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NO. 17.

Out of the 280,000,000 of which the population of China is, according to the latest official statistics, composed, about one in 10 is engaged in agriculture, one in 100 is a bricklayer or mason, one in 120 is a tailor, one in 140 a blacksmith and one in nine a washerman, while about one in 100 is a carpenter.

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, thinks that Providence is no longer with royalty. Dom Pedro was an ideal monarch, but revolution swept him away. No matter what a monarch does, remarks the *Atlanta Constitution*, sooner or later he has to go into exile. If he is liberal the revolutionists find it all the easier to dethrone him, and if he is severe that is made a pretext for an uprising. All that keeps Spain quiet is the faith that the queen regent is a young widow, and the Spaniards are too chivalrous to annoy her.

"I feel like a laborer of a Saturday evening returning home with his week's work done, his week's wages in his pocket, and glad that to-morrow is the Sabbath," is the modest message to his friends of the De Soto of Africa, Henry M. Stanley. "It shows the longing for rest after his arduous and dangerous labors which the world can sympathize with," says the *New York Telegram*. "Whether the intrepid General of Civilization will consent to accept the post of Governor of East Africa from the British Government is problematical. If he does it will be from a sense of duty, for the man is evidently longing for rest."

Some of the effects of cocaine seem to the *Chicago Herald* worthy the attention of those exacting people who are not satisfied with the ordinary spirits and drugs. One of the cocaine cases reported in a medical journal of a recent date is always scraping his tongue, believing that he is extracting little black worms from it. Another keeps his flesh in a continuous raw state in his pursuit of cholera microbes with which he believes that his body is filled. A physician who fell a victim to the habit is never fully looking for cocaine again in his skin. There would be a skin's substitute that cocaine is a highly poisonous drug.

The rapid colonization of some Western cities is recalled to the London *Saturday Review* by the wonderful development of the Transvaal, South Africa, during the past eight years. Eight years ago the Transvaal was almost entirely in the hands of the Boers. Now white settlers exceed the natives in the thickly populated more than fifty they grow up, yet these settlers are life for themselves. They are treated as men and women. They are not treated as children of the country is strongly their being the English breast, as is almost the fact that Englishmen prefer to go to the distant fields of South Africa to find opportunity for investment, rather than cross the Atlantic in a week and find equal opportunities in the United States. In the English mind there is a hope which has almost broadened into a belief that the Transvaal must in time fall under British domination, while there is of course no possibility of such a change regarding the United States. In the opinion of *Frank Leslie's* the influx of the English into the Boer country means but one thing—the predominance of the English race—and that predominance must speedily be fatal to the government of the Boer.

The vastness of the Brazilian territory is too little appreciated. It is as large as the entire territory of the United States, provided Alaska is not taken into consideration. It has a coast line of 4000 miles; from Pernambuco to its southern frontier is some 2400 miles. This vast territory has been estimated to be about one-fiftieth of the surface of the earth not covered by water. When this vastness is borne in mind, as when it is remembered that the country is much in the position that the United States was in immediately after the Louisiana purchase, or say, at any time prior to the construction of the great transcontinental railroads; that as between thickly populated points there existed almost impassable mountains or forests of inconceivable density and almost endless extent; that North and South Brazil have between them absolutely nothing in common except their language; that there are no railroads whatever which traverse the country throughout its length in any direction; that the telegraph system has been little developed; and that coastwise commerce even is as yet very incompletely developed, it will be realized, says a writer in the *New York Times*, how difficult of establishment a cohesive federal republic will be; and that the great danger which attends the present enterprise is the breaking up of Brazil into a number of republics.

AT THE CAPITAL.

WHEAT THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS IS DOING.

APPOINTMENTS BY PRESIDENT HARRISON—MEASURES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE AND ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The Senate on Wednesday resumed consideration of the bill that was discussed Tuesday to require the superintendent of the census to ascertain what percentage of people own their farms, the number of farms, acreage, and the amount thereof. Discussion was kept up for nearly two hours, going largely over the questions of the tariff, of silver, of over production, and of steamship subsidies. The bill was recommitted to the census committee. The Senate then took up the calendar. The Blair calendar bill having been reached, Mr. Blair demanded its reading in full, and the secretary proceeded to read it. After some discussion it was arranged, by unanimous consent, that the bill be postponed till Monday week, and be then "unfinished business."

By a strict party vote, the house elections committee on Wednesday decided to report in favor of upsetting Jackson, democratic representative from West Virginia, declaring Smith, republican-constant, entitled to a seat. This is first of the seventeen contested election cases which the committee has disposed of, and it was the first one upon which argument was heard.

The Senate, in secret session Wednesday, resolved to make public the San Antonio treaty negotiated in Berlin last spring, which has already been published, and the protocols, showing the result of each day's meeting. The commissioners, in transmitting the treaty to the Senate on January 6th, the president says: "I am pleased to find in this general act an honorable, just and equal settlement of the questions which have arisen during the past few years between the three powers having relations with and rights in the Samoan Islands."

Judge Stewart's federal prison bill was under discussion nearly all of Wednesday in the house. Amendment after amendment was, however, offered and the bill was not voted upon. Judge Stewart made the opening speech. He said five prisons should be established. He recommended three prisons. He stated the cost of keeping prisoners under the present system to be \$400,000 annually, which is the interest on \$10,000,000 at four per cent. That his bill only required an outlay of \$1,000,000, and that the present system was self-supporting. The bill will, in all probability, pass. Then the president and attorney general, or secretary of the interior, will have to decide upon the locations. St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, and other cities south of the thirty-ninth degree will be in the Southern one.

The ways and means committee has finally begun the preparation of a tariff bill working upon the lines of the Senate bill. The committee, which has been appointed by the President, has called on Governor Taylor Friday, and urged that in case he called an extra session, to include in it the subject of tariff-making.

Governor Taylor, according to the committee a patient hearing, and promised that in case he decided to call an extra session he would include the subject. A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., says: "Last week E. C. Day, of Pennsylvania, was married at Henderson, N. C., to a lady from Mississippi, who had advertised for a husband, the two having agreed to meet at Raleigh. It was a brief courtship, and the honeymoon has come to its happy end. Day went over to Oxford, and has been arrested there on a charge of forgery committed in Clarksville, Va. The legislature of South Carolina has enacted a law that hereafter no allowance shall be made for breakage or draft on cotton, and whenever it is agreed between buyer and seller to deduct the tare on cotton bales, it shall be sixteen pounds on bales covered with seven yards of standard cotton bagging and six ties, and twenty-four pounds of bales covered with seven yards standard jute bagging and six iron ties."

R. M. Long, a Guyandotte county, Ky., constable, was murdered and his wife, desperately wounded Monday night by a band of desperadoes, and there were friends of the murdered man believe that a gang of desperadoes, against whom he had warrants for "moonshining," committed the deed. Others believe that it is merely a continuation of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, as the victim was related to the Hatfield family. Mr. Long's wounds are believed to be mortal.

A TOBACCO COMBINE.

Articles of incorporation filed for a huge consolidation.

Articles of incorporation were filed Tuesday in the secretary of state's office by the American Tobacco company, which, at Trenton, N. J., is to consolidate a number of companies. The capital stock is fixed at \$25,000,000. The number of shares is 400,000. Of said stock \$15,000,000 is divided into 300,000 shares of \$50 each, which shall be general or common stock, and \$10,000,000 is divided into 100,000 shares of \$100 each, which shall be preferred stock, and said preferred stock shall entitle the holder to receive each year a dividend of eight per cent, payable half yearly, before any dividend is set apart for common stock, or so much of the eight per cent as the profits justify. The amount with which the company will begin business is \$10,000,000, divided into 200 shares.

THE FATAL BLIZZARD.

PEOPLE BEING FROZEN TO DEATH AND THOUSANDS OF CATTLE PERISHING.

News from Tacoma, Washington, reports that at least ten human beings and thousands of cattle and sheep perished in the blizzard which began with the "Yor" and raged over Washington for a week. Reports from Colville reservation are to the effect that cattle are dying by the hundreds from starvation and thirst, and that the ground is covered with over two feet of snow on a level, and that in some places is drifted mountain high. The keeper of a stage station, a mail carrier and eight cattle men are known to have lost their lives in the storm. The cattle-men estimate that they will lose one-half of their herds this season.

A 11-year-old son of Lawyer Flint, of San Francisco, shot himself because he thought he was going to get a whipping.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH.

GENERAL PROGRESS AND OCCURRENCES WHICH ARE HAPPENING BELOW MASON'S AND DIXON'S LINE.

A fire in Nashville, Tenn., Thursday night, caused a loss in round figures of \$130,750.

The trial of Mrs. Cora May Scates Morris began at Wentworth, N. C., Friday. Mrs. Morris is charged with having caused the death of her husband by chloroform, August 19, 1889.

The libel suit over the grave of Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va., happily terminated by the defendants in the suit making a gift of the property to the monument association.

It is reported that gold has been found in large and paying quantities on the farm of Mr. Burrell Higginbotham, near Chulaface, Cleburne county, Ala., and that he has been offered in cash, \$50,000 for his farm.

The Mississippi house of representatives in session at Jackson, spent two hours Thursday discussing a bill calling a convention to make a new constitution. The race problem is the bone of contention.

The executive committee of the Charleston, S. C., chamber of commerce on Saturday adopted resolutions indorsing the tonnage bounty bill, now before Congress, to encourage the building of American ships.

Thirteen distilleries of T. J. McGibben, at Louisville, Ky., who was buried on Saturday, have shut down. McGibben appointed no administrator, and there was nobody to take charge. About 800 men were thrown out of work.

The Atlantic and Danville railroad, from Norfolk to Danville, Va., was formally opened Thursday by special excursions from points along the line to Danville. The road is 207 miles long, and gives Danville a direct route to the seaboard.

The principal labor agent at work in North Carolina is quoted as saying that since September he has removed from North Carolina 19,900 negroes, and says that 35,000 is a reasonable estimate of the number who have left North Carolina in the past thirteen months.

The committee appointed by the Nashville, Tenn., Commercial club, called on Governor Taylor Friday, and urged that in case he called an extra session, to include in it the subject of tariff-making.

Mr. Forepaugh many days ago embarked in the circus business, in which he was very successful, getting together the most extensive circus and menagerie, with which he amassed a fortune which is estimated at more than a million dollars.

News comes from Flathead lake in Montana, that a band of thirteen Indians attempted to cross the lake near what is known as Wild Horse island, on Sunday afternoon, where the channel is narrow, and apparently the ice is of sufficient thickness to sustain the weight of a human being. Five of them broke through the ice and, with their ponies, were drowned.

B. P. Hutchinson, known as "Old Hutch," board of trade speculator, of Chicago, has been victimized by his set on cotton bales. He is out of pocket, and apparently the man who took a firm of W. P. Dickinson & Co., another firm, whose office is on the same floor with Hutchinson. Rumor places the amount variously from \$55,000 to \$40,000. Dickinson was also clerks by his clerk, placed at \$7,900. Both clerks have gone to Canada.

BOYCOTTING ENGLAND.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF PORTUGUESE CITIES RESTRICTING TRADE WITH THE ENGLISH.

The Commercial association at Lisbon has resolved to do its utmost to prevent or restrict all trade or commercial intercourse with England. The inhabitants of Port Setubal, forcibly prevented a Portuguese merchant from shipping goods or an English steamer, which, therefore, sailed without any cargo. Many American agents and German commercial travelers at Lisbon are making the most of the opportunity afforded to replace English goods in Portuguese markets by goods from the countries they represent. Four thousand merchants paraded the streets Tuesday night shouting: "War to England!"

SEABOARD FARMERS.

ORGANIZE AN ALLIANCE AND ELECT A FULL QUOTA OF OFFICERS.

The Seaboard Farmers' Alliance was organized at Charleston, S. C., Saturday. The following officers were installed: President, W. G. Henson; vice-president, John S. Horbeck; secretary, E. L. Roche; treasurer, S. C. Henson; lecturer, E. L. Rivers; assistant lecturer, H. B. Lee; doorkeeper, J. H. Jigot; assistant doorkeeper, T. G. Hamlin; sergeant-at-arms, Sandy Bee; business agent, E. T. Legare. The farmers on its roll are those on the sea islands and on what is known as the neck. They raise sea island cotton and truck.

A GOOD PLAN.

COTTON MILLS AT FALL RIVER, MASS., TO ADOPT THE PROFIT-SHARING PLAN.

Managers of a number of big mills, at Fall River, Mass., have been watching the result of the profit-sharing experiment at the Bourne mill, and it is stated on good authority that a number of mills contemplate doing likewise, for the incentive offered keeps the help from leaving, and that which every large mill has had to contend.

CURRENT NEWS.

CONDENSED FROM THE TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

THINGS THAT HAPPEN FROM DAY TO DAY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, CULLED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

There has been a great storm of wind and rain in southern England.

The hostility of the German press to the Samoan treaty is still outspoken.

Sixteen miners' families were evicted at Weston and Adrian Pa., Friday.

Influenza has been so prevalent among members of the Quebec legislature that no serious work has been done in the house so far this season.

Dispatches of Friday say: A terrific storm is raging all over Central Australia. There has been a heavy snow fall in Bohemia.

The four story brick block, No. 65 to 101, Bristol street, Boston, Mass., owned by the heirs of William F. Paul, was gutted by fire early Thursday morning. Loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The publication of the Samoan treaty in Berlin led to its denunciation by the German press of both parties. Dispatches received at Washington say that radical and conservative papers alike call it a "German retreat."

The little town of Utica, Ill., numbering 2,000 people, which was so nearly wiped out by fire last summer, was again visited by a terrible conflagration Tuesday morning. Nearly all of the business part of the town was completely wiped out.

At a Portuguese meeting, held at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, on Tuesday, it was resolved to suspend business with the English people, and to send a telegram to Lisbon, stating that members of the colony there are prepared to make any sacrifice for their native country.

The non-partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Cleveland, O., on Thursday affected organization and adopted the name of the National Crusaders. Mrs. Allen G. Phinney, of Ohio, was elected president, and Mrs. Walker, of Minnesota, vice-president.

H. M. Jackson, former paying teller of the sub-treasury at New York, who ran away with \$100,000, and who pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement a few days ago, was on Thursday sentenced to six years' imprisonment in Erie county penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$10,000, the amount he embezzled.

At a meeting of the dealers in India rubber connected with the London chamber of commerce, Tuesday, it was resolved to memorialize the marquis of Salisbury against the monopoly established by the Para government and the export duty it has imposed. It has transpired that sixty firms have already petitioned the government on this subject.

A GREAT RACE.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE IN SEVENTY-TWO DAYS.

Last November the *New York World* and the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, of the same city, each sent out one of their correspondents for a tour around the world. Besides being a trip to the interior of the papers named in the article, a race between the two young men was the time of starting and their progress over the world has been minutely noted from the day of their embarkation. Miss Nellie Bly represented the *World*, and Mrs. Kate Bisland the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. Miss Bly reached New York Saturday at 8.40 p. m., being just 72 days, six hours and eleven minutes in circling the globe, thus breaking all previous records. Miss Bly's trip from San Francisco to New York was most exciting, and attracted wide-spread attention. All along the route she received with regular observations and given every attention. At New York Miss Bly received a most royal welcome. The moment of her arrival was heralded over the city by the firing of cannon and large delegations of citizens congregated at the station to meet her. In fact, all New York accorded a grand ovation to the lucky young lady who, alone and unattended, accomplished the marvelous feat of breaking the record for fast traveling.

Miss Bisland, at last accounts, was still on the ocean, homeward bound.

CONVENTION OF MINERS.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS.

The United Mine Workers' convention held its session Friday and Saturday, at Columbus, Ohio. The final report of the committee on constitution was made, and the constitution adopted as a whole. The revisions of the articles are: Coal fields are to be divided into divisions or districts, and a state union may be organized when more than one division exists. The following officers were elected: President, John B. Rae, Pennsylvania; vice-president, W. H. Turner, Ohio; secretary, treasurer, Robert Withorn, Ohio; auditor, J. H. Kennedy, Indiana; executive board—Patrick McBride, Pennsylvania; William Scoffe, Illinois; R. F. Warren, colored, Ohio; John Kane, Indiana; W. C. Webb, Kentucky. Resolutions were reported and adopted favoring the immediate enactment for the abolition of the company store system; that the safety of the miner is of highest importance; and that the most improved machinery should be used for the protection of life, therefore indorsing the Shaw machine, recommending its adoption in all mines of the country.

HERR MOST IN CUSTODY.

THE WELL-KNOWN ANARCHIST AGAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE POLICE.

A New York dispatch says: Herr John Most, anarchist, whose conviction and sentence to one year in the penitentiary was affirmed Friday by the general term of the supreme court, was arrested on Saturday by detectives from the central office. He was captured as he was leaving the house of Mrs. Ida Hoffman, who was on his bond, pending the decision of the general term. Most was convicted of using language intended to incite a riot, while making a speech at a meeting of the anarchists held in November, 1887, to denounce the hanging of the Chicago anarchists. His counsel will ask that he be admitted to bail pending the appeal.

TRADE REVIEW.

COLDER WEATHER MAKES THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS MORE FAVORABLE.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s review of trade for the week ending Jan. 25th, says: Business has a decidedly more favorable appearance. Colder weather has brought a general increase in activity and improvement in collections. The heavy disbursement by the treasury for bonds have brought easier money markets, and several troublesome labor controversies have been adjusted. The prevailing sickness, though seriously interrupting trade and industry in many quarters, is distinctly abating at the east. The official statement of the iron and steel association is particularly gratifying, because it shows that contrary to the general impression, unsold stocks in the hands of makers, and the warrant company did not increase during 1889, but actually decreased 16,900 tons. The production was 7,004,925 tons against 6,489,738 in the previous year. Adding imports the total consumption of pig iron in this country will probably prove to have been about 7,750,000 tons against 6,688,744 in 1888. A gain of more than a million tons in the year over the largest consumption ever previously known, fairly explains the advancing prices in the face of the unprecedented production.

THE WOOLEN BUSINESS.

has been little improved for all grades by the colder weather and fairly active for cheaper cassimers and worsted, with some gain in heavier woollens. Cotton goods move fairly at firm prices, but the rise in material begins to cause some disturbance. Speculation in cotton has marked up the price half a cent with sales for the week of 1,100,000 bales and receipts for the week slightly fall behind, while exports slightly exceed last year's. Except in cotton the speculative markets show no unhealthy activity, though money here has been decidedly easier. The decrease of \$4,000,000 in cash held by the treasury and the rate for money on call has declined to 3 1/2 per cent. Foreign exchange is also a shade lower at 4 3/8, and increasing gold reserves at the banks of England and France give more confidence. In the foreign trade, some improvement is observed in exports at New York, which fell only 5 per cent. below 1900 years for January thus far, while the decrease in imports is seventeen per cent. But the exports of wheat have been decidedly small since the recent rise, and few shipments are light, while even corn exports appear to fall behind those of last year. Reports from other cities are generally more optimistic, but most reports note an improvement in weather and in trade. Business failures occurring throughout the country in the last week, number for the United States, 295; Canada, 43; total, 338; against 336 last week.

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which they at first refused, at least the men did, but the boys went after them, and so the men were obliged to follow suit or get nothing. When only a few divers are about, the others happening to be away on fishing excursions or other occupations, the men refused absolutely to dive for copper, by their refusal on the ground that they cannot see the dark metal in the water. This is a trick to induce the offer of the more valuable coin; if any copper is tossed to them they decline to touch it, but gather it in as soon as the steamer has gone.

Whenever a coin was thrown half a dozen men and boys would dive for it; nine times out of ten it was caught before it reached the bottom, and very often it did not get a yard below the surface before it was in somebody's hand and immediately transferred to his mouth. The water was thirty feet deep and very clear; the bottom could be seen with ease, and a small object lying upon it was readily perceived. Sometimes some of us attracted the attention of the divers in one direction, while another of the passengers dropped a few coppers overboard elsewhere so that they could get to the bottom. When the money was safely down its position was indicated and instantly they began a lively race for it.

A dozen were in the water at once and there was a spectacle of rapidly wriggling legs in the direction of the prize. We looked for a fight of some kind under the water, but there was nothing of the sort. The hand that first closed upon a coin was allowed to keep it, and nobody remained long in the haunt of the fishes. We did not think to take the time of any of the divers, but we thought some of them remained below for not less than sixty or seventy seconds on several occasions.

Residents of Singapore say these divers have been known to hold their breath and remain below for fully two minutes, but I have no documentary evidence on this point. It used to be said that the pearl divers of Ceylon could remain six minutes under water. Admiral Hood, of the British Navy, timed them carefully with his watch and did not find one of them remaining below for more than one minute.

As our steamer moved away from the dock at Singapore one of the passengers took a double handful of copper coins and scattered it as though he were sowing wheat in a field. All the boats of the divers were emptied of their occupants in an instant, and as our speed increased we saw the men and boys coming to the surface, each with one or more coins between their teeth. This was our last sight of them; but we had reason to remember their exploits, from the circumstance that until we reached Point de Galle there was a scarcity of copper coins on board the steamer which amounted practically to a famine of small change.

A Remarkable Memory.

Judge Hilton is a remarkable man who is wholly misunderstood. He possesses, probably, the most comprehensive memory of any man who now or who ever has practised at the New York bar. His knowledge is almost encyclopedic. If a customer who had bought a bit of lace or a piece of carpet at any of the Stewart stores within the last fifteen years should take a sample to him he would tell them where they made the goods, how they were made, where, the chemical or mechanical process necessary, and the various elements of cost, which went to make up the total charge for manufacturing the goods.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Some Learned Titles.

The term professor is often used in the loose fashion to denote generally the teacher of any branch of learning without any reference to a university. From the loose way in which it is applied to conjurers even—it has grown to be a name without dignity and without definite meaning. Originally the term was confined to an officer in a university whose duty it was to instruct students or read lectures on particular branches of learning. In the early days of universities, the degrees conferred on students were licenses to act as public teachers. Now they may be divided into classes; simple certificates attached to degrees, either by officers or authorities, attesting either that the school granting them has ascertained the fact by examination, or that the common fame of the individual is such that the conferring body takes it for granted; licenses to teach the branch with which the holder is certified to be acquainted, and licenses to practice a certain profession of art. As an academic title the highest in the faculty of arts, in Rome in 1126, we read of the appointment of masters and doctors. Gregory IX.—1227 to 1241—is said to have instituted the inferior rank of bachelors to denote a candidate who had undergone his first academic trials and was authorized to give lectures, but was not yet admitted to the rank of an independent master or doctor. It is now the lowest academic honor. Master of arts is the highest in the faculty of divinity, subordinate to that of bachelor of divinity. These titles to be valid must be conferred by some competent authority, some institution of learning.—*New York Telegram.*

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Iowa's Corn Crop.

Iowa's corn crop of 336,000,000 bushels is worth \$75,000,000, and would fill a train of cars 506 miles in length. It would give five bushels to every man, woman and child in the United States.

SWIMMERS OF SINGAPORE.

THEY ARE THE MOST SKILLFUL DIVERS IN THE WORLD.

Plunging Down to the Bottom of the Sea for Coins—Holding Their Breath Under Water.

The people of most tropical countries bordering on the sea are generally very skillful in diving and swimming, says Thomas W. Knox, in the *New York World*. In the islands of the South Pacific the natives, and especially the women, will swim two or three miles with little fatigue, or apparently none at all, and will easily distance the best swimmers from temperate regions. All through the Malay Archipelago this peculiarity of the people is apparent, and a credulous person might be excused for believing that the Malay race is amphibious and has webbed feet and hands like the duck or goose.

The most skillful diving and swimming that I ever witnessed in any part of the world was at Singapore, the capital of the British province known as the Straits Settlements. Singapore is only eighty miles north of the equator, and consequently is one of the most subtropical of cities. Overcoats are unknown there except as curiosities and the beds in the hotels have no covering beyond a pair of sheets, and the traveler generally restricts the use of these to the one that he lies upon. The natives wear very little clothing other than a wrap of cloth around the loins and a shirt or a scarf on their faces, when one of them wishes to put on style he dons a suit and thinks himself a "swell" of the first degree.

At the landing place of the mail steamers when I was departing from Singapore there was a swarm of divers surrounding the vessel on the water side and affording great amusement to the passengers by their antics in the water. They were dressed in the loin cloth already mentioned, and had a rearing of coconut oil on the visible parts of their bodies to keep the water from soaking in. As for the boys, they were nothing whatever, not even the smile or the coconut oil which appertained to their elders, probably for the reason that oil was dear and the youthful swim was supposed to be impervious to moisture.

They were in boats of the dugout pattern—I. e., hewn from the trunk of a tree—and some of the craft were absolutely large enough to contain a single individual. The way in which they managed to get into these boats from the water evinced their skill quite as much as did the diving; an American or Englishman, unless he had long practice, would have upset the boat to a certainty, but these brown-skinned Malays sprang in with the utmost ease, and without the least apparent risk of an overturn.

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SELECT SIFTINGS.

In Austria there are 247,000 more males than females.

Forty hogs and eighty sheep have been eaten by a lynx in Stark County, Ohio.

There is a factory in England which makes 5,000,000 tin soldiers yearly out of sardine cans.

A Philadelphia merchant has put out the sign: "Excellent Repository." The establishment is a grocery store.

So many clergymen have new homes in the streets west of Boston Common that the clergymen refer to old Beacon Hill as Mount Zion.

South Africa farmers are greatly annoyed by baboons. The animals kill their sheep, rob their beehives and tear down fruit trees.

A cravat just finished by Miss Lizzie Weaver, of Bridgeton, Penn., contains 30,073 pieces and has been in the works forty-seven years.

Nine girls in the family of a gardener, of Ewan's Mills, Gloucester County, N. J., aggregate 1200 pounds in weight. The oldest is but fifteen years old.

A lion in the Philadelphia Zoo suffering from the toothache, his keeper administered laughing gas, put the beast to sleep and safely extracted the offending molar.