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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, March 11.]
THE DISUNION CRISIS.—For the past twelve months it has been the constant occupation of the extremist press to urge the necessity of immediate disunion, or preparation for some impending crisis. But these croakers are too well known to excite any real apprehension among Union-loving men, North or South. The fact is, the simon-pure disunionists per se constitute but a small squad of the so-called extremists.—The main body is composed of malcontents with the present organization of the Democratic party, who are ready to seize on any topic which offers opportunity for agitation, and thus promise to throw the party into confusion and create the necessity for a new arrangement of its personnel, which may suffice to elevate some discontented gentlemen in the scale of political importance. Experience has already demonstrated that some of our politicians, who continually preach the doctrine that Southern rights are endangered by the continuance of the Union, are not adverse to a covert league with Abolitionism itself, if such a league will guarantee themselves an increased share of power and patronage.

But whether corruption or fanaticism constitutes the primal element of destructionist organization, the organization is, itself, too weak to offer an uncovered front on the field of popular contest. It resorts to all the ineffectual and vague uncertainties of a phantasmagoria. To this day the public is uninformed as to the nature or the extent of the impending danger of disunion so frequently and positively asserted, of late, in more generalities.—This species of operation has its advantages, so far as the partial success of its promoters is concerned. The conservative mind of the country, sound to the core on the doctrine of State-rights for the sake of the Union, and the Union for the sake of the State-rights—hoist and brave though they are—are yet only men, after all; and like all men they may occasionally be hoodwinked by false reports, and startled by needless apprehensions. More than that, they may be deceived, temporarily, into fighting shadows, by intrigues, whose interest it is to divert their attention from the substantial issues which demand public attention.

Thus it is that a few organs of the conservative press have lately exhibited symptoms of apprehension for the safety of the Union. Whispers are circulated to the effect that something of concealed importance is now in process of concoction among members of Congress, which threatens a speedy outbreak of sectional contention. Let us not be deceived. Members of Congress are not possessed of an exclusive privilege either to read the signs of the times, or to control the tendency of events. They may do much to obstruct, and more to assist, certain popular movements. But there are some things in our political world which are far beyond their reach. It requires the warmth of sovereignty itself to hatch disunion, and not one sovereign voice has ever yet pronounced in favor of dissolution. Newspaper correspondents may discover man's nests—honorable members may shrug their shoulders and wear mysterious faces—violent demagogues may raise a loud cry of false alarm—all this and more may become matter of daily recurrence, and yet the Union will remain safe in the hands of its proper guardians, the people of the States.

The treasure of the Union and the treasure of State-rights are both entrusted to their keeping. There is no danger of their being lulled into a false security.—When they are called upon to prepare for the worst—to face disunion itself for the sake of State-rights—their answer will be, "We are already prepared." Especially is it unnecessary to excite the people of Virginia by repeated clamors to prepare for war in the midst of peace. Strong and self-reliant, our old Commonwealth can wear in safety the bonds of sisterly affection in common with all the States of this Confederacy. She is no pigmy to be chafed by the gentle hand of love and Union, and no power on earth is strong enough to convert this chain of voluntary Union into the shackles of tyranny, even in her moments of deepest tranquillity. No overwrought excitement, no defiant attitude toward the members of the Confederacy, is necessary to maintain the dignity, the honor, and the sovereignty of Virginia.

And no imaginary danger will suffice to diminish, by one jot or tittle, her loyalty to the Union, to which she has given so much, for which she has endured so much, and by which she has gained more than she has given, more than she has suffered.

There is no present danger of disunion, simply because there is no proximate cause for disunion.

MEXICO AND HER DESTINY.—The real nationality of Mexico would seem to be extinct, at least so far as the ability to execute the supreme functions of government are to be taken as a ruling test. The Mexican nation has been rapidly falling into political decay for the last twelve years, so much so, indeed, as to excite the most lively interest among the patriotic and liberal-minded throughout the world. The change of rulers has not had the effect to either strengthen the government or to inspire the people with any degree of respect or confidence in the justice of popular liberty as reflected through republican institutions.

In fact, the frequent changes which have from time to time taken place in that country, have been nothing more than a change of men, without a change of policy. The consequence has been that all stability, either of government or the great industrial pursuits of the people, has been totally annihilated and thrown into the general vortex

of ruin, confusion, and anarchy.—There is no help for it now; it is too late. There are no statesmen in Mexico—no master spirit to rise above its compeers; all are generals; all look to the military knowledge or prowess to command the admiration of the nation, or the power to put down rebellion.

It can no longer be denied that Mexico is about to be blotted from the map of the world, and the historian who writes tomorrow, will be compelled to speak of that nation as it was when her sovereignty, in a political sense, was equal with the other powers of the earth. Her sun has set to rise no more, and her children can only point their offspring to the cold realities of eternal darkness and night.—*Democratic (N. H.) Standard.*

Cuba and Mexico.

We will have Cuba and Mexico before two years are over. Such is the character of the assertions of gentlemen who are said to be high in the confidence of the administration, and hints are given that a grand coup, in the shape of a Presidential message, may be expected at any moment. Mr. Buchanan is only waiting for a favorable occasion, to send in the important document regarding Cuba. He probably wants Lecompton out of the way, and after the defeat of Lecompton, a Cuban war message will be a most soothing syrup for sore Southerners, while it will divert public attention from the Presidential discomfiture on the great domestic trouble of the day.

It is believed also that the President's action in regard to Cuba is retarded with a view to discovering the designs of Spain in regard to Mexico, and her difficulty with that republic. If Spain should declare war against Mexico, then the United States will press their complaints against Spain with so much energy, that probably one of the earliest incidents of the war will be a blockade of Cuban ports by United States vessels. We shall thus become virtually, if not technically, allies of Mexico. A very easy step from a blockade is a formal declaration of war, and a bombardment of Havana. Then on any Spanish attempt being made on Vera Cruz or other Mexican ports, we would resist and chastise the common enemy, and Mexico would very gladly avail herself of the good offices of the United States, and permit an American garrison to occupy San Juan de Ulloa, and American men of war to protect all her ports from the Spanish invaders.—On settling accounts, at the close of the war, Cuba and a good part of Mexico would very naturally fall to the lot of the great Northern Republic.

We are not sufficiently in the secrets of the President to say positively that his programme is precisely the same as the one we have presented. The President has not yet communicated to us his plans. But we are more generous and confident, and we shall not keep our programme secret from him. He will find it a very intelligible and quite practicable one. Its success, however, depends on several contingencies. The first is, that it be conducted with a little more wisdom and energy than he has displayed in conducting the Utah war. The second is, that he do not make it an essential thing that the diplomatist who urges our demands on Spain, the generals who command our troops, and the commodores who command the naval forces be in favor of the Lecompton constitution. He may lose the services of some good men, by enforcing such a test. The third contingency is, that France and England be kept out of the quarrel. If a good wholesome revolution in France can be stirred up, or if England and France can be got to fighting between themselves about the refugee question, or any other question, then we shall be unmolested in the prosecution of our plans, and may not only take Cuba and Mexico, but Porto Rico and Hayti also, and perhaps have leisure and force to spare for the acquisition of Central America besides. It will, therefore, be wise in Mr. Buchanan to get Mr. Dallas and Mr. Mason to do all they can to promote the little difficulty between England and France.

The great dream of Mr. Buchanan's ambition, next to the enforcing of the Lecompton constitution, is, doubtless, to immortalize his administration by making an addition to our domain equal to, if not surpassing, the acquisition of Louisiana, that of Texas, or that of California. The times seem to favor him, and, in all seriousness, we regard the acquisition of Cuba and Mexico as more feasible now than it could have been at any former time. Much depends on the mode in which the work is undertaken and prosecuted. If it is done from a mere wanton desire for conquest, without any color of right or duty, it will fail and deserve to fail. If a fair case can be made out against Spain, and it be provided impossible to obtain redress peaceably, the country will sustain the President in

any severe measures he may adopt. If any part of Mexico is seized without a fair pretext, and without abundant guarantees that Mexican rights of property and person shall be sacredly respected, the people of the United States, except the mere filibusters, will condemn the President, and Congress will not sustain him. Finally, if it shall be made out that all this grand enterprise of adding Cuba and Mexico to the American Union, is begun and carried on mainly for the purpose of extending the area of the slave territory and giving to the slave States the preponderance they have lost in the Union, it will be scouted at and condemned by the whole North, and it will fall ignominiously, as it will deserve to do. The President's past course gives one a perfect right to suspect his motives in all his acts. He is bound, body and soul, to the slavery-extension cause, and it will be hard to persuade the people that his designs on Cuba and Mexico, however cunningly they may be disguised, are not, like his designs, really plans for promoting and strengthening the institution of Slavery in the United States.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

THE Lecompton Scheme a Scheme of Disunion.
It is stated by a correspondent of the New York Tribune, evidently on good authority, that Col. Benton, a few days before his death, was visited by an old and intimate friend from Missouri—probably the Hon. Francis P. Blair, jr.—to whom he expressed himself very forcibly on the Lecompton question, saying, with his accustomed force and energy, that the same men who had sought to destroy the Republic in 1850 were at the bottom of this "accursed business," and warmly praising the Anti Lecompton Democrats who, in defiance of the Administration, had enabled the House of Representatives to baffle these treasonable schemes, and to put the feet of the people on the necks of the traitors.

This impressive and significant declaration of the dying statesman is entitled to great weight, not only as the deliberate opinion of a man thoroughly versed in our politics, and of unquestionable patriotism, but because it is corroborated by ample and convincing testimony from other quarters. Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, and Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, have both, in recent speeches in the Senate, intimated that this Lecompton scheme was a scheme of disunion, and that those who were most eagerly pressing it upon Congress were not acting in good faith, but were instigated by ulterior designs of a detestable and dangerous character.

The outline of the plot, so far as it has been disclosed to the public, seems to have been this: The Lecompton Constitution and the method of its pretended submission to the popular vote in Kansas were concocted partly in Washington and partly in the States of the South where disunionism has taken deepest root, not with the expectation that the Constitution could be forced upon Kansas, but with the hope that it could be got through Congress by the discipline of the Democratic party, and by the direct exertion of Executive power and patronage. Its attempted enforcement in the Territory, it was thought, would provoke resistance on the part of the Free State men. Civil war would be kindled, involving in its progress the adjoining States, and alienating the whole country. The Free State men of Kansas and the Republicans of the North would be driven into the attitude of rebels, while the power, resources, and prestige of the Federal Government, including the army and navy, would be in the hands of the ultra slaveholders. The moderate and patriotic men of the South would be silenced by the clash of arms, and in the end the Free States would be driven out of the Union, with perhaps the exception of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, to whom permission to remain would be graciously accorded, in recognition of their fidelity to Southern interests, and on condition of acknowledging the nationality of Slavery as established by the principles of the Dred Scott decision. The pure Slaveholding Republic, thus created, unembarrassed by the opposition of Anti Slavery copartners, could enter at once on a brilliant career of conquest, annexation, and the propagation of the peculiar institution over Spanish America.

In the words of Col. Benton, too much credit can hardly be given to the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, for their cordial and decisive co-operation with the Republicans and with the Anti-Lecompton Americans in the opposition to the first step in this gigantic scheme of treason and civil war, the passage of the Lecompton Constitution through Congress. Impelled solely by considerations of honor, honesty, and patriotism, they have resisted the pressure of party discipline, and the temptations of office and emolument, to which so many of the public men of this country have yielded in times past.—*Nat. Era.*

ENCOURAGEMENT OF EMIGRATION TO TURKEY.—The Sultan of Turkey, desirous to raise the condition of his people to that of the nations of Christendom, and develop the resources of the Empire has thrown open to the settlement of the foreign families, a territory of something over 80,000 square miles, including districts of remarkable and well known fertility, and skirted by a seacoast nearly 3,500 miles in extent, washed by no less than six seas, with numerous and well known harbors in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Archipelago, Black and Red Seas, and the Persian Gulf.

The terms on which this immigration is invited are extremely liberal. Land is to be given gratis to any family or individual colonist who comes provided with the moderate sum of \$200. Facilities will be provided for the transport of his goods and chattels to the country of his adoption; and the only condition attached to the grant of land is, that the colonist cannot sell it for twenty years after he takes possession. If, before the expiration of that period, he desires to give up his land, he must resign it into the hands of the government of the country.

CANTON AN ISLAND.—The English Admiral has discovered that Canton is situated on an island—one of the gun boats has just made a passage around it. It is somewhat singular that this fact was never before known, and only goes to show how jealous these people are of giving any information of the internal affairs or formation of the country.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JUNE 12, 1858.

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.—The Zeit of Berlin announces that in five more Government districts of Russia, namely, Orel, Voronezh, Kursk, Kasan and Pultava, the nobility have declared themselves ready to adopt the new arrangement of the relations between master and serf, left open to their choice by the recent ukase of the Emperor Alexander. This, together, with the six Government districts in which the same step has already taken place, shows the movement to have already embraced the fifth part of those portions of the empire in which serfdom was still a legal institution. In fact, dispatches from St. Petersburg say that nearly the whole of the Russian nobility are now in favor of emancipating the serfs.

The police of London have detected a new burglar's instrument of the most extraordinary description. It will cut through solid iron half an inch thick, a hole six inches in diameter. It will accomplish this feat with ease in an hour, and without making the slightest noise or sound, or without unfitting the tool for an immediate repetition of the experiment.—This invention of knavery is admitted in England to be a perfect masterpiece in mechanics. It is confessedly the production of a skill and experience that may well excite the envy of the most celebrated artificers in that species of human handicraft.

An overseer named Davenport has been convicted of manslaughter at Vicksburg, Mississippi, for killing a slave, and has been sentenced to seven years hard labor in the penitentiary. The counsel for the defense urged that the fatal blow was given while the slave was resisting the authority of the overseer, but Judge Yerger charged the jury to the effect that the slave, when his life was threatened or endangered by the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment, had the right to resist even the master, and that his resistance under such circumstances would be no justification for killing him. This is progress.—Southern judges have generally ruled that killing a slave by "moderate correction" was no offence against the law.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, says that spirits of hartshorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wound, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly during the day.—The hartshorn decomposes, chemically, the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness. The writer who resided in Brazil for some time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation almost instantly.—Subsequently, he tried it for the bite of a rattlesnake, with similar success. At the suggestion of the writer, an old friend and physician tried it in cases of hydrophobia, and always with success.

The excessive rains at the South have caused overflows at some points on the Mississippi, Arkansas, and Red rivers. At Napoleon, the water is higher than it was in 1844, when there were numerous and serious crevasses in the levee, and many fine plantations were ruined by the deposit of sand and mud. The back water of the Arkansas is said to extend eighty miles from its mouth.

A despatch dated at New Orleans, on the 10th of April, says that the present rise in the Mississippi is the highest ever known, and the whole country on both sides, from Napoleon to Lake Providence, is submerged, and immense damage has been done. A crevasse is feared, but precautions are being taken to prevent it.

It is an extraordinary fact, that when people come to what is commonly called high words, they mostly use low language.

ornament from which he received it. Colonists under this system are further exempt from personal or property tax for six years if they settle in the Turkish dominions of Europe, or for twelve years if they settle in Asia, and the free exercise of their religion is, in all places, and under all circumstances, secured to them.

Such are the conditions under which the Turkish Empire is freely opened to the settlement of foreign families.

Turkey in Europe is the finest part of the continent for the establishment of a prosperous commerce and successful agriculture. The natural wealth of the Turkish Territory in both continents is known to be very great, but hitherto there has been neither energy nor wealth in the possessors to develop it. The present movement may be the means of infusing some vitality into the nation, if the government is able to accord that protection to colonists which it promises, and prevent any aggression upon them by the lower classes of the Mohammedan population.

THE ART OF PRINTING.—Perhaps there is no department of enterprise whose details are less understood by intelligent people than the "art preservative"—the achievement of the types.

Every day their lives long they are accustomed to read the newspaper, to find fault with its statements, its arrangements, its looks; to plume themselves upon the discovery of some roughish and scrobbled type that gets in a frolic, and stands upon its head; or with some word with a waste letter or two in it; but of the process by which the newspaper is made, or the myriads of motions and the thousands of pieces necessary to its composition, scarcely a thought is taken. They imagine they disfigure the fair white carpet woven for thought to work on, of the rags that flutter upon the back of the buggar yesterday. But there is to us something more wonderful still. When we look at the hundred and fifty-two little boxes, somewhat shaded by the touch of dusty fingers, that compose a printer's "case," and watch him at his noiseless work—noiseless, except the clicking of the types, as one by one they take their places in the growing line—we think we have the marvel of the art. Strown in those little boxes are thin parallelograms of metal, every one good for a single letter, a comma, a hyphen, a something that goes to make up a written language—the visible foot prints of thought upon the carpet of rags. We think how many fragments there are in the boxes; how many atoms of poetry and eloquence the printer can pick up here and there, if he has only a little chart to work by; how many facts in small handbills, how much truth in chaos. Now he picks up the scattered elements, until he holds in his hand a stanza of "Gray's Elegy," or a monody upon Grimes, "all buttoned down before." Now he sets up "a puppy missing," and now a "Paradise Lost"; he arranges a bride in "small caps," and a sonnet in "nonpareil"; he announces that the languishing will live in one sentence; transposes the word, and deplores the days that are few and evil, in the next. A poor old jester ticks it away into the printer's hand, like a little clock just running down; and a strain of eloquence marches into line, letter by letter. We fancy we can tell the difference, by the heaving of the ear, but perhaps not. The types that told a wedding yesterday, announce a burial to-morrow—perhaps in the self-same letters.

They are the elements to make a world of—those types are; a world with something in it as beautiful as Spring, as rich as Summer, and as grand as Autumn—fruit that shall ripen for all time. The newspaper has become the log-book of the age; it tells us at what rate the world is running; we cannot find our "reckoning" without it. True, the verdant grocer may bundle up a pound of candles in our last expressed thoughts, but it is only come to "base uson," as its betters have done times innumerable. We console ourselves by thinking that one can make of that newspaper, what he cannot make of ribs of living oak—a bridge for time; that he can fling it over the chasm of the dead years, and walk safely upon the shadowy sea, into the far Past; that the singer shall not end his song, nor the true soul be eloquent no more.

The realm of the Press is enchanted ground. Sometimes the editor has the happiness of knowing that he has defended right, exposed the wrong, protected the weak; that he has given utterance to a sentiment, that he has cheered somebody's solitary hour, made somebody happier, kindled a smile upon a sad face, or a hope in a heavy heart.

\$800,000 FOR A FREE UNIVERSITY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that by the will of Charles McKicken of that city, between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars are bequeathed to the city of Cincinnati for a free University. All branches of education are to be taught free, and orphans, from the age of five to fourteen, are to be supported out of the endowment; those capable, to be thoroughly and classically educated; and those incapable, to be taught trades out of the same. The university was the theme of the deceased all his life, and he had accumulated property for the purpose of endowing it.

A century ago, England could produce enough food in one year to supply her for four. Now, with far more land in cultivation, and trebled crops to the acre, she expends forty-five millions sterling in importing grain, meat, cheese, and butter.

There is a man in Cincinnati who has four short fingers on each hand, reaching about to the first joint of a finger of usual length; and the Gazette says that this physical deformity of the hand can be traced back through various members of his family for a period of one hundred and eighty years.

Russia is talking about a telegraph line via Siberia and across Bering's Straits to this continent. The project is gigantic, but Russia is capable of great enterprises.

The extent of the publishing business in the United States is revealed by the fact that about six thousand new books were issued within the past thirty-three months, by three hundred and eighty-five publishing houses.

Just before you go to bed, eat two pig's feet and a fried pie. In less than an hour you will see a snake, larger than a hawser, devouring light blue-haired children, who have just escaped from a monster with scroful eyes and a red-hot overcoat.

ADVERTISING RATES.
One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$2.50
" " " " two insertions, \$4.00
" " " " three insertions, \$5.00
Each subsequent insertion, 1/10
Reasonable deductions to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS is happy to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of the trade. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

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