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A queer new law in Chihuahua, Mexico, permits any one to shoot at sight a person caught stealing cattle. Such a law seems like a dangerous invitation to the boldness of private grudges.

The punishment of the boat was common in ancient Persia. The offender was placed between two boats, his head projecting from a hole cut in the end of one of the skiffs. The boats were laid in such a position that the sun shone in his face all day long. He was fed with honey and milk, poured into his mouth and over his face, the mixture attracting myriads of flies. Mithridates was subjected to this awful torture and lived for eighteen days.

In Germany were published during 1893, 9753 pieces of music. In France this total is not reached. In 1890, in France, the number was 6104 pieces; in 1891, 5211 pieces; in 1892, 5573 pieces. According to the provisions for the year 1893 there will be over 6900 pieces. The library of the Conservatoire being quite full they will be obliged to stow away the musical novelties of 1893 in the courtyard.

One of the most recent authorities makes a statement regarding cholera which, the New Orleans Picayune thinks, cannot have too wide a circulation. It is, he says, "a filth disease of a specific character, carried by dirty people to dirty places, and there spread by the use of dirty water. With pure water, pure air, pure soil and pure habits, cholera need not be feared by any Nation or any individual."

The Japanese Government is said to have demanded that the Hawaiian Government extend the voting franchise to Japanese on the islands, the same as to Europeans and Americans. In the opinion of the San Francisco Chronicle "the demand has no legal backing, for every Nation has an absolute right to regulate the elective franchise for itself, but if Japan shall insist Hawaii will be powerless to resist, unless she be backed up by some strong Nation."

Says the Century Magazine: The United States sells its forest lands at \$2.50 an acre, lumber companies indirectly acquiring a square mile of land for little over \$1600, while the timber on it is often worth \$20,000. The French Government forests return an average profit of \$2.50 an acre annually from timber sales, or two and a half per cent. interest on the value of the land. The United States now owns only enough forest land to provide a continual timber supply to its present population, if forests are managed and used as in Germany. The United States is exactly in the position of a man making large drafts on a bank using up an immense idle capital, which, if properly invested, would return an interest sufficient for his expenditures. In 1855 the Government of Bavaria sent an expert forester to study the timbers of the United States, who stated: "In fifty years you will have to import your timber, and as you will probably have a preference for American kinds, we shall now begin to grow them, in order to be ready to send them to you at the proper time."

The series of official reports setting forth the material and educational progress of the country, recently issued by the Mexican Government, though not marking so great an advance as expected, is still very encouraging. During the past twenty years, the period covered by the comparisons, the railway mileage has increased twentyfold, and the telegraph mileage eightfold, followed in each case by a proportionate increase of business. Exports and imports have largely increased, as have also manufactures and agriculture, and the appropriations of the Federal and State Governments and municipalities for educational purposes has advanced from \$1,000,000 to \$3,500,000. Peace and prosperity have been secured, especially during the Presidency of General Diaz, who holds the reins of Government with a firm hand, and who is not afraid to suppress the tendency to revolutionary movement by the prompt application of military force. The country still suffers, however, from the lack of esteem for productive industry on the part of the upper classes, whose chief ambition is to hold public offices, imitating in this respect the Argentines, and the absence of trained laborers in the various industries of the Republic, which constitute four-fifths of the population. What is most needed is industrious immigrants to develop the vast natural resources of the Republic, a fact clearly perceived by the Government, which has already permitted the establishment of Mormon colonies in Chihuahua and Sonora, and bid for immigration from northern Europe.

### MOBILE IS AFFLICTED.

She Experiences Charleston and Savannah's Plight.

A Fearful Storm on the Gulf Destroys Life and Property.

MOBILE, La.—A southeast gale broke out here, and the wind has blown the water from the gulf until the river has reached Royal street, which is four blocks from the river and at an elevation of about fifteen feet from the river height. There is no possible chance of estimating the money damage. The wholesale and a great portion of the retail district of the city is some four feet under water and thousands of dollars worth of goods have been damaged.

The pilot boat Ida Low has been driven on the wharf at the foot of St. Francis street. The bay boat Heroine was driven on the Mobile and Ohio wharf and almost totally wrecked. The Crescent City, another bay boat, left Point Clear at the same time the Heroine did in the morning and has not since been heard from. It is reported that three dredges working on the channel have been lost. It is also reported here that some fifty miles of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, along the coast, are under water and that the Biloxi bridge has been swept away by the gale. Nothing has been heard from the gardeners in the marshes east of the city, and the worst is feared. Telegraphic communication is cut off in almost every direction and from the present outlook will be entirely cut off from the outside world when dark comes.

In this city houses have been unroofed, trees blown down, and one cotton warehouse has succumbed to the fury of the gale.

All the smoke stacks of all the manufacturing establishments have been blown down. Street car traffic has been totally suspended because of the damage to the electric wires and the city will no doubt be in darkness at night as the waves are fast encroaching on the electric works. The business thoroughfares of the city are being navigated in boats and parties are wading up to their armpits in an effort to save their goods.

It is given up by all to be the worst storm that ever visited Mobile. The southern part of the city represents a scene of wreckage as if it had been bombarded. The towers on the court house and Christ's Church are blown down. Dredge No. 5 turned over near the light house, and three men were thrown into the angry waves at Great Port. The crew of the tug Captain Sam, steamed to the rescue and saved two of the men, the other being lost. An unknown white man lost his footing while wading from the union depot at the foot of Government street and was swept under the bridge and drowned.

### RAIDING SALOONS.

A Number of Charlestonian Ex-Bank-keepers Arrested and Bailed.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The raiding of the saloons was resumed in this city. The dispensary constables, headed by Chief Constable Thomas Gilford, arrested nine of the ex-saloon keepers of the city and confiscated property which could not by any means be considered contraband. Large quantities of rice beer and other soft drinks were carried off to the county jail and the proprietors were required to give bond in the sum of \$500.

The saloon keepers arrested were Vincent Chicao, J. D. Kennedy, C. F. Heins, H. Hemm, Fritz Molleaur, William Hestlin, Henry Nolte, August Nolte and L. Murphy. They are among the most prominent saloon keepers in the city.

Constable Swan swore that James Hefferon and a man named Harris had obtained liquor at Hemm's. Hefferon denied the charge and swore out a warrant of perjury against Swan. Swan swore out a warrant for Hefferon on the same charge. A warrant was likewise sworn out for a constable named McDonnell. McDonnell is an ex-employee of the Evening Sun. He was discharged some time ago, and it is claimed that recently he collected money in the name of that paper.

### A Kingstree Lynching.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A special from Kingstree, S. C., says: Judge Lynch held court in this county Monday night in the vicinity of Moore's Cross Roads, about 4 miles from Lake City, near the Clarendon line. George McFadden, colored, was arraigned before Judge Lynch and a jury of his own countrymen, charged with a criminal assault upon Miss Sallie Bubose, the 16 years old daughter of Mr. S. C. Dubese, a highly respectable farmer of that section.

McFadden was brought before the young lady, she identified him and he confessed his guilt. Pleading guilty, he was condemned and was allowed a reasonable time to prepare to meet his death.

There were possibly 200 white men present at the lynching and three colored men. The coroner cut down the body and empaneled a jury of inquest which rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from hanging by the neck until dead, at the hands persons to the jury unknown.

### WIZZARD WORK IN FINANCE.

How Thomas A. Edison Would Change Our Monetary System—Wheat and Iron as Money.

A new solution of the silver question has been offered by Thomas A. Edison. In an interview he says:

"The hankering after gold and silver is largely traditional. People all allow themselves to be governed by the old ideas on the subject of coinage formulated at a time when national credits did not exist and currency could only be taken at an intrinsic value. What we need is a new standard of value. I think that the best dollar could be made of compressed wheat. You take a bushel of wheat and squeeze the water out of it and then compress it into a hard cake the size of a silver dollar and stamp the government mark upon it. That would represent actual value and labor performed and then you could cut your dollar when you wanted to use the wheat. All that would be necessary would be to put your money to soak. We should then have the bushel of wheat as a permanent unit of value, which all farmers would appreciate, and the currency of the country would represent actual worth and labor performed. Both gold and silver could then be dispensed with and the present bi-metallic problem solved. Our currency, moreover, would be as good as gold or silver in foreign exchange, for our wheat goes to all the countries of the world.

In all this talk about metal for coinage," continued Mr. Edison, "I am surprised that no one has suggested iron. Iron is the most precious metal. Gold is of no use or silver either. Mankind has no use for either gold or silver, but iron could not be dispensed with. If the people would only give up this foolish, traditional idea of hankering for gold and silver those metals would not be worth the price of old lead and would be kicked aside by civilization.

"The human race, on the other hand, cannot dispense with iron. Iron must be produced to keep pace with consumption or its price will steadily rise. The demand for iron is steady and will never cease. Therefore, why not issue Treasury certificates on iron? This is the greatest iron-producing country in the world, and our output amounts to more than the output of both gold and silver. Instead of loading up the Treasury with these useless metals, and as people would want bills of large denomination to accompany the wheat dollar, why not buy iron or steel instead and issue Treasury certificates upon that?"

### The Field Daisy.

The field daisy is an anomaly in the American flora, says the Boston Herald. Formerly it was the most despised and detested of all noxious weeds. We say noxious, because it was the abhorrence and often the despair of the farmer. His name for it was white weed, when, from a certain legend connected with it, it was not something worse. It was tenacious of its place in the soil, when it once obtained a place there, beyond any other nuisance of the grass field. Plowing did little good. If it did not still stay in the furrows it would find its way out in the manure next year and appear in its saucy head more fresh and blooming than ever.

The worst of it all was that it was always beautiful. The aesthetic sense is not greatly developed in the average farmer, and when it conflicts with his profits it is never anywhere. He could not see its beauties, and in earlier days almost everyone else was with him. But of late the beauty of the daisy has been too much for the sense of utility. It has become a fashionable flower. Its plenty no longer precludes it from this distinction. Maidens go into ecstasies over it, as Oscar Wilde, not long since, bowed down in adoration to the sunflower. While it is at the worst of weeds in one quarter it is enshrined in another. Here, indeed, is an anomaly, and it seems in a fair way to be continued.

Fashion has put its stamp on the flower to stay, while those to whom it is a nuisance will still regard it only as to the grass field what the canker worm or caterpillar is to the orchard. It is a pity that this pestiferous work should all be done with a face of such smiling beauty.

### Port Royal's Celebration.

Invitations have been extended by the Port Royal Shipping Company to President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, members of the Cabinet, Governors, Senators of Georgia and South Carolina, and to ex-changes, newspapers, mayors and prominent business men throughout the Southwest to attend a celebration at Port Royal, S. C., October 9th, in honor of the inauguration of direct trade with Europe from the port. Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina will preside. Another European steamer has arrived at Port Royal.

There are more dwelling houses in Philadelphia than in any other city in the United States.

### ANIMAL SURGERY.

RAPID STRIDES MADE IN A NEW PROFESSION.

Horses With Glass Eyes and Wooden Legs—Flame From an Animal's Body—The Use of Anesthetics.

FORMERLY the hostler was the medicine man of the stable, and broken bones, says the San Francisco Chronicle, were cured by a pistol bullet, but that time has passed. The veterinary surgeon of to-day is usually an educated man, carefully trained in a school of medicine and surgery. He is a man with the nerve of a surgeon and with the same delicacy of touch. He follows all the methods of his friends who know nothing about horses and all about men. He makes lots of money and usually has a free clinic for the poor, at which he treats gratuitously all the ill horse flesh is heir to. Very few people are aware that operations of all sorts, similar to those performed on humanity where it isn't feeling well, are adopted and performed on the lower animals who contribute in no small way to man's comfort.

When a veterinary surgeon must perform a difficult and painful operation he is in no way handicapped by the want of appliances and instruments. Those were provided long ago. He has an operating table to which the most powerful and fractious horse may be strapped immovably. That table is quite an affair in itself, and its machinery, eogs and levers make it as easily manipulated as if it weighed pounds instead of thousands.

The surgeon's dealing with a brute, however, is as merciful as it must be with a man. It is possible to strap a dumb creature and make it writhe under the knife, but it is seldom done, and in every instance where a painful operation is performed anesthetics are administered. Members of the medical fraternity know the danger in the use of anesthetics, but they do not know them as the veterinary surgeon does. In their use on brutes the greatest care must be taken. It is sometimes a very serious matter to restore a man under such circumstances by artificial respiration, but to do so with a horse is a physical impossibility. The bulk of the animal is too great. Still anesthetics are used and almost always with success. In many operations it is possible to use only a local anesthetic. It is not many years since the medical profession received a boon in cocaine, and that drug has been called into play for the relief of animals lower in the scale than man.

Horses, like men, frequently become nervous and despondent, and both are fractions when an endeavor is made to perform an operation under such conditions. In the horse a local anesthetic is used. Frequently it is a spray of ether, again excessively cold water or a hypodermic injection of cocaine. In most cases the result is gratifying. But sometimes a general anesthetic must be given. The sensibility of the animal must be completely destroyed, and chloroform or ether, or a mixture of both is used. The animal in a few moments is utterly insensible to pain. On a dog it is impossible to use ether, as the animal's heart will not stand it. Chloroform, however, does not act in that way.

When the animal is under the influence of an anesthetic almost any operation known to medical science may be performed. Following the natural course of events and on the road to the greatest utility, surgery has attracted greatly more attention than medicine. There is, as in the medical profession, less of experiment in it. It is definite, and when the surgeon begins with his knives he knows just what he is about to do.

Broken limbs and bones now form subjects of almost daily treatment. There are splints of iron, bandages and lotions and all sorts of appliances to mend the fracture and prevent the animal from injuring itself. Squirrels, cats, dogs, cows, monkeys, horses and almost every animal which has a limb to break can have it put together again. The scenes in a veterinary hospital are often very curious.

It frequently happens that a horse so fractures his leg that it is impossible to repair it. There is no course open but amputation. That plan is adopted, and a wooden leg takes the place of that of flesh and bone. Such an operation costs a great deal, and is only made when the value of the animal warrants it. A horse which may have cost his owner thousands of dollars may be quite as valuable with three legs as with four, if a fourth limb of wood may be secured. The joint in the leg forms no serious obstacle and can be provided for in the artificial limb. The animal may be a little the worse for wear, but with

his wooden leg will still be in the field. The same operation has been performed on valuable cows. A monkey on crutches, however, is still an ideal for the veterinary artists.

Dentistry is now, so rapid has been the march of progress in veterinary work, a special field to which men exclusively devote their energies. Specialization on many lines has already begun, and no evidence could be more conclusive that the field is already a broad one. The time is not distant when each of the more important animals will be the subject of special study and treatment.

One of the most extraordinary operations performed by a veterinary surgeon is the removal of a horse's eye and the placing of an artificial one in its place. One hardly expects to hear of such an operation in connection with an animal, but it has been done in this city, and very successfully. During that operation no other than a local anesthetic was applied. When a search for an artificial eye was made it was discovered that none was to be had in this country, and the necessary optic had to be bought in Sweden.

It is a common thing for a veterinary surgeon to remove a cataract from an animal's eye. This affliction, which effectually blinds the animal, is common, little protection being afforded the eyes. Not long ago horses so afflicted had to remain blind, but now the removal of a cataract from a horse's eye is no more difficult and quite as frequent as from the eye of a human being.

One of the most curious operations performed on a horse is that of tapping it. The animal frequently suffers from internal gases, which swell it out to a great size. The only way is to puncture it and allow the gas to escape. This is done by a peculiar instrument increased in a sheath. It is plunged, sheath and knife, into the animal's side. The knife is then drawn out. It is so arranged that the point of the knife is uncovered and when it is removed passage is left for the gas to escape. As the gas leaves the horse's body a match is applied and for ten minutes—sometimes as long as fifteen and twenty minutes—the flame burns.

Perhaps the most dangerous of all the domestic animals when it is sick is the dog. The gentlest will be the most likely and the quickest to bite, and a veterinary surgeon would think of performing no operation in which an anesthetic is not used without first muzzling the patient.

In endurance the cow is perhaps the best subject and can stand more than any of the other domestic animals. The others display more or less ability to stand the knife, but in them all there is more or less danger.

While surgery is by far the most important element in veterinary work it by no means is the only one. Medicine is extensively practiced and in that as well as in surgery the lines of the medical practitioner are followed. Improvements are constantly being made in all directions. New appliances are being invented, new remedies tested and difficult operations undertaken. It is a field where the main consideration is to save money to the owners of animals. The purpose is essentially that of utility and experiment on many lines is possible. In that way progress is more rapid, for where there is everything to gain and very little to lose the surgeon is ready to take more risks.

### Queer Arizona Fish.

A prominent Eastern naturalist in a letter to the editor of the Citizen several years ago, in view of some exceedingly curious habits of bird and mammal life in Arizona, said: "Hereafter nothing from Arizona will surprise me. The unexpected is always to be expected."

Appropos of the foregoing it may not be known that the native fish in the Santa Cruz River bring for their young alive. A more remarkable freak in nature cannot be found. The propagation of all true fish is supposed to be by means of the female depositing their eggs in the water, where they hatch and come forth, but the young of the fish in the Santa Cruz are nearly an inch long at the time of their birth. Each female brings forth about twelve to fifteen young at a time. The male adult fish reaches from three to five inches in size, but the adult female is scarcely half as large. In color they are grayish brown on the back, with bright silvery sides. At the present time the females are big with young, and strange appearing. We desire to call the attention of scientists and naturalists to this interesting and curious form of fish life.—Tucson (Arizona) Citizen.

"That's the way. And the cripple on crutches spends most of his time jamming his sticks down on other people's corners. It's a sadly selfish world."—New York Weekly.

### BLUEFISHING.

CATCHING A GAMY MEMBER OF THE FINNY TRIBE.

In a Bluefish Smack Off the New Jersey Coast—"Squidding" From the Shore—Trawling Behind a Catboat.

THE sea is everywhere. Its emerald surface rising and falling in great round swells, kisses in the far distance the blue of the cloud flecked sky. Off to the southwest, hidden behind the horizon, lies the Jersey coast; while behind the bank of clouds to the northward is concealed the low shore of Long Island. The seventy-foot bluefish smack tugs at her anchor as she rises and falls. Almost in unison bob and duck the eight little dories that are clustered about the smack within a radius of less than half a mile. Overhead are screaming gulls. In each dory is a smackman fishing. On the schooner captain and cook are also handling lines.

Each dory contains a small tub full of an oily mush of ground up menhaden, prepared by a machine not unlike that used to cut up hay for horses. This is every once in a while scattered with a wooden ladle broadcast over the waters. It forms a "slick" which drifts far to leeward, and attracts about the boat from which it comes the bluefish which are in its vicinity. The bait used on the quickly following hooks is the back of a menhaden, thrown as far as possible from the dory and rapidly hauled in again. The fishing is kept up until the smack is loaded. At the end of each day's work the fish are cleaned and packed away on ice. Sometimes in a single day's fishing the dories will bring in from 300 to 400 fish apiece. Oftener, however, the bluefish will disappear before the smack is loaded. Then the smack must sail away in search of another school, and it frequently happens that days will pass before one will be sighted.

The duration of a smack's trip is from a week to two weeks. From 3000 to 5000 fish make a catch. The port of departure and haven which the smack endeavors to reach Thursday afternoon or Friday morning is Fulton Market. In this way it is that the bulk of the bluefish which New York eats on a Friday are caught. One in search of absolute rest, a sea voyage and unsurpassed sport can find nothing better than a trip on a smack. The smackmen live well. Fresh vegetables and delicious fish, served as they only know how, are to be had at every meal. Very reasonable terms can be made with the captain of any Fulton Market smack for such a trip.

The powerful, blue backed wolf of salt water, as the bluefish has been called, is migratory in his habits, and roams from Florida to Maine. In different sections he is known under different names. The snapping mackerel of the South, the bluefish of the Middle Atlantic States and the skip jack of New England are one and the same. He preys upon smaller fish and visits our coasts in immense schools in search of his food. From the middle of July to October he is to be found in the waters within reach of this city.

Along the Jersey coast bluefish frequently chase schools of menhaden almost up on the beach. Then it is that the residents and summer visitors turn out in full force to "squid." The "squid" is of bone or polished lead and is attached to the two or three hundred feet of line by a stout piece of wire about six inches long. The latter is a necessary precaution to prevent the razor like teeth of the fish from snapping the line. With the line coiled loosely in one hand and grasped about five or six feet from the squid in the other, the fisherman runs after a retreating wave as far out into the surf as possible, whirling the squid around his head. Then, with all his strength, he hurls it far out among the jumping fish. Swiftly as he can he hauls in the line hand over hand as soon as the squid sinks into the water. Suddenly the line straightens as stiff as a piece of wire and cuts like a knife through the water as the hooked and infuriated fish rushes madly hither and thither in his attempts to escape. Now the line slackens as he leaps his entire length from the water, and now it tightens again as he flies seaward and pits his strength against the fisherman's. To keep a taut line on him is the only safeguard against his escape. Only when he is hauled up on the beach is his capture certain. Unlike in smack fishing, where he is thrown over a lyre-like arrangement of iron which goes with each dory and unhook himself by his struggles, the squid fisherman must himself unhook the fish. He is caught back of the gills and held tightly while the hook is removed, care being taken to avoid his teeth, which will nip a piece out of one's

finger as cleanly as a knife if they get a chance. The deep sea fish as a rule are much larger than those which are caught along the shore and run from six to twenty pounds in weight.

Still another method of catching blue fish is by trawling. The acme of this sport is to be found at Great South Bay. The squids and lines are trailed from behind a catboat, which is sailed through and about the school until the fish disappear. The fish often cannot be hauled in fast enough so rapidly do they bite, and many are lost. A party's catch often amounts up into the hundreds. With the line attached to a rod and reel it is noble sport. Skill and science are pitted against the cunning and brute strength of a mighty fighter, and the latter is frequently the victor. It is a battle royal from the hooking to the landing of the fish.—New York Press.

### Snake Charming.

"Snake charming has become a common thing nowadays," said a professional snake handler the other day, "and the danger about the work is just sufficient to attract some people. Yes, there is always danger unless the poisonous fangs are extracted. It is almost impossible to charm, or rather drug, some species of snakes so that they can always be depended upon. They are a treacherous set, and more so when they have the poisonous fangs in their mouth. They know right away when these fangs have been extracted.

"They seem to lose their pride and ferocity, and they will try to sneak away rather than to offer defiance. I have known the fiercest diamond back ever brought from Florida cool down as tame as a lamb when its poison fang was taken out. Most of the snakes handled by charmers on the stage are harmless so far as poisoning any one is concerned. It should be a crime, too, to let those with their fangs in be exhibited.

"What are the secrets of snake charming? Oh, well, they are simple—simpler than most people imagine. In the first place, the snake to be handled is gorged with food so that it is sleepy and drowsy.

"Then it is either drugged so that its senses are dazed and quiet. Sometimes they are put in boxes containing ice, and the cold puts them into a semi-torpid condition. In either case the snake is very gentle, and only one-half in possession of its senses. Then the snake charmer uses certain motions in handling the reptile, and by dint of dexterity and strength the snake is easily passed from hand to hand and allowed to coil its slimy length over arms, legs and body. The exhibitor, however, must be constantly on the alert. When the snake becomes too lively it is time to replace it in the box.

The hand must always grasp it at certain places where the head can be guided and held from the body. This is the hardest thing the charmer has to learn, but it comes with practice. If handling a reptile with the poisonous fangs in one must be strong and in perfect health. Any nervousness or timidity might cost him his life. The grasp and movements must be precise and accurate. There is no room for hesitancy or uncertainty, and the strain on one's system during the performance is great. The charmer is really toying with death—and death in one of its most horrible forms."—Philadelphia Times.

### Mummies as Bric-a-Brac.

It is estimated that the number of bodies embalmed in Egypt from B. C. 2999, when mummification is supposed to have been first practiced, to A. D. 700, when it ceased, amounts to 420,000,000. Some Egyptologists, who extend the beginning of the art to a much earlier date, estimate the number of mummies at 741,000,000. These mummies are very productive to the Egyptians.

The modern traveler is not content to collect merely heads and funeral staves and such small game. He must bring home an ancient Egyptian. The amount of business done of late years in this grim kind of bric-a-brac has been very considerable.

Mummies, however, are expensive hobbies, only to be indulged in by the wealthy. From \$300 to \$500 was at one time the average price of a full-sized specimen, while from \$50 to \$60 was asked for a baby.—New York World.

The annual report of the Attorney General of Michigan states that one of every 100 of the State's inhabitants was arrested on a criminal charge, while one out of every 150 was convicted.

The first Sabbath-school was instituted in 1787. There are now in the United States 108,939 Sabbath schools, with 8,649,000 scholars. The world has 20,078,595 Sabbath-school scholars, which will nip a piece out of one's