

WORDS OF BIBLE COUNTED.

Whitney Counted in Madrid Jail for Thirty-Three Years Accomplished the Task.

It is well known that the number of letters, words, verses, etc., contained in the Bible have been counted, but by whom, when or where is not generally known. Treat's publication entitled "Statistics of the Bible" speaks of the occurrence as being of Spanish origin and that the prince of Granada, fearing usurpation, caused the arrest of the supposed would-be usurper and by order of the Spanish crown he was thrown into an old prison called the place of skulls, situated in Madrid, where he was confined for 33 years, with no other company than the rats, mice and other vermin that frequented his dismal cell.

During his confinement, says the Boston Herald, he counted the letters, etc., contained in the Bible and scratched the several numbers on the stone walls with a nail. When his work was discovered he was furnished with writing utensils and ordered to make a copy of the results of his long and tedious task, and, on its being completed he finally recovered his liberty. The following is a correct copy of his great work:

The Bible contains 3,566,450 letters, 221,746 words, 31,173 verses, 1,195 chapters and 46 books.

The word and occurs 19,854 times, the word Lord 1,833 times, the word Jehovah 6,355 times and the word revealed only once, which is in the ninth verse of the 11th Psalm.

The middle verse is the eighth verse of the 11th Psalm. The 21st verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter J.

The finest chapter to read is the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The most beautiful chapter is the 23d Psalm. The 19th chapter of II Kings and the 32th chapter of Isaiah are alike.

The four most inspiring promises are to be found in the sixth chapter of St. John, 5th verse, and 14th chapter, second verse; also 11th chapter of St. Matthew, 24th verse, and the 37th Psalm, fourth verse.

The longest verse is the ninth verse, of the 11th Psalm, which contains 25 words, 111 syllables and 1,102 letters.

There are ten chapters in the book of Esther, in which the words Lord and God do not occur. The eighth, 15th, 21st and 23d verses of the 10th Psalm are alike. Each verse of the 108th Psalm end alike. The 117th Psalm contains but two verses, the 119th Psalm contains 176 verses. There are no words or names of more than six syllables.

It has also been discovered by some person unknown that in Joel, third chapter, third verse, the word girl occurs, and in the eighth chapter of Zachariah, fifth verse, the word girls is mentioned for the only time in the whole book.

The eighth chapter of Esther, ninth verse, contains 52 ts. The word snow appears 21 times in the old testament and three times in the new.

ODD SHOPS OF CANTON.

Almost Every Known Art and Industry Represented in the Chinese City.

The Chinese city of Canton is the paradise of the stranger who visits Canton, China, says a London paper. The shops have open fronts on either side of the narrow lane, and every art and industry, the homeliest trade and the most fascinating pursuit, thrives in the dark passage. Black swinging signboards proclaim the business in characters of red or gold. Pandemonium triumphs in a series of wells as the charmer screams for pass room. The poles hit the pedestrian in the eye, and the mandarin joggles the stranger. The native tips his huge hat aside to avoid a crush, and often the coolie swings a stick in the alley, or duck into a store, to avoid a catastrophe.

The Chinese, as a people, are modest in their dress. The person is rarely exposed. Women wear double-breasted jackets which fit tight to the throat, and men are usually covered. But under stress of hard labor the man at the forge is stripped to the waist, and in the foundry a nearly nude workman strikes the iron sea-saw, like a horse in the treadmill. The butcher cleaves his fletcher on the block, amid dried rats, and skins of hawl stretched taut on the rack. Next door, the gold beater hammers in his cave. Beyond, the binding man piles high his forest of fagots. Near by, the water is heating the most advanced sewage. His neighbor skins fish and bores to sell them from the box where they float under a feeble stream of water. In the adjoining lane beautiful embroidered dresses are piled mounting high, with silks, satins, broad cloth, fancy wondrous designs of dresses, and flowers. Han Cheung, the petty trader, transfers them by the hundred from his table to the hope that some stray buyer may catch the buyer's fancy. If there are an important industry and far from the open line the most shop painted in every fanciful conception.

Invading Arches in Plant Life. Several years ago attention was called to the fact that the eastern plants of America were marching westward across the continent, leaving a trail with the advance of human settlement and conquering the native plants as they proceeded. It was predicted that in time there would be a return of the western plants, and a conquest and overthrow of the conquerors, and S. S. Sifton says: It is noted that that return seems already to have begun. At present Australia presents perhaps the best example of this great spreading and conquering tendency of those plants that follow the advance of men. Philadelphia Record.

RAISING DUCKS FOR MARKET.

Some of the Best Are Those That Have Never Been a Duck Pond.

"The little ducks that come to market nowadays," said a wholesale dealer in West street, according to the New York Times, "and even the little ducks that stay at home, are as different from the ducks we used to sell four or five years ago as dried figs are different from the fruit fresh from the vines. It seems an almost unnatural thing to think of a duck without a duck pond, but the fattest and best ducks we sell now never saw a duck pond."

Duck farming is still a comparatively recent thing, but it is developing along new lines all the time. Experience has taught that ducks allowed only sufficient water to quench the thirst, and not a dirty, muddy pond to wallow and swim in, are more toothsome for the table and bring higher prices in the market. Where there is a pond there are fish of some sort, and the ducks will eat the fish. That gives their meat a fishy flavor, of which housewives complain.

There is as much, if not more, money in raising ducks than in raising chickens. But as it takes more capital to start a duck farm than it does to build a hen-coop, there are fewer persons in the business. And ducks, unless they have a pond and are allowed to roam at their own sweet will, are more troublesome to take care of than chickens. There is not much variation in the food of a duck fattening for the market. It is fed regularly three times a day, and it gets mash for every meal. Nothing else agrees with a healthy duck like mash. About once a week a little cracked corn is thrown in by way of variety, but the ducks do not seem to care whether it is there or not.

Breeders have an odd way of getting around the natural craving of ducks for animal food. It takes a long time to cure the birds of this, and they are very irritable during the process. Breeders make a stew of animal flesh and ground bones, mixed with a little water, and feed it to the ducks. The ducks are given the duck to drink, and also to moisten their brain. The compound gives to their mash a meaty flavor that gratifies their appetite and adds to it a substance that makes them strong.

The fattening ducks breeders try to make them eat as much as they can, and it is astonishing how much a healthy duck can eat. Some ducks will easily dispose of four pounds of food a day without having indigestion—enough solid material to sustain a hard-working homestead man. If a duck refuses to eat more than enough to satisfy its appetite, the breeder thinks it is sick.

"On a farm the ducks are not allowed to mix at will. They are kept in pens in flocks of 50 or 70, according to their condition for marketing. The greatest care must be taken with their bedding. Fresh hay and straw every other night and at certain seasons of the year every night, is imperative for healthy ducks. They do not sleep in houses like chickens and turkeys do. Ducks prefer to huddle together and sleep in the open. But their feet must be kept warm. A duck with cold feet is usually a dead duck."

The proportionate returns from duck raising are, as compared with hen's eggs, is ridiculously small. About one-half the eggs sent to hatch are sheer waste. In fact, it does not pay the breeders in New York and New Jersey to raise from eggs they can buy hereabout. It is cheaper for them to buy and raise young ducks shipped from the west. This industry has become so large that cars are built especially for the duck trade, and men stand along who know how to feed and take care of them."

Beauties of the Venetian. This was the conversation between the girl with the gum in her mouth and the other girl with the gum in her mouth.

"Amha hungry?"

"Yes."

"So my. Less go next?"

"Where?"

"Sisy go one place nuther?"

"So dy. Ika get mo stennyware, Cancho?"

"Yeh. Gatcher money?"

"Yeh."

"So dy. Gatcher apote?"

"Yeh. Gatchers?"

"Yeh. Howbor pla e-cons-post?"

"Nathin' lost there. Lesscurround e-cons-post?"

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THE USE OF TOBACCO.

Literature Filled with Praises in Its Praisal and Maledictions on the Weed.

One of the most difficult things in the world is to get any authoritative conclusions about the effects of using tobacco. Literature is filled with praises in its praise and maledictions in equal measure, says the Philadelphia Ledger. There is abundant medical opinion on its evil effects on the heart, on the throat and lungs, on the nerves, and everybody knows the chronic smoker whose appetite is ruined, digestion impaired, whose nerves are torn to shreds, who is a hypochondriac, a lamentable object and a cross to his friends. On the other hand, nearly everybody smokes, and there is no easier way of starting a mutiny on land or sea than to cut off the tobacco supply of soldier or sailor. Persons who are engaged in hard labor, or in exhausting pursuits of any kind, know that a smoke at the end of the day soothes the nerves, banishes fatigue, knits up the raveled sleeve of care. If your dentist be complainant he will tell you that smoking preserves the teeth and "kills the germs." Your doctor, if he knows nothing about the subject and wants to stand high in your estimation, will tell you to "use tobacco, but use it in moderation." The doctor who has studied the subject is sure that the "abuse of tobacco" is a very bad thing.

The London Lancet, a conservative authority, is not sure that the moderate use of tobacco by persons of a certain constitution and temperament is injurious, and then we have the sage advice that you can do so with less wear and tear on your happiness and welfare than the continuance of the habit would cost you. And so we come right back to fundamentals. Do not smoke if the results are harmful.

Some things we do know about tobacco: It costs a prodigious deal of money, is one of the most important industries in the world and an important source of revenue to all nations. Americans consume 7,000,000,000 cigars annually, and the yearly increase in the consumption is nearly 600,000,000. Smokers use 3,000,000,000 cigarettes annually, and consume 1,000,000,000 cigars.

The tobacco industry in the United States is valued at \$2,000,000,000 annually, and that used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. The federal treasury receives \$15,000,000 annual revenue from the tobacco tax, the manufacturers alone pay in salaries \$10,000,000 and in wages \$50,000,000 a year, and the annual value of the manufactured product in this country is upward of \$200,000,000.

Traveler and Innkeeper. Tale with a Moral Which is Confirmation of a Certain Hoax.

One day as a traveler was journeying along a certain highway, relates the Detroit Free Press, he came upon an inn on which was conspicuously displayed the sign:

"Only One Mile to the Next Inn!"

"The passing stranger," says the paper, "he said to the innkeeper after studying the sign for a time, 'Are there also the signs of the next inn?'"

"Indeed, no," was the reply. "Is the host thy brother, inn?'"

"He is not."

"No, even a good friend for whom thou wouldst sacrifice thyself?"

"No, even that."

"I will not take dinner under the roof and think it over," mused the traveler, as he dismounted from his horse and entered the place.

An hour later, when his dinner had been eaten and he was ready to pursue his journey, he said:

"I think I have solved the mystery. Your dinner was contemptible and your charges extortionate, but it may be even worse at the inn a mile further on."

"You've hit it, old man, and hence my sign," replied the landlord as he waved him adieu.

The traveler rode away, but great was his surprise on reaching the other inn to find a sign of the same sort hanging at the door.

"By my troth, but this is a curious thing," he said to the landlord who welcomed him. "Is it that the other inn keeper led to me?"

"Oh, not at all!" was the ready reply. "Had you come from the other direction and reached my inn first I should have told you about him just what he has had to say about me. The fact is that both our inns are so bad that he who kills at one wishes that he had passed on to the other!"

Moral: When there is nothing to gain we are cheerfully willing to divide with the other fellow.

Sea's Bottom Fattening. Scientists tell us that, counting from the sea level, the lowest body of water on the globe is the Caspian sea. For centuries its surface has been gradually settling down, and now it is 57 feet lower than that of its neighbor, the Black sea, which also lies below the level of the ocean. The common conclusion all along has been that the Caspian was simply losing its waters by evaporation, but recent investigation shows that this is not the case. Grounds made and compared with records of soundings made over the years also reveal the settling down, and there is even a greater depth of water than then. This leaves but one hypothesis: The sea level is settling down, and the bottom of the sea is gradually rising.

Milky Way Profound. A number of astronomers have established or multiplied, were shown at Hamburg. The reason for this is that the Milky Way is a vast, irregularly shaped, cloudy colored mass, and it is composed of billions of stars, held together by their mutual attraction. It is a vast, irregularly shaped, cloudy colored mass, and it is composed of billions of stars, held together by their mutual attraction. It is a vast, irregularly shaped, cloudy colored mass, and it is composed of billions of stars, held together by their mutual attraction.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

Pure Atmosphere, Beautiful Scenery and Traits of the Progressive People.

To one who comes out of India and China, Japan is a paradise, says a Yokohama correspondent of the Boston Transcript. To one who has experienced for four months all the fell evils of an Indian fever, Japan's atmosphere is the very breath of life. To one who has learned to know the dirt and filth of India, its monotony, its dishonesty, its lack of enterprise, the cleanliness of Japan, its eager advance in the ways of civilization, its jollity, its carelessness, its industry, are revelations of delight. The people are good natured, hard-working and they take things as they come, with a winning smile. They have worked wonders since the revolution of 1868 put the mikado upon the throne and in supreme power. They have shown a marvelous selective faculty as to what they should do themselves and what they should get white men to do for them. For instance, they are building in their own dockyards the smaller ships of their navy, but they have not yet attempted to build for themselves a cruiser or a battleship. They have an infinite faculty for imitation, but very little, if any, inventive or creative genius.

A week before the naval review at Kobe, which began on April 10, the railway at Tokyo or Yokohama refused to sell any more tickets, as all places in the railway carriages had already been booked. When remonstrance was made and the suggestion proffered that more carriages should be put on or extra trains run the railway officials gasped. No such thing had ever arisen before and they did not know how to solve the problem. It was not that they were bound by precedent or custom. It was simply that they did not know how to act under the strange conditions. They began their upward road to civilization by taking France for their model. Frenchmen built their first railway. But today the only things of France that survive are the uniforms of the police and army and the constitution.

When one considers the vast stride intelligently and deliberately taken by Japan during the last 35 years, you cannot but have the greatest respect and admiration for the people. There is no similar instance in history. It is a romance of a great nation. And looked at from this point of view, there is nothing so absorbingly interesting in the world today. The bronze and lacquer work are real and great art, judged by whatever standard you wish. But when these things have been said, I confess that the tale of legitimate pride is ended both for the country and the people, and it is time to turn to the other side of the shield.

Everyone has heard of the dishonesty of the Japanese. Personally, I have received the best of fair dealing from shopkeepers and innkeepers. But I have a good man, Englishman and American, who have been in business in Japan all the way from 10 to 7 years, and the verdict is unanimous. The largest percentage of honesty among Japanese merchants, manufacturers and business men that anyone has yet ventured to mention. My informant says that the higher political officers are honest and spotless, but all the lower ones are open to bribery. Such statements, based of course upon opinion and not upon statistics, may be very misleading and usually are so. But when there is such a consensus of opinion among white men one must accept it as substantially true until he is able to get better evidence.

So much has been written about the extraordinary and extravagant beauties of the scenery that it seems like a voice crying in the wilderness to try to write of it in other terms. The inland sea is pretty, nothing more. I should say that the coast of Maine, almost anywhere, could give it a liberal discount, and I am sure that neither Egeozoin Reach nor Fox Island throughout ought to be mentioned in the same month with it, so vastly do they surpass it. The mountains of Miyazoshita and Hakko whence one views Fuji-san are attractive, with a mild and offensive ruggedness that does not approach grandeur. Fuji-san itself is well worthy of worship. In all its beauty and peacefulness, it raises its snow-capped head from the sea level with the proud grace of a noble woman. It is as fortunate in its situation as in its contour. But even it has not the inspiration of grandeur, beautiful though it is. Kipling has said that one who knows and understands Japan, that of course is not true, but I think that it is true to say that one who does not see how the Japanese have come to meet their mountain saint will never have admiration for or sympathy with them. As an artist, the traveler is disappointed. The rarefied beauties there are outside by those at Tokyo, about which a book has been written. But no praise can be too great for the wonderful scenery round about Nisko and Lake Chuzenj.

Absorbed. Sharp—Why, yes, I was at church last Sunday.

Kissman—Were you, really? Strange I didn't see you.

"Oh, not at all. I took up the collection," Philadelphia Press.

LONGEVITY OF FILIPINOS.

Despite the Many Epidemics a Great Number Live to be Centenarians.

Manila newspapers which have lately reached Washington give interesting features of the Philippine census, which has just been completed. It seems that the census records are now being examined at Manila prior to their shipment to Washington, says the Star. They disclose some interesting facts in regard to the longevity of the Filipino people and indicate that despite the many epidemics prevalent some survive to a green old age. It was first noticed that a great number of Philippine people were over a hundred years old. Finally the examination of a schedule from Laguna province disclosed an old fellow who claimed "six score and ten" as the length of his existence. Considerable interest was aroused when an old woman laid claim to 140 years. The clerks were then instructed to make note of all who had given their age at over 100 years. There was a surprisingly large number of these, but the record for age had by no means been established. Batangas province came to the front with an old lady who boasted of 169 summers. Laguna province at once returned to the charge with a little brown brother who modestly claimed he first saw the light of day just 170 rainy seasons back.

Director of the Philippine Census Sancer and his assistants think it hardly probable that these ages can be correct, and an effort will be made to prove them by an examination of the church records of the municipality in which the persons were born. As the Spanish church authorities were very particular to have both births and deaths carefully recorded it is believed that an investigation will not show these old folks to be as aged as they stated to the census enumerator.

Assistant Director Almadid has cited some facts regarding the taking of the census of the United States which tend to prove the majority of old people who claim very excessive age to have forgotten how old they were. One old man claimed to be 120 or 130 years of

years of age, but the census records of the census ten years before it was found that he had, aged fifteen years in ten years. The several census reports for still earlier years proved that the old gentleman had been adding fifteen and twenty years to his age for every ten years actually lived.

PHILIPPINE PARASITES. Retreating Soldiers Being Terms of Dangerous Diseases Hitherto Unknown in This Country.

The general apprehension that unknown and dreaded diseases may be brought to the United States by our soldiers who serve in tropical regions has suggested a careful examination of the army patients sent to St. Elizabeth hospital, near this city, says a Washington report.

For many months there has been in progress an inquiry into the number of parasitic diseases which are brought to the United States by our soldiers who serve in tropical regions has suggested a careful examination of the army patients sent to St. Elizabeth hospital, near this city, says a Washington report.

The results show that parasitic diseases are being introduced into this country by our soldiers who serve in tropical regions has suggested a careful examination of the army patients sent to St. Elizabeth hospital, near this city, says a Washington report.

The conclusions of the inquiry show that the army in the Philippines is carrying a number of parasitic diseases which are unknown in this country. The results show that parasitic diseases are being introduced into this country by our soldiers who serve in tropical regions has suggested a careful examination of the army patients sent to St. Elizabeth hospital, near this city, says a Washington report.

Of the 500 patients examined, 60, or 12 per cent, showed parasitic infection of the intestines.

There had a double infection, and in one case three different parasites were present, making a total of 78 infections. The patients were examined who had returned from service in the Philippines. The results of these, or 12.46 per cent, had intestinal parasites.

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Two sorts of Filipinos. The Filipinos appear to be divided sharply into two classes, which, after all, are really one. One class professes loyalty. Some of this class are really as loyal as they can be, others are lousy liars during the day, only to foster rebellion at night. The other class is in open defiance of all our regulations of law and order. Of the two classes, the latter is, by far, the less dangerous. In the past year there have been perhaps a hundred convictions of individuals for death or life imprisonment for open rebellion. A few days ago one judge sentenced a number of men to various terms of imprisonment for the same offense. But of these receiving the heavier punishments, several were of the outwardly loyal class, men who so lately founded insurrection and treasonism.—Arthur Stanley Riggs in Atlantic.

Our Colonial Trade. The United States trade with the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, Guam and Cuba will do for a beginning. Twenty years hence the figures will probably be multiplied by five.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Japan Limits Emigrants. The government of Japan now limits the number of emigrants to Hawaii to 225 per steamer, of which the number of men must not exceed 150, the rest being women. This is to encourage the emigration of the married.

VERY INTELLIGENT FISH.

Basin That Look for the Line and Aggravate the Angler Beyond Endurance.

"At a resort in the Delaware valley where I have been this season," said a New York man, according to the Sun, "a bridge spans the river between Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is quite high above the water, which is more than six feet deep on the lower side of the bridge, but so clear that the bottom is plainly seen by any one standing on the bridge. And something else that is plainly seen and which takes daily visitors to the spot is the collection of educated black bass that inhabit that water.

"After black bass were put into the Delaware years ago the water below this bridge was the first spot that gave proof that the experiment of stocking the river was a success. A four-pound bass was taken from one of the pools, and for years the bridge was a favorite fishing place for anglers who were expert enough to handle a black bass so it could be raised all that distance from the water to the bridge floor. Many bass are caught there yet.

"But some seasons ago an angler made a discovery that explained why so many of the big bass that could be seen swimming so aggravatingly about in the deep pools below the bridge could not be induced to take a bait of any kind. This angler had fished long and patiently for these big fellows. Every once in a while a bass that had evidently just come up the river from somewhere would take his hook with a rush. He noticed that all the while he was playing such a fish the bass that plainly had their home in that water would lie off on the outer edges of the pool, working their gills slowly and with no apparent concern in what was going on, but watching it just the same.

"None of these bass would take any bait he might offer them. They would come up to it, apparently smell it, swim around it two or three times and then back away and pay no more attention to it. At last, disgusted with this scolding of his lures and skill, he resiled in his line and prepared to go home. The bait he had on was a wane catfish. He took it from the hook and dropped it

into the water. He gave it a few minutes, and he saw a big bass come up to it. He inspected it a moment, swim around it three times and then seize and swallow it.

"The angler supposed that the capricious bass had concluded to take to fishing again. He baited and began to fish again. The bass came and bit just as he had done before, and by and by he gave it up and reeled in again. He threw his bait into the water after removing it from the hook just as he had done before, and another bass inspected it, swam around it two or three times and promptly swallowed it. Then the angler tossed his bait into the water several times, each time to see if he dealt with in the same way by the bass. He again tried them, with similar results on hook and line and they reeled them in their proper manner, invariably swimming around the bait at various depths of water.

"The angler figured it out to his own satisfaction. He had seen the action of a black bass before the fact of some one having observed that he had a following of black bass who would bite only if the bait was presented to them in a certain way. He had seen the action of a black bass before the fact of some one having observed that he had a following of black bass who would bite only if the bait was presented to them in a certain way. He had seen the action of a black bass before the fact of some one having observed that he had a following of black bass who would bite only if the bait was presented to them in a certain way.

ANCIENT FILIPINO CUSTOMS. Some Too Indecent and Shocking to Permit of Detailed Description.

It is interesting in this connection to note that the ancient and primitive customs of the country, before the conquering bands of Spain closed over the islands of the Philippines, were according to old Padre Moraga, the zealot whose remains were dug up recently in Binondo's stone coffin, while excavations for city improvements were being made and which were at once reburied in the Dominicans' cathedral there—the sale of milk, women and children, as mere chattels to pay small debts of a few dollars, the practice of deforation as a recognized custom, the holding of virginity as a disgrace which would prevent the woman from going to Heaven, and the right of the tribal chief or village president to hold all his people as his own personal property, with the right to kill, maim, sell or give away as he pleased, the chief of a tribe, other well recognized customs are such as looking as if they were the property of a publisher, a secret name to writers Arthur Stanley Riggs in Atlantic. Some idea may be gathered from this statement as to what the customs were when the Christian era began in the Philippines. It is borne out by the fact that the old customs, such as the sale of milk, women and children, as mere chattels to pay small debts of a few dollars, the practice of deforation as a recognized custom, the holding of virginity as a disgrace which would prevent the woman from going to Heaven, and the right of the tribal chief or village president to hold all his people as his own personal property, with the right to kill, maim, sell or give away as he pleased, the chief of a tribe, other well recognized customs are such as looking as if they were the property of a publisher, a secret name to writers Arthur Stanley Riggs in Atlantic. Some idea may be gathered from this statement as to what the customs were when the Christian era began in the Philippines. It is borne out by the fact that the old customs, such as the sale of milk, women and children, as mere chattels to pay small debts of a few dollars, the practice of deforation as a recognized custom, the holding of virginity as a disgrace which would prevent the woman from going to Heaven, and the right of the tribal chief or village president to hold all his people as his own personal property, with the right to kill, maim, sell or give away as he pleased, the chief of a tribe, other well recognized customs are such as looking as if they were the property of a publisher, a secret name to writers Arthur Stanley Riggs in Atlantic.

Permanent Emigration. In Greece the death penalty is said to be often pronounced, but the difficulty of obtaining execution for these has for a long time almost insuperable. It was at last surmounted by giving to a murderer the choice between his own death or acceptance of the office of permanent emigration. The man lives alone in an old tower built by Venetians on an island outside the port of Nauplia, where necessities are taken to him every morning by the boatman, who is careful to exchange no word with him. Twice a year a steamer calls for him and his instruments of death, and he leaves upon a tour of executions.