & Mississippi train between Sheels and Hutson, Ohio. On this occasion, cross-ties were piled on the track, but the engineer saw them in time to reverse the engine. The obstruction was strong enough to shake up the passengers and throw off the cab. A torch-burner passenger train on the Iron Mountain Railroad was wrecked near Walnut Ridge, Arkansas. Members of Texasans and Hot Springs Grand Army Posts were among the passengers en route to St. Louis.

VOLUNTEER WINS.

THE AMERICAN YACHT RUNS AWAY FROM THE SCOTCHMAN.

An Immense Crowd in New York Harbor Sees the Canny Scot Easily Defeated by Gen. Paine's Racer.

The Scotch cutter Thistle and the American sloop Volunteer have met in the first 1887 contest for America's cup, in New York harbor, and the Volunteer beat the foreigner so badly, that the latter's most enthusiastic champions have only to say that something unexplainable is the matter with the Thistle. The people, who went down on 3,000 steamships, river steamers, tugs, steam yachts, sailing yachts and boats improvised for the occasion, numbered easily 50,000, and the scene presented by the mass of craft before, at, and after the start, cannot be described. They covered a vast area and they kept up a noise throughout the race, that startled the people who came from Europe to witness the contest. Incessant gun firing and steam whistling called forth the wildest kind of enthusiasm, which interfered with the duties of officials of the race. The great flotilla covered the ground off O'Neal's Head in a way that made it doubtful if a decent start could be made, while the elements indicated "no race. From early morning, there was no sign of a breeze, and a dirty haze hung over the water, indicative of a continuously thick atmosphere, and a poor view of the race.

With favorable surroundings, the race would have been started at 10:30 a. m., but at that hour there was not air enough to blow a match out, and the judges, on Commodore Gerry's Electra, waited to start the racers until there should appear a chance of getting the boats over the course within the prescribed seven hours.

At 12:30, the Electra fired the preparatory gun, and at 12:30 the gun to start. After the latter, the yachts had five minutes to cross the line. If either had taken longer than five minutes, her time of start would have been registered at the expiration of the five minutes.

The boats crossed as follows: Thistle, 12:33:05; Volunteer, 12:34:58. The Thistle not only had the nearer position, when the order to start was given, but she also went through the water faster. So she got over the line 1 minute 53 seconds ahead. An eight-miles-an-hour wind was then from the south-southeast, and the yachts had to sail close on the wind for the first mark, buoy 10, on southwest, the ship which bore south by west was three and a half miles away. The yachts went over port tack and at once the Volunteer began to overhaul the Thistle. The first tack was in toward Clifton, Staten Island, and on that tack of fifteen minutes or less, the Volunteer showed her superiority over the Thistle in weather that had been written down as the foreigner's best, that left no doubt of the result. The Volunteer went by the Thistle as though the latter was anchored, and she stayed in front to the end. The Thistle was more than a little bothered by the excursion boats on that first tack. Steamers crossed her bows, and gave her much swash, but after that the steamers hung to the Volunteer, the leader, and throughout the rest of the day she suffered three times, at least, as much as the Thistle did, from the way they kicked up the water and shut off the wind. It was no longer a race. It was a procession. The wind varied in locality and strength. It shifted between the southeast and southwest, and sometimes one boat had it when the other did not. And the result was a most decisive victory for the American sloop. Beating, stretching, and running, with free sheets, the Volunteer outtailed the Thistle.

After the race, James Bell, principal owner of the Thistle, said he was not at all satisfied with the result. The Thistle, he declared, had never moved so slowly through the water. He was of the opinion that there was "something wrong with the cutter's bottom," and she would be hauled out of the water at once with a view toward finding out what it was. He did not consider that the race had been sailed for that reason and because the wind was so shifting. The Volunteer often had the advantage of breeze that the Thistle did not feel. Besides, excursion boats swashed the Thistle, to a damaging extent. Gen. Paine and Edward Burgess, of the Volunteer took the victory quietly, but very happily.

The London News says: "It is not to be concealed or denied, that the result of the race is a bitter disappointment. We had been led to expect great things of the Thistle, and the Americans themselves encouraged us in our expectations. Our disappointment is all the more greater because, though neither boat had the right wind for a thoroughly good race, a light breeze prevailed that was supposed to be in favor of the Thistle. The Thistle lost in the wind of her own choosing. We may build a better boat some day and we have never built such an one before."

TEXAN BANDITS.

A posse was sent from the United States Marshal's office to Rio Grande City, a few days ago, to capture a gang of smugglers encamped about fifty miles from Laredo, Texas. They found the camp in the brush near the river, and the demand for surrender was answered by a volley from Winchester. A battle ensued, resulting in the death of four of the smugglers and the capture of one of the camp and a number of horses. None of the officers were hurt.

He is a wise man who makes alliance with tact, the master and preceptor of Genius.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

German Officials Fire on Frenchmen and Instant Reparation Demanded.

A party of five sportsmen and four beaters were following a path at Raon, near Suptaine, on French territory, seven yards from the frontier, when a person standing behind a clump of trees on the German side, 80 yards from the frontier, fired three shots at them. The first bullet did not hit anyone, but the second killed one of the beaters, and a third severely wounded a gentleman named Wanger, a pupil at Sannur cavalry school. German officials declare that a German soldier named Kauffman, who was detailed to assist the forest guards in preventing poaching, fired the shots. Kauffman admits that he shouted three times for the party to halt before firing on them. He believed that they were on German territory. The sportsmen declare that they heard nothing. Officials on both sides of the frontier are making inquiries into the shooting. Premier Kovier conferred with the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of justice in relation to the incident after the receipt of the official report of affairs, and it was decided to send a note to Berlin requesting the German government, in the interest of the continuation of friendly relations, to institute an inquiry into the affair without delay. Count Von Munster, German ambassador at Paris, in an interview with Foreign Minister Flourens, expressed regret at the occurrence and gave assurance that justice would be done by the German government. *Le Paris* says: "Germany will have to pay heavily for the shots fired on the frontier. Unless Bismarck is bent upon a conflict, leading to a general war, we will have to give France full satisfaction. Germany never fights unless she believes herself the strongest. Once more she will have to make amends. It is something to find a conqueror compelled twice within six months to humble himself before the conquered." *La Liberte* says: "We will have to get ample satisfaction if it is proved that we are entitled to it. Until the matter is fully sifted let us keep our temper." The affair has created great excitement in Europe, and stocks were badly affected.

RACE WAR IN TEXAS.

An insurrection is imminent among the colored people in Matagorda county, Tex. The sheriff of Matagorda county sent a courier to Sheriff Hickey, of Brazier county, asking for immediate assistance. The courier stated that over 200 negroes were under arms in Matagorda, and that excitement among the whites was very great. The trouble arose over an attempt of a colored constable to arrest a white man who resided on Caney Creek. The constable was found dead lying in the water of the creek, and the negroes believe that he was murdered by white men of the vicinity, because he had a warrant for one of their number. Later reports stated that Sheriff Hickey had raised a posse of fifty mounted white men and started for Matagorda. While the sheriff of Matagorda county was en route to the scene of the trouble with one hundred mounted men, an alarming report reached Houston, Tex., that the sheriff's forces had arrived and active hostilities begun. The Houston Light Guards have received orders to leave on a special train for the town of Columbia, Brazier county.

CLERGYMAN CONVICTED.

In the criminal court, at Boston, Mass., before Judge Staples, the case of Rev. W. F. Davis for preaching on the Common without a license, was finished. The jury, after being out about two hours, returned a verdict of guilty on each of the four complaints. Sentence was postponed. The court said, addressing the prisoner: "From 1640 to 1821, when Boston became a city, the citizens of Boston decided for what purpose the Common should be used. After that time this right was given to the corporate municipality, the mayor, board of alderman and common council. It cannot be said that the constitutional right to deliver a sermon transcends all other rights, although Christianity underlies the social fabric. There are a good many things which may restrain our personal freedom and liberty, yet in the use of public property and social intercourse, there must be some restraints for the best interests and good of the whole community." The case was continued for sentence.

ENCOURAGED REVOLUTION.

Gen. W. H. Parsons, who was a prominent cavalry officer in the Confederate army and is now a respected citizen of Norfolk, Va., says that his brother, the condemned anarchist, at Chicago, is a philosophical anarchist, who always claimed that a change in the social system must be brought about before men of wealth would cease to oppress the poor. He therefore predicted revolution, but did not counsel it. Gen. Parsons is convinced that his brother was sincere and peaceable. He believes the real instigators of the bomb-throwing were New York stock speculators, who by that means broke up the eight hour movement and enhanced the value of railroad stocks.

GOOD-BY JARY!

The New York supreme court, in general term, affirmed the judgment of the conviction in the case of Jacob Sharp, the Broadway railroad briber, all four of the judges concurring. The case can be appealed to the court of appeals, but Sharp will be sent to Sing Sing at once.

SOUTHERN BRIEFS.

READABLE ITEMS CAREFULLY GATHERED HITHER AND YON.

Social, Temperance and Religious Movements—Fires, Deaths and Suicides—Railroad Operations and Improvements.

For fear the harmony of the state fair will be disturbed, the Macon, Ga., authorities will expel the Salvation Army.

Gen. Edward Hopkins, collector of customs for the district of St. Johns, Fla., died in Jacksonville in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Four stores at Seal near Columbus, Ga., were burglarized. They were occupied by B. M. Henry, E. F. Pye and two were vacant. At Henry's store they blew open the safe, but got only four dollars.

The Augusta, Ga., *Gazette* had been sold out to T. L. J. Miller, one of the largest stockholders. As to the price paid no one knows exactly, but it is said it did not exceed five thousand dollars. Mr. Miller is a good business man, and will make a success of the paper.

By some means the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company's wires got out of order in Augusta, Ga., and set fire to Lombard's foundry and the lower market, in entirely different sections of the city. Both fires were, however, extinguished before the arrival of the department.

A call for a mass meeting has been issued and signed by a large number of prominent merchants of Nashville, Tenn., to consider the new proposition to be submitted by the Tennessee Midland Railroad Company, and to protest against the frauds committed by the opponents of the proposition voted on recently.

On the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, near Jackson, Tenn., an entire passenger train, except the engine, was hurled from a trestling while running forty-five miles an hour, and over thirty persons were injured, though, by what seems almost a miracle, none were killed. The coaches were thrown forty feet from the track and some turned completely over.

The ladies' coach and sleeper of the southbound train on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, were thrown from the track, near Ft. Payne, Ala., by a broken rail. The coach was badly wrecked, and eighteen people were badly injured, and some of them seriously. The sleeper was only overturned and none of the passengers on it were injured.

The people of Winchester, Ky., are jubilant over the prospect of having a new railroad. The proposed line is the Louisville, Cincinnati & Virginia Railroad and its termini will be Beatville, Va., and Winchester, Ky. It will form a link in the great Louisville & Nashville system. Ground has already been broken. The contractors will have 1,000 men at work as soon as shanties for their accommodation can be erected.

The last spike on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad was driven by Congressman Allen, of Mississippi, at Guin Station. President Geo. H. Nettleton, accompanied by several officials of the road and several citizens of Kansas City and Memphis, arrived in on the first through train over the new road. The visitors were received by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce. The road is one of the best built and equipped south of the Ohio river.

The strike in the woolen mills of Louisville, Ky., which was begun two months ago, has collapsed. The weavers demanded an increase of wages and were supported in their action by the Knights of Labor. The mill owners refused to take back any of the strikers who would not sign an agreement to give up allegiance to the Knights and come back at old wages. The mills were closed. Recently the employees began to seek their old places, and nearly all the weavers have agreed to the conditions.

Dr. James A. Gray died in Atlanta, Ga. He was a native of Monroe county, where he was born on the 29th of December, 1848. He was the son of Dr. Joseph Gray, a prominent planter of that county. He began the study of medicine, matriculating at the Atlanta Medical College, from which he graduated in the class of '79. He took first honors in a class which had forty-eight members. At the time of his death he was professor of the faculty of the college. He was a Master Mason; a member and medical examiner of Gate City Lodge K. of H.; was surgeon of the Atlanta Rifles and a member of the Atlanta Society of Medicine.

Great distress prevails on both sides of the upper Rio Grande country, in Texas, on account of high water. It is said that entire farms are under water, and that families residing near the river have been washed out, and have lost all they had. A large number of these families have lost their entire crops reaped during the past season. The river has overflowed its banks for miles, and looks like an ocean. The water is still rising at Brownsville, Edinburg and La Pueblo, situated sixty miles above Brownsville, have been washed from the face of the earth; and at Santa Maria the water is gradually making its way to destroy the place.

Chemically considered, man is composed of thirteen elements—five being gases and eight solids. In a man weighing 154 pounds, the oxygen, according to French authority, weighs 97 pounds, and fluorine 84 ounces. He is therefore made up chiefly of gases, which in a free state would occupy about 4,000 cubic feet of space. Carbon and calcium represent the bulk of the solids; the phosphorus, sulphur, potassium, sodium, and iron weighing only 14 to 29 ounces each.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A Spanish officer has invented a war boat that will stay under water four days.

During its period of growth, Indian corn draws from the soil thirty-six times its own weight of water.

Microscopic air and liquid bubbles exist in many crystals of minerals, no less than four million having been estimated to have a place in a cube of quartz one-twenty-fifth of an inch square.

What is known as the "blood orange" is a variety of the fruit which is red inside. It is sweeter than some other varieties of the orange, and is grown by grafting into the pomegranate.

The soil for house-plants should receive attention, as medical men have found that malarial fever is propagated among occupants of rooms containing pots filled with marjoram earth.

Dr. Doremus says that the lightest tissues can be rendered unflammable by dipping them in a solution of phosphate of ammonia in water. It will be found impossible to set the fabric so treated on fire.

A remarkable illustration of the enduring character of human hair may now be seen in the British Museum, where has been placed a wig, lately found in a temple at Thebes, which is supposed to have been worn by an Egyptian priest at a period not less than 3400 years ago.

The Chinese boast of a series of eclipses, recorded in the annals of the nation, extending over a period of nearly 3900 years, all of which, they affirm, were not only observed, but were calculated and figured in advance. The golden age of Chinese astronomy was from about 2857 to 498 B. C.

In Algeria there is a small stream which the chemistry of nature has converted into true ink. It is formed by the union of two rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron while the other, meandering through a peat marsh, imbibes gallic acid, another ingredient in the formation of ink. Letters are satisfactorily written with this singular inky compound.

In the early gropings for knowledge the study of eclipses held a prominent place. Their revolution was calculated by Callippus, the Athenian, 386 B. C. The Egyptians said they had observed 373 eclipses of the sun, and 892 of the moon, in the period from Vulcan to Alexander, 828 B. C. The theory of eclipses is said to have been known to the Chinese before 120 B. C. The first eclipse recorded was one of the moon, and was accurately observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon March 19, 721 B. C., at 8:40 p. m., according to Ptolemy.

A watch having but one wheel is still in existence in France, though manufactured in Paris more than a hundred years ago. This watch was presented to the National institute in 1790, being then in a deplorable state, but under the skillful treatment of an expert harmony between the various organs was successfully re-established, so that it is even now in going order. The great wheel, which gives the watch its name, occupies the bottom of the case and the centre of the plate; it has sixty teeth, its axis carries two pinions, one of which receives the motive force from a barrel, and the other carries the minute work.

A well-known German architect reports some facts of interest as indicating the radius of the circle of protection of good lightning rods. On June 17 last, in the village of Montigny, lightning struck a pear tree thirty-three feet high. On one side, 115 feet away was a school house, fifty-six feet high. On the other side was a church, 338 feet away, having a lightning rod reaching up 154 feet. Both rods were placed and had worked well when tested, and the level of the foot of the tree was about the same as that of the two buildings. It is evident, then, if the facts have been accurately reported, that the radius of the circle of protection is not more than twice the height of the rod.

Mexican "Lovers' Guide."

There on sale everywhere and in universal use a cheaply printed little pamphlet entitled "El Secretario de los Amantes." It is the guide and hand book of lovers. It contains the language of flowers, the significance of the varied wearing and handling of the sombrero, the language of the fan, the language of fruits, the meaning of the varied uses of the handkerchief, emblems in designating the hours of day and night in making appointments, the use of the numerals in cipher writing, several short chapters on the conduct of a love affair, and a deaf mute alphabet for one hand. This literary gem seems to be more studied than any other in the republic. —[Harper's Magazine.]