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NO. 32.

THOUGHTS FOR THE MONTH.

SOME SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS
HIGH

What Work the Good
the Monk of J.

Summer crops
cultivation. Drought
fought as best we may, grass and weeds
are to be kept down, and the formation
in the soil of available plant food to be
promoted to the fullest extent. One of
the greatest antidotes against drought is
an abundance of humus in the soil. A
farmer cannot stop now to supply this
in a field where there is a growing crop;

it must be looked after in his general
plans, embracing proper rotations, and
resting of land, or during winter, when
leaves, pine and other straw may be
hauled out and scattered upon it. But
good growth of peavines supplies a first
quality humus for old land and peas may
be planted for such purpose during this
and next month. If seed are plenty,
they may be broadcast at the rate of one
and a half bushels per acre; if seed are
scarce, plant in drills two and half to
three feet apart, either sowing peas thin-
ly in furrow or dropping five or six in
hills fifteen inches apart. Cultivation
will induce so much more vigorous
growth that the drilled peas will make
as much vines as the broadcast. Where
vines is the object almost any variety
will answer, the old-fashioned cow
or clay pea being one of the best. For
this work, in mid-summer, one has
to catch the seasons; start plough after
a rain as soon as practicable, and drop
peas in every third or fourth furrow
when one intends to drill breaking land
and planting seed will thus go on to-
gether. Our experience is that peas
must not be planted deep to come up
well; and narrow scooters are the best
ordinary plows for this work. Probably
a deep cutting harrow, like the disc, with
a seeding attachment, might be made to
do this work very rapidly on grassy or
too hard. Let us always keep an eye
out for means of accomplishing work
rapidly; economy demands it, and the
rapid drying of the soil in summer makes
it a very great necessity. Time under
such circumstances is most valuable; an
opportunity lost may never be recovered.

But let us go back to the cultivation
of crops. Much of the corn receives its
last working this month. Let this be
thorough, in the sense of stirring every
inch of the surface, but let it be only the
surface. Deep plowing of corn after
jointing fairly begins, is undoubtedly
injurious. Sometimes a mercurial rain
fall in part wards off the damage, but only
in part; it cannot wholly contract the
hurt; the head-rape is the best single
plow for laying by corn; properly set it
leaves the surface approximately level.
A wheel cultivator may be ganged to run
shallow enough, and will then answer
very well. If the crop has been judiciously
cultivated up to this time, no hoe
work will be required; if needed, how-
ever, give it. Let the land be left per-
fectly clean unless it is decided to sow
peas in the corn—an old and excellent
practice. Peas will interfere less with
the corn than grass or weeds, and the
latter are sure to come sooner or later.
But if the corn is laid by perfectly clean
it will be pretty thoroughly matted be-
fore grass and weeds can get much foot-
hold. Last year we sowed soja beans,
or Japan peas, as they used to be called,
in bottom corn on the 16th of July, and
they matured before frost and made an
excellent crop. As it does not run, it
does not interfere with fodder pulling.

Cotton needs rapid surface cultivation
also, especially during the first half of
the month. A steady and rapid growth
is now desirable to lay the foundation
for fruiting next month. Get good weed
by the first of August and then let
the plant take on fruit; frequent cultivation
promotes rapid growth; keep the ploughs
therefore constantly moving, let no crust
form, let no grass get a foot-hold, let
heel-scraper run very shallow and flat;
keep them sharp so as to cut off May-
pops, briars, etc. Get only those scrapes
that are bent in the middle, so as to form
a cuff to fit on the plow-foot, and allow
the wings to run flat. A narrow bar of
steel simply bent in a curve, with a hole
in the middle to receive the heel bolt,
is wholly unfit for the work now in
hand; it throws too much dirt, and
leaves beds too high for hilly land. It
is a suit very well for the level, sandy
land toward the coast. Put the scrape
back of the plow foot, not in front
of it, as long as the cotton will
bear it without having its limbs or bolls
broken off; run two furrows to each row.
A twenty-inch scrape will clean out a
middle thoroughly with two furrows.
Later in the season a wider one may be
run once in each middle. If hoe work
has been properly done up to this time
little more of it will be needed, but a
badly worked crop at the start will call
for a great deal of work at the end.

On former occasions we have pointed
out the beneficial results from frequent
surface stirrings of the soil; we briefly
recall them again. A thin layer of pul-
verized soil is one of the very best
mulches to be had. It is the only one
practicable on a large scale. It prevents
the escape of moisture, dries off rapidly
itself after being stirred, but effectually
cuts off the ascent of moisture from be-
neath through itself into the air. Deep
stirring of the soil makes it dry off
rapidly. Hence the practice of plowing
bottoms lands in the spring to get them
dry enough to plant. Moisture from be-
neath cannot ascend rapidly through pul-
verized earth whilst the free circulation
of air causes the water in the
atmosphere very much to be dried off.
The roots of the plants supply
the soil with water in the greatest perfec-
tion, and in the greatest perfection.
The roots of vine ten inches long, set

plants, but a high temperature evapo-
rates the moisture in it rapidly. Any ex-
cess of temperature above that which
is doubly injurious to them,
impairing their vitality, and
depriving them of needed
moisture. The need never fear keeping
cool in July and there is
danger of its ever being too

result from stirring
the soil, which will be mentioned
now, is the admission of air into the soil.
The presence of air is indispensable to
the health of roots and their proper
working. Plants languish in wet soils
because water shuts off air from their
roots. A tight, hard crust at the surface
does the same thing to a considerable
degree. In addition to promoting the
presence of air in the soil is essential to
the proper working of roots, the
aeration of the soil by which the
unavailable nitrogen of the soil is changed
into that which is available. Also to
those changes in the minerals in the soil
by which their valuable contents are
brought within the reach of plants.
From very many points of view, there-
fore, frequent surface stirrings of the
soil are shown to be beneficial, to say
nothing of the killing of grass and weeds.
We repeat, therefore, keep the plows
moving with all diligence.

In addition to peas, already considered
as a humus supplying crop, late
fodder crops of all kinds should now
claim attention. Drilled corn may still
be sown. Taking it all in all, this is
perhaps the best fodder crop we have.
The later sowings of it should not be
altogether as thick as the earlier, as the
cool weather of autumn is not so favor-
able for maturing and developing starch
and sugar as the warm weather of mid-
summer; the late grown plants should
have more light and air. Make drills at
least three feet apart and sow seed so
that there shall be a stalk every four
or six inches in the row. Cultivate well
and cut when ears begin to form. Corn
does not develop its full nutritive value
before that period. From a desire to
minify the stalk, the mistake is made
sometimes of sowing too thickly, and the
result is imperfect development and forage
not relished by stock because it is not
richly nutritious. All have doubtless
noticed that stock are not fond of young
corn plants, those for instance, that are
removed by thinning a crop. Sorghum
does not develop its sweetness until the
seeds are formed, and the same is true
with corn.

Early amber came planted from the 1st
to the 15th of this month will be ready
to cut by frost, and piled in bulk can
be kept green and succulent for a couple
of months. It makes better forage in its
green state than when cured and dry.
For milks and cows it may be made to
cover the months of October, November
and December, and as it is easily raised,
a supply for that purpose should be
found on every farm. We have fed it to
horses also, but they do not relish it as
much as mules, nor does it agree with
them as well if fed exclusively. A little
of it mixed with other forage is well
relished and doubtless healthy food. Of
a number of varieties tried by us the
best as a forage plant. It is one of the
sweetest, and the stalks being small are
easily cut up and more readily masticated
by animals. Give it a trial, if you have
not done so.

German millet may still be sown on
good land. Like all rapidly maturing
crops, it makes heavy demands on the
soil, and this should be met by heavy
manuring. But it sometimes helps one
to fill out a short supply of forage when
a long drought or other circumstance al-
lows only a short time to do it in. A
farmer caught with empty barns on the
first of August might still fill them with
German millet. Cut just as the seeds
are forming, it makes one of the strong-
est and most nutritious forages we have.
Because it is so good, animals are some-
times over-fed with it to their injury
and a bad reputation is then unjustly
given the millet. Clover and peavines are
liable to the same charge.

It is none too early to commence pre-
paring land for turnips. There is no
better preparation than cow-penning and
plowing the land at intervals of two or
three weeks. In the absence of cattle,
broadcast manure and plow it in when
breaking the land. Lot manure, well
rotted, is suitable, and for turnips is
much improved by a liberal addition of
acid phosphate. Any form of phosphate
is good for turnips. But potash and
nitrogen are also needed by this gross
feeding plant, and may be supplied by
kainit and cotton seed meal. Very fine
fertilizer is almost as important for this
crop as manure; therefore repeated plowings
and harrowings are recommended. Se-
lect rather sandy soil for this crop. Be-
gin sowing of rutabagas after the mid-
dle of the month, and continue at inter-
vals, whenever the soil is moist and in
good condition, to the middle of August
or first of September—the latest sowings
of early maturing varieties like red top
and flat Dutch. If land is well broken
at first and harrowed after every rain,
it will remain moist enough to bring up
seed even in long spells of dry weather.
Those who begin early and pursue rigid
methods generally succeed in getting
good stands when the weather is un-
favorable. Those who wait to the
last minute, and begin preparation when
the time for planting arrives, are very
apt to fail unless the weather is un-
usually favorable.

The above remarks apply with equal
force to preparations for clover and grass
to be sown in September. They should
begin by the last of the month and fol-
low the same course marked out for
turnips. Liberal manuring and fine
tilth are the two main points. All of
these plants have small seeds, and the
little delicate seedlings demand food
easily found, and a fine seed-bed to fix
themselves in.

Sweet potato slips or vines may be
put out all through this month. The
old-fashioned yellow may not do
much set out after the 10th, but the
more recently introduced varieties of the
St. Domingo type will make a fair crop
than those started early in the spring.
For the later plantings pieces of vine are
preferable to "drawers" or "slips." It
is best practice to start a patch of pota-
toes in the season, from which
to draw the potato slips, and to locate
them in the greatest perfection.
The roots of vine ten inches long, set

WITHIN THE LINES.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A HOUSEHOLD
OF SOUTHERN LADIES.

What They Underwent During Battle—A Strik-
ing Story of the Confederate War.
(From the Philadelphia Times.)

It was in July, 1863, a time of so
much interest to all Virginians, when
the tide of battle ebbed and flowed
like an angry flood over our lov-
ely valley, leaving desolation and sor-
row in its path. Our home, known as
Fountain Rock, was about one mile from
the Potomac River, directly on the turn-
pike between Shepherdstown and Kear-
neysville, a point on the Baltimore and
Ohio Railroad.

July 16 was an unusually quiet day.
No Federal soldiers were to be seen rid-
ing over the country. Consequently our
fears were aroused knowing, as we did,
from experience that a calm always came
before a storm. The next morning we
found that our fears were not ground-
less, for a large force under General
Gregg had crossed the Potomac and
some were encamped on the turnpike
and some on the road leading to Mar-
tinsburg.

UNWELCOMING VISITORS.
Stragglers, mostly from Col. Gregg's
regiment, began to swarm all over the
place. Numerous and outrageous were
the depredations they committed. Hear-
ing a clumping at the back of the house
we went in and found two men in the
pantry. "What are you doing here?"
said my mother, with dignity. One of
them impudently answered: "Oh we
just came to see what sort of style you
lived in," and added, mockingly: "I'll
take that ham, if you please." Turning
around, she found he had already done
so. He then reached over and said: "I'll
take this preserves, too." "No," she
said, "I don't think you will." "I'd
like to know who in the—will prevent
me," he answered. "I will," she said,
very quietly, and leaning forward, she
put out her hand and gave a little push,
which sent it to the floor with a crash.
He looked startled for a moment, but
quickly recovered and sneered: "Oh,
that's your style, is it?" "Yes, and you
walk out of this house. It is a pity you
had no mother to teach you not to break
into houses and steal." This reference
to his mother seemed to rouse him and
he said: "I have a mother, and as good
a one as you, if you are a right good-
looking woman." Nevertheless he walk-
ed very meekly out.

FOR HIS WIFE'S SAKE.

Reuben Porter Lee Pardoned by President
Cleveland.

The President has pardoned R. Porter
Lee, now confined in the Buffalo peni-
tentiary for embezzlement. The follow-
ing is the President's memorandum in
regard to this case:

This convict was sentenced in Novem-
ber, 1882, at a term of the Circuit Court
of the United States held at Syracuse, in
the Northern District of New York, to
be confined in the penitentiary at the
city of Buffalo for the term of ten years,
under a conviction for embezzling the
funds of the First National Bank at
Buffalo while he was President thereof.
While this is a statutory offense, and
somewhat technical in its character, the
public are so much interested in the
security of our banking institutions, and
such strict faith and care should be de-
manded of those having them in charge,
that I am much disinclined to extend
clemency to those properly found guilty
of offenses like that on which this pris-
oner was convicted. I am entirely
familiar with this case, and knew the
prisoner a long time before his conviction.
His sentence was generally re-
garded at the time as a very severe one,
being the full extent of the law. With
the commutation allowed in the State
of New York for good conduct in prison,
he has served a sentence of five years;
and it is entirely certain in my mind that
whatever good is ever to be wrought
upon him individually has already been
accomplished.

At the time of his conviction his wife
—a noble, courageous and devoted wo-
man—and five small children were the
sad sufferers for his crime, and exacted
the sympathy of the entire community.
By her patient, hard labor to support
her children, and never failing trust and
hope in the darkest days, this wife has
demonstrated "at least in this case" a
degree of clemency. I am glad to be able
to restore to her husband, and to be
satisfied at the same time that the ends
of justice are fully answered.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Origin of Jugs.

The origin of jugs dates back to anti-
quity. Yet we have all discovered that
the jug, whose appearance is the most
antiquated, does not always belong to
that rather enigmatical period. The his-
tory of "The Little Brown Jug" is quite
as ancient as most people care to go back
to investigate. Lately there has been a
great breeze raised over a jug called
"The Peachblossom Vase." In artistic cir-
cles, its sale for eighteen thousand dol-
lars will mark an era. Yet to most peo-
ple in this world there are many things
better, "by a jugful." The jug is a most
singular utensil. A pail, gobbet or jar
may be rinsed, and you can satisfy your-
self by optical proof that the thing is
clean; but a jug has a little hole in the
top and the interior is all darkness. No
eye penetrates it, no eye can move over
its surface. You can clean it only by
putting water into it, shaking it up and
pouring it out. If the water comes out
clean, you judge you have succeeded in
purifying the jug. In this the jug is
like the human heart; no mortal eye can
look into the recesses, and you can only
judge of its purity by what comes out
of it.

The Foxes and the Hares.

A fox who was passing through the
forest one day heard a great dispute
among the hares, and he turned aside to
find several of them engaged in hard
knocks around a burrow.
"What's all this row about?" demand-
ed Reynard, as he fell among them.
"Why, sir," replied one of the hares,
"our father is dead, and we can't agree
as to who shall possess his burrow."
"But it's large enough for all of you."
"So it is; but that settles a question
of fact instead of principle."
"Well, I'll take fact and you can keep
the principle," said the fox, as he took
possession of the burrow.
MORAL.—When the heirs fight over
the old homestead, the lawyer comes to
own the farm.

President—Dan, has this passed the Sen-
ate? Lamon—No, your excellency, that is
a member's bill, and if you will take the
advise of a man of experience you will not

STUART'S IMPROVEMENT.

To the bonnie lass, Miss Lottie,
Our adoration's due,
She soothes our hearts in times of woe
With music soft and true,
May she rule her bent of nineteen,
The gallant Brigadier,
Who, though he vanquish men, I ween
Her own command must fear.

To our jolly friend, Fitz Lee,
A health beauteous go,
He has a heart all full of glee,
A strong nerve for the foe,
May his triumphs long continue
And Miss Lottie always
The number of his regiment
And smiles on him bestow.

Later in the day a Baltimore American
was gotten hold of by some means and
the portico rang with merriment as the
account of the battle from a Federal
point of view was read out, and its in-
accuracy wondered at and commented
upon by all. I heard General Lee say:
"Well, I have not been in a hotter place
since the war began than that fight was
at one time yesterday." It was indeed
a hard fought fight, though it has had
but small mention in the "Annals of the
War." It was here that Colonel Deane,
of the First Virginia Cavalry (formerly
Stuart's), was killed. When we con-
gratulated Colonel Morgan on his pro-
motion, he said, feelingly: "Not yet!
not yet! too lately have I paid my last
tribute to poor Deane."

But this was no abiding place for
either army. When the Federals were
driven across the river the Confederates
retired beyond the railroad, and so it
was with us until peace settled down
over the whole land, and the war became
as it now is, a thing of the memory only.

HELEN DORRIS FENNER.

Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Big Fresh-Water Eels.

Of fresh-water eels as apart from their
mighty cousin the conger, there are
three distinct kinds—the sharp-nosed
eel, the broad-nosed or frog-mouthed
eel, and the snig. Of these three, the
sharp-nosed eel is both the largest fish
and the best eating, though some prefer
the snig-eel as having a superior flavor.
The snig, however, in spite of its excel-
lence, has not the same value as the
sharp-nosed eel; for it seldom, if ever,
attains more than half a pound in weight.
The sharp-nosed eel, on the contrary,
attains an enormous size. One on record
that was taken in the Medway, not far
from Rochester, weighed thirty-four
pounds, measured six feet in length, and
had a girth of twenty-five inches. An-
other, taken in Kent, weighed forty
pounds and measured five feet nine
inches. Yarell speaks of having seen at
Cambridge the preserved skins of two
which had weighed together fifty pounds;
the heaviest twenty-seven pounds. But these
instances, though to be regarded as
appreciable, are very exceptional; and
very few average weight for sharp-nosed
eels is six pounds. Eels of ten or
twelve pounds weight are not common,
and Mr. Frank Buckland speaks of one
of that size as being the largest he had ever
seen.—Popular Science Monthly.

Cleveland a Democratic Lincoln.

The politicians did not like President
Lincoln. They would have pushed him
aside at the end of his first term if it
had lain in their power. The barrier in
the way was the confidence reposed in
him by the sovereign people. The situa-
tion at this time is not dissimilar.
President Cleveland has not pleased the
politicians, either of his own party or
of the opposition; but every day it becomes
more and more manifest that the people
—both the Democrats who took him on
trust and the Republicans who distrust-
ed him—are behind him and backing
him. His sturdy honesty pleases them.
The wisest politicians, seeing the drift
of the popular current, are beginning to
hedge.—Bradford Era.

A FIGHT TO BE REMEMBERED.

All that evening the battle raged. The
Federal wounded were brought from the
field and laid upon the lawn before and
under the protection of the house until
they could be taken away, some few in
ambulances, others on horses or on
stretchers. I shall never forget the sight
of a white horse, his whole forequarter
stained with the life-blood of him who
was lying dead across his back. The
firing never ceased until late in the
night. Our house was kept closed and
perfectly dark. The troops had no time
to tarry and I heard them, as they passed
and from the spring, wonder where
the women of the house were. All night
we waited in the darkness, each with a
candle, a few matches and a piece of
chocolate in our pockets. These had
been kept for a time of need and we
thought that time had come. It was
truly a night of horrors. By two or
three o'clock all the Federals had gone
and we heard the smooth center of the
Southern horseman take the place of the
sharp ring of the steel-shod horses of the
Northern cavalry. Daylight found me
with a pale face and hollow eyes, but
heartily welcome for the Confederates who
rode in to say that they would be back
to breakfast. Our friends from town,
alarmed for our safety, came almost as
soon.

GENERAL LEE HIMSELF.

Seeing a soldier and being anxious to
know who of our friends had come asked
him to what regiment he belonged, to
the great amusement of all around, for
it proved to be General F. Lee himself.
Among the first questions asked was
who was in command of the forces oppo-
site to us. When General Lee was told that
it was General Gregg he instantly said:
"I wonder if I knew I was in command
on this side?" and I gathered that they
had been either classmates or friends be-

ALL ABOUT SENATORS.

SENATORS WITH PLENTY OF HAIR AND
SENATORS WITH VERY BALD HEADS.

senators Young and Senators Old—Senators
Who are Men and Senators Who Are
Fruit—Senatorial Birthdays.

(Letter to the Philadelphia Times.)
WASHINGTON, July 16.—White locks
and beards among United States Sena-
tors are not always indicative of age.
Take, for instance, Senator Edmunds.
His beard is gray—almost to whiteness
—and not in the Senate Chamber is there
another head more bald than his, yet the
years that he can chronicle are but
fifty-eight. Voorhees, of the same age,
has not a bald spot on his head and his
head and his heavy, brown hair is but
lightly tinged with gray—a fine specimen
of physical manhood is this "tall sycam-
ore of the Wabash." Coke and All-
ison, each numbering fifty-seven years,
are two other extremes. In the absence
of hair and color of beard the former
bears a striking resemblance to Ed-
munds. The latter has a heavy growth
of hair over his entire head, as has also
the other Senator from Iowa, Wilson, of
equal age, but whose hair is gray and
stands straight up like stubble in a grain
field. Butler, at 50, from his thin gray
hair and white moustache looks nearly
as old as Conger at 68. Nine persons
out of ten would say that Blackburn, at
47, presents an old appearance as
George, at 59. Cockrell, whose years
number a half century, plus one, looks
to be ten years older than Logan, while
in fact he is nine years younger, the
hair and beard of the former being a
light gray, the hair and moustache of
the latter being comparatively as black
as the plumage of a raven.

Only fifty-three years of this world's
life has McPherson seen, yet from his
whitening locks, hollowed cheeks and
feeble gait he would quickly be taken to
be eight or ten years older than Beck,
who is eleven years his senior, but who,
in appearance, at least, is as muscular as
an ox. On Beck's head, which is covered
with a kinky coat of brown hair,
not a bare spot as large as a dime can
be seen.

A MILLIONAIRE SENATOR.

Within one seat of McPherson sits the
millionaire Senator Payne, who has
rounded out exactly three-quarters of a
century and who is therefore twenty-two
years older than this New Jersey Sena-
tor; but the average visitor would be
more apt to think there are two years'
difference in their ages than twenty-two.
If the shoulders of Morrill, the oldest
Senator in the Chamber, were less bent
he would appear younger than the "fish-
pole bachelors," Salisbury, whose record-
ed years are sixty-eight and therefore
eight years less than those of the Ver-
mont Senator. Jones, of Arkansas, is
but forty-six and consequently in the
prime of life, but his beard is quite
gray, while the hair on his head, which
is fast turning gray, is as thin as a wheat
field visited by a drought. Everts, at
sixty-eight, although his hair is darkly
gray, shows not a sign of baldness, while
Miller, the other New York Senator,
more than twenty years his junior, shows
a deal of top head through his fine silver
hair. Sherman, at sixty-three, although
somewhat lacking by nature in vitality,
is a well-preserved man, not a bald spot
being visible through his iron-gray hair.
Mahone, at fifty-nine, appears older than
Dawes at sixty-nine, Vest at fifty-five
and Pugh at sixty-five. Sawyer is
sixty-nine, yet few persons would take
him to be ten years older than Hoar,
who will be sixty next August.

BUT ONE SENATOR UNDER FORTY.

An examination of ages shows that in
the thirties there is but one, Senator
Keama, whose age is 38 and who is there-
fore the youngest member of the upper
branch of Congress. In the forties there
are fourteen Senators, Riddleberger, the
second youngest Senator, being 41;
Sabine and Spooner, 43; Aldrich, 44;
Berry, 45; Gray and Jones, of Arkansas,
46; Blackburn, Gorman, Milles
and Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, 47; Plumb,
48; Mansfield, 49. The fifties claim
nearly one-half of the Senators, the num-
ber being thirty-seven and every year
between fifty and sixty being repre-
sented. Of the age of 50 there are five,
Bowen, Butler, Dolph, Hale and
Mitchell, of Oregon; of 51, Blair, Cock-
rell, Eustis and Sewell; of 52, Call, Har-
rison, Ingalls and Jones, of Florida;
of 53, Cameron, Gibson and McPherson;
of 54, Fair and Frye; of 55, Vest and
Whitelaw; of the age of 56 there are
six Senators—Class, Cullum, Jones, of
Nevada; Palmer, Teller and Vance—this
age claiming a greater number than any
other. The recorded ages of Allison,
Coke and Wilson, of Iowa, are 57 years
each; of Canfield, Edmunds, Platt and
Voorhees, 59; of George, Hawley, Hoar
and Mahone, 59. The sixties boast of
twenty-three Senators, Logan, McMillan
and Ransom being 60; Maxey, Van
Wyck and Whitthorne, 61; Colquitt,
Stanford and Morgan, 62, the latter's
birthday being June 20; Sherman, 63;
Beck and Wilson, of Maryland, 64;
Brown, Hearst and Pugh, 65; Pike, 66;
Conger, Everts, Hampton, Harris and
Saulsbury, 68; Dawes and Sawyer, 69.
In the seventies there are but two Sena-
tors, Payne being 73 and Morrill 76.
Between the youngest Senator, Kenlis,
and oldest, Morrill, there are, therefore,
thirty-eight years, Morrill being exactly
twice the age of Kenlis.

SENATORIAL BIRTHDAYS.

The month of October has given birth
to the greatest number of Senators,
seven having been born therein. March
and April have joined hands with De-
cember, each month having given seven
Senators. February, May and Septem-
ber can be counted with six each; and
January, June and July, three each. This esti-
mate is on the supposition that Senator
Logan was born February 9, 1826, as
given in two or three cyclopedias. His
age has never been officially recorded in
the Congressional Directory. Nine
Senators appear not to know the month
in which they were born, and two, All-
ison and Van Wyck, knowing the month,
know not the day. Dolph, of Oregon,
and Wilson, of Maryland, were born on
the same day of the same month, Octo-

ber 19, although seven years apart. The birthdays of Vest and Blair occur on the same day of the same month, December 8, as do also those of Ingalls and Sauls- bury, December 29. Logan and Man- derson were each born February 9. There are no two Senators of exactly the same age, considered by years.

FOREIGN-BORN SENATORS.

Five Senators can never become Presi-
dents, as they are foreign-born, Beck
having been born in Scotland; Jones, of
Nevada, in England; Fair, Sewell and
Jones, of Florida, in Ireland. New
York has given birth to more of the
present Senators than any other State,
the number being eight; Kentucky,
Ohio and Virginia can boast of six each,
Virginia and West Virginia being con-
sidered in this estimate as one; Massa-
chusetts and Pennsylvania, five each,
with the remainder scattering. Fourteen
have been born in New England. Only
four States west of the Mississippi—
Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota
—have given birth to Senators. Not a
Senator has been born in the western
half of the United States.

Ont of a total of seventy-six Senators thirty-four have been born in the States they represent. All of the New England Senators have been born in their respec- tive States, with the exception of Chase, of Rhode Island, and Hawley, of Con- necticut, the latter having made a jump from North Carolina. Only one New York Senator—Miller—was born in the Empire State, Everts having first seen light in Boston, Mass. Both of the Senators from Maryland, from Pennsylv- ania, South Carolina, North Carolina, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee were born in the States they represent. The remaining Senators that are certified representatives of the States that gave them birth are Blackburn, Cockrell, Colquitt, Eustis, Logan, Palmer and Sherman.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Rank and File as a Rule, Tainted With
Crime or Insanity.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

I find in a recent number of the
Nouvelle Revue a curious interesting paper
by Dr. Lombroso on revolutions and
revolutionists. Lombroso, a days of popular
upheavals is it well to note, the status of
the anarchist and his associates clearly
defined. And, in the place, the writer
discovers a close relation between revo-
lutions and climate. Of 192 political
uprisings in Europe, the majority oc-
curred in Italy, Spain and Greece, while
Russia, Sweden and Norway contributed
but few. Then again we find that of
this number thirty-two took place in
June and thirty in July, while in No-
vember and January there were only
twelve and fifteen, respectively. Heat,
then, must be considered as an important
factor in revolutions. The learned doc-
tor has also discovered that, however
pure may be the lives of some of the
revolutionary leaders, the rank and file,
as a rule, have had criminal antecedents,
or are tainted with insanity. Thus,
Jourdan, in the time of the first French
revolution, who from a butcher boy be-
came general, cut the throat of his former
employer, Lannoy; personally di-
rected the pillage, the burnings and the
assassinations committed by his troops;
caused the killing of seventy-three offi-
cers at Avignon; and continued his
career of crime until he was himself con-
demned to death by the revolutionary
tribunal. Then there were Hejumeu,
of the same epoch, the inventor of a guil-
lotine, with which he first practiced on
fowls, and Jean d'Heron of Nantes, who
wore a human ear on his hat like a cock-
ade and carried others in his pocket,
which he made the women kiss. Quite
recently in Russia robbery and assassi-
nation have been used to spread the
doctrines of the anarchists. Stelmacher
and Kammerer killed the banker Lysart
and several of his family to get possession
of a few hundred florins. In Germany
Hoedel, who had thirteen years previ-
ously been put under surveillance for
theft, attempted to take the life of the
Emperor. Reinsdorf, who planned the
Niendorfer attack, was subject to criminal
monomania and had been found guilty
of an assault on a woman. In Paris
during the troubles in 1833 out of thirty-
three persons arrested it was found that
thirteen had already been condemned
for theft. Alcohol is also an important
factor in revolutions. The excesses of
the Paris commune were largely due to
excessive use of stimulants by those who
had been nearly starved during the
siege. It is not surprising to be told by
this scientific inquirer that insanity goes
hand in hand with revolutions. The
events of 1871 in France sent 1,700 in-
sane patients to the hospitals during a
period of eighteen months, and among
the leaders of the commune there were
four hereditary lunatics and four others
who had been previously under treat-
ment for that disease. Certainly of these
ebullitions of the political caldron it may
be truly said, "That way madness lies!"

Man Eaters.

Conscious cannibalism is by no means
confined to the Feejee Islands. The Rio
Virgen tribes of the Aracanoes Indians,
on the northern coast of Chili, do not
hesitate, in hard winter, to keep the pot
boiling by slicing up a few of their su-
perfluous relatives; and Dr. Nachtigal is
positive that the country north and east
of the Congo is swarming with two-
legged man-eaters. The Dyaks of Borneo,