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SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

(From the New York Citizen.)
THE HERMIONE.

BY J. EUGENE BUTLER.

When a slave to thy beauty I kneel,
As queen-like thou dost sit above,
And, mute from the rapture I feel,
I see gaze, but no feeling make known,
If thou knowest the thoughts that arise,
And the love which is burning in mine,
Thou wouldst raise not thy dark, dreamy eyes
From those that would look but on thee.

Mid the joys of the light, way dance,
When dazling the lights shone above,
I have passed the long night in a trance,
While thinking of thee and of love,
And my arms dim thy fair breast embrace,
And we sped through the gay, glittering crowd,
And I thought thou didst see in my face
What I would but dare not have avowed.

I have hoped in the day and the night,
I have watched by the moon and the sun,
And to vision which dwelt in my sight,
And the being I hoped for are one,
But the only at night when I wake
From slumber whose dreams were of thee,
That all around doth my bosom forsake,
And I deem that thou'rt the faintest of me.

The change in the system of labor especially in the cotton States as a result of the war, entails some changes in cultivation which have an injurious tendency.

It is well known that our cotton crop is much later since than before the war. We have heard this attributed sometimes to climatic changes. We believe this is wrong and that the cause is chiefly the result of the change in the labor system.

Ten and fifteen years ago cotton was planted as early as March 25th bloomed by June 15th and picking commenced as early as July 15th, cotton being in market by July 17th to 20th.

Now cotton is planted from the 10th of April to the 15th of May, blooms not before July 1st, and picking is hardly commenced before the last of August, the new cotton reaching market hardly before August 25th. Here is a full difference of one month, and the tendency, we fear, is to a later instead of an earlier crop. The consequence of this backwardness is that there is more danger of the worm injury to the crop as well as (as has been the case the past seasons,) of the open cotton in the field, being lost by the destructive influence of the early winter rains. And this is not all, but there is another item worth consideration.

The 3,000,000 bales of cotton are valued at \$300,000,000 and the value of that amount for one month (the time for which its use is lost) at six per cent is one million five hundred thousand dollars.

These are direct consequences of the deficiency and tardiness of labor, but the indirect result can hardly be estimated. We believe that were the crop earlier planted, more carefully cultivated and pushed forward with more energy the results to planter, merchant and to all parties would be highly desirable.

One of the most singular sights growing out of the war is a continuous line of peach trees of nearly fifty miles in length, around Petersburg, and extending toward Richmond. They are growing from the breastworks thrown up by the rebel army, and were on the advance line within one hundred yards of our forces. Having eaten the fruit while on duty, they cast the seed aside, and now they appear in one continuous line of forty-five miles of beautiful trees, which yielded an abundant crop the last year.—[Ex.]

THE SEX OF EGGS.—Is there any way of foretelling the sex of eggs? Yes. When, on examining an egg, by holding it between the eye and the light of the sun, or of a candle, the vivifying speck is seen exactly on the top; such an egg, it is said, will produce a male bird; but, on the contrary, the speck be on one side, it will produce a female. It is said, also, that the embryo bird may be distinguished by the shape of the egg; as if the egg is elongated in shape it will contain a male, but if more globular it will contain a female. So that if these indications be true, either sex may be propagated at pleasure, which is not yet known to be the case in any other class of animal creation. So says the Stock Grower. It is claimed by physiologists that this question of sex may be pre-determined; that it is governed by laws which, understood and applied, will result in man's control and direction of the matter. We are still learners. No one knows it all.—[Ex.]

OVER 10,000,000 persons have died of small-pox in Russia since the beginning of the century.—Vaccination is not compulsory in the Czar's dominions.

INQUIRY OF RADICALISM.

We propose to afflict the reader with a few figures. Figures, it is said, do not lie. If they do not, they certainly are not connected in any way with the Radical party, and a certain Radical, of whom we at this moment think, has made a good thing. We should have a new lexicographer to re-define words. Patriotism and loyalty are words which in their original signification are not at all recognizable in the new and more fashionable meaning attached to them. They mean now simply a means by which money may be acquired without giving in return an equivalent. Men are loyal now-a-days in proportion to the amount which they are paid for such service. Loyalty, such as our forefathers revered is fossilized. People love the State only when it is profitable to do so and no longer. This thing of fealty through love is exploded. Sensible Radicals in this new era have established the principle that the Government is a huge carcass, upon which they, by special enactment and provision, as vultures, are alone permitted to feed. They exercise their special prerogative to the fullest extent. There is no point suggestive of profit and plunder that is not by them closely scrutinized. Modesty is not in the Radical vocabulary. There is not one of that political complexion who would not wrangle over the acquisition of the coppers which crushed down the lids over his dead mothers eyes. There is but one God, and Radicalism has declared that the God of that party is money. They are the most devout people on earth. From early morn until dewy eve they pay homage and ceaseless devotion to their deity. Contemplations upon after death responsibility are considered too impious to be indulged in. Accountability to the God of nations and nature is of minor consideration beside the acquisition of money. The nation has not a single ten or semblance of a test which ten thousand furnished pairs of loyal lips do not seek to clasp.

But to our figures. Our correspondent in Jackson, yesterday, announced that Messrs. Fisher and Kimball had presented a bill for printing, of eight thousand dollars, of which there was one item of seventeen hundred dollars for printing five thousand copies of the State Constitution and United States Constitution, bound in pamphlet form. We simply propose, this morning, to look at the one item of seventeen hundred dollars. Let us see what are the profits of Messrs. Kimball & Fisher, loyal Radical State printers, in this one little item.

For it they are to receive \$1700 00
The cost of the work is as follows:

There were, say, 1800 ems to the page, and 24 pages, the number in the pamphlet, will make 43,200 ems, at 60 cents \$1,008 for setting type, 800 48
For the paper upon which to print the first 500 copies 15 00
Press work on same 1 00
Binding same 12 00
31 48
For the remaining 4500 there is 9 times the above amount less in each 500 the cost of composition or setting of type which is 801 48
\$69 45, being 831 multiplied by 9, making 279 00
Total cost..... 309 48-370 96

Which taken from the above leaves a clear profit of..... \$1329 04 which is over THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY per cent. profit upon cost. In other words, for every dollar spent in this work there is a return of FOUR DOLLARS AND SIXTY CENTS, and a fraction over. Where is the man in any legitimate employment who receives one-tenth of this amount.

Now we would have done this work for less than five hundred dollars, and so would have any other decent paper in the State, and a good living profit would have been secured. Yet these harpies fleece the people out of full twelve hundred dollars over and above cost and fair per centage upon this one little item. If thirteen hundred dollars profit are to be made upon every three hundred and seventy spent by the State Printers for State printing, how long, with the immense amount of work given them, before they will irrecoverably bankrupt the State? Can there be a greater swindle than this? And who is to pay the cost? The white Democrats of the State. There are

IN THIS COUNTY SIX THOUSAND MALE NEGROES, ALL VOTERS, AND THEY, WITH A FEW MISERABLE, OFFICE-SEEKING WHITES, CONSTITUTE THE RADICAL PARTY.

From this mass of beings not five hundred dollars of taxes have been or will ever be collected. The same thing is true of every county in the State. The negroes pay no taxes. The now defunct Sheriff of this county, one year ago, when conversing upon this very subject, said he did not intend to attempt the forcible collection of taxes from the negroes, because it would injure the party. The negroes tax the whites and unprincipled carpet-baggers steal the money by such schemes as this just exposed. Yet there are men who talk about the propriety of going over to the Alcorn party. Will Alcorn dare to veto this bill? Where is Alcorn's party? He does not dare to raise his finger in opposition to the corrupt faction of which he is ruler, and it is cowardly to desert the people and sustain any such man or party. Honest men, true men who love their people and State, dare not do it. Yet there are creatures who preach the policy of sustaining Alcorn's administration. Out upon such cowards and purchasable sycophants.

SOME of the newspapers are criticizing General Grant's grammar in his late neutrality proclamation. It seems now that the telegraphers and not the President were blamable. As these papers usually say the worst they can about the President it is encouraging to know, however, that they have no more serious fault than a grammatical error to charge him with.—[N. Y. Herald.]

But, Mr. Bennett, have they not a few more "serious faults" with which to charge him? What of his acceptance of valuable presents, houses, lots, money, dogs, cigars, brandies, wines, etc., and his appointment of the donors to lucrative offices? What of his San Domingo speculation, which he in person endeavored to lobby through? What of his sudden and severe indisposition from indulging in the eating of a few strawberries? What of his Indian policy? What of his treatment of struggling Cuba? What of the heartlessness manifested by him at the death of Rawlings, the man who made him? What of the prodigality and extravagance of his administration? What of his absenting himself from his legitimate duties to electioneer in the late local elections of Pennsylvania? What of his showering office upon worthless and incompetent members of his family? What of his forcing his way over a railroad, recently, as a "dead head"? What of his sanction of the odious measures inaugurated in Georgia? What of his drunkenness, stupidity, stolidity, venality, underheadedness, corruptness, incapacity, social equality proclivities, utter worthlessness, and general and indefensible "cussedness"? What of his employing a corps of army surgeons, to the neglect of their proper duties, to dissect his defunct Morgan mare Ada, and make a chemical analysis of the contents of her stomach? In other words, what is there about him commendable, or not deserving the execration and malediction of the nation?

As to the present severe and agitating contest between Furlong and Raymond for the Shrievealty of Warren county, we have only to say that, as Col. Furlong has not only become well and thoroughly conversant with his official duties, but has, it is likely, somewhat satisfied a natural, inordinate craving for public plunder, we therefore seriously object to the induction of a new incumbent into this important and vastly profitable office who must, in the nature of things, bring to his aid for gain the vigor and freshness of an unsatisfied and gigantic yearning for the prospective "loaves and fishes." Not that we would think for a moment that anything is to be apprehended from Mr. Raymond's dishonesty, but then, Sir, is the god of the Radical party, and we judge him, and all of his ilk, by his party's record. Therefore we bewail the fresh invasion now threatened our pockets.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

(From the Nashville Banner, May 14.)

One of the most sanguinary deeds growing out of jealousy, and one of the highest exhibitions of female courage we have seen any account for many a day, occurred a few days since near the East Tennessee line, in the edge of North Carolina, bordering on Blount county. The account which we abbreviate from the several reports seems miraculous and extravagant. The parties represented are said to be creditable and respectable.

It appears that the wife of Jas. Davenport became jealous of a young girl named Kate Jackson, represented as being quite handsome and lovable. Quarrels and contentions were fierce and frequent between the two ladies aforesaid.

On the day of the fatal collision, it appears that Miss Kate Jackson, in company with her married sister, Mrs. DeArmand, passed the residence of the Davenport family. As soon as the sisters were discovered on the road, the Davenports, six in number, comprising the mother, three daughters, two of them grown, and two sons, the eldest about 18 years old, rallied in force, and set out in vigorous pursuit of the defenseless sisters. The trail was continued until the sisters had nearly reached the Tennessee line. Here the Davenport brothers, by a military movement, strategically flanked them, and presented a front armed with sticks and stones. This caused Kate and her sister first to halt and then to attempt to retrace their steps. But upon attempting to retreat they were confronted by Mrs. Davenport and her three daughters similarly armed, who demanded Mrs. DeArmand to get out of her way, as they intended to kill Kate. Instead of obeying this militia order, Mrs. DeA. made preparations to defend her sister. Young Davenport, the elder son, seeing this opposition to his order, at once took a stone at her, which took effect on her head, breaking her skull and prostrating her lifeless on the ground.

The heroic Kate was thus, at the outset of the engagement, left to defend herself. She rallied and maintained her line by indiscriminately hurling upon the attacking party such flinty missiles as came opportune to her. One of these shots took immediate effect upon the elder Davenport boy, sitting one side of his face, and placing him hors du combat. Turning her attention then to the maternal head of the Davenport family, she directed a stone against her head, that inflicted a severe wound, and laid her sprawling on the field. This accomplished, the brave girl slowly fell back to a position where she could supply herself with the necessary ammunition.

This point obtained, and being still besieged, she again discharged a shot, and another of the Davenport boys wilted. Then the Davenport girls rallied and made a desperate charge upon her with clubs and stones, inflicting serious wounds, but not succeeding in getting her down. Just at this crisis Kate, hard pressed as she was, and having no time to stoop to gather rocks to defend herself, extricated from her pockets a small pen-knife, measuring about six inches in the blade, and commenced an indiscriminate and very wild and general cutting and slashing at the combined Davenport girls surrounding her. The result of the fearful frenzy on the part of Kate was seriously determined to the well being of the Davenport females. Two of them received serious slashes from the weapon she wielded, one of them dropping on the field from the loss of blood let flooding from the knife, and the other seriously disabled as to be a fit subject for hospital practice.

This unexpected result contributed materially to the withdrawal of the remaining Davenport besting party, who quietly removed their disabled from the field; leaving the heroic Kate master of the situation.

The casualties sustained in this engagement only amount to the death of Mrs. DeArmand, and the probability that elder Miss Davenport will die, and the crippling for life of the Davenport family.

Kate Jackson was less injured than any one engaged in the fight, and was able to carry her dead sister home after the battle closed.

IN 1843 there were only about 16 miles of railroad in Russia. Now the lines finished and approved for construction by the Government, give Russia a railway system of 14,388 versts. Of the 11,108 versts completed or building at the commencement of 1869, 2,286 versts belonged to State railways and 8,822 versts to private companies. A verst is about two-thirds of an English mile.

WORDS ON THE MEAT QUESTION.

The New Orleans Pheasant in the course of some very sensible talk for planters, takes up the question of meat.

It declares that to-day we find meat relatively dearer, even than cotton itself. Beef which sold in 1860, for \$15 and \$16 per barrel, now commands about \$30 50@31 and will go much higher. Lard, which formerly brought 10@11 1/2 c. per pound now sells at 19c. Beef is advanced more than one hundred per cent. Many of our planters are inclined to view these high prices as the result of a combination of speculative influences, and hope to see a speedy reduction at any time. In this they are sadly mistaken. There may be an effective local combination occasionally, but the general increase of value of the meat food is due to the same cause as the advance on cotton; that is, the demand outstripping the supply. The returns of the Agricultural Bureau show that the number of hogs, swine and sheep is enormously reduced below the proper ratio to the population. Cereals have been selling at enhanced value, which has discouraged stock raising, until the meat question has become one of serious import, not only to the South, but the whole country. The American people are particularly fond of animal food, and while population has gone on increasing, the production of meat has been almost stationary.

It will take several years to reduce their relative cost, even should every means be resorted to in order to increase the supply.

Under these circumstances it behooves the Southern planter to take once apply himself to the work of stock raising. There is every advantage with them, former suppositions to the contrary notwithstanding. The experience of the late war demonstrated that the fine bacon can be put up in the Southern States as that comes from the West. The progress of science has removed all climatic difficulties in the way of packing on an extensive scale. The refrigerating process has prolonged the packing season through the entire year. In a warehouse where the temperature is at a very small cost reduced to any desired point, packing may be as thoroughly done beneath the equator, as in the frozen regions of Alaska. But a short time since it was deemed necessary to drive the beef cattle of Texas up to Chicago, in order that they might be safely packed. To-day the finest beef is being put up on the very borders of Mexico. In fact, we deem the time as not far distant when Missouri, Indiana and Illinois will find formidable pork packing competitors in Louisiana and Texas.

The upper portion of our own State and Western Texas must soon produce hogs in abundance; but it is not our design to encourage hog raising in particular localities. We desire to see it almost universal over the cotton States. A pound of good bacon will cost the planter this summer 20 cents. It will take exactly one pound of his best cotton in exchange. There are few who will not agree with us that the former can be more easily and cheaply raised than the latter. If the cotton crop should be increased, prices will fall in proportion; but we may depend upon it that the cost of provisions will be long in finding the old level. Let our country friends bear in mind that a couple of litters of pigs costs them all the cotton that a good hand can produce on the best alluvial land.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF EUROPE.

A Berlin letter to the New York Herald gives the following figures of the chief continental armies:

Austria, peace establishment, 278,480; war strength, 838,700; available, on an actual outbreak of hostilities, 300,000.
Prussia, peace establishment, 726,000; war strength, 1,266,000; available, on an actual outbreak of hostilities, 300,000.
France, peace establishment, 173,000; field army, 425,000; war strength, 620,000; available on an actual outbreak of hostilities, 200,000.
Italy, peace establishment, 173,000; field army, 425,000; war strength, 620,000; available on an actual outbreak of hostilities, 200,000.
Spain, peace establishment, 173,000; field army, 425,000; war strength, 620,000; available, on an actual outbreak of hostilities, 200,000.

A CONFEDERATE STATES COMMISSIONER RECOGNIZED.—In a recent suit at Huntsville, a protest made by a Confederate States notary in 1861, coming into consideration, Judge Bustard decided on the authority of Thornton vs. Hailey, that acts done by persons in States which were in antagonism to the United States Government, if regular and authorized by the power regnant, must be recognized as legal, provided those acts were not done in aid of the rebellion. He said that the notary public, the postmasters and mail carriers in question were regular, and authorized by the power regnant, and their acts in the premises did not, in any manner, affect the issues between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States.

WE CLIP THE FOLLOWING FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE, ONE OF THE MOST INTENSELY RADICAL SHEETS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. WE FIND THAT THE SAME SENTIMENTS ARE EXPRESSED BY MANY OTHER LEADING AND PROMINENT RADICALS AT THE NORTH.

There is a growing disgust at the fruits of Radical Reconstruction. The officeholding leaders of that party are beginning to discover that the old prejudices with which the party was once cemented together are beginning to lose their influence. There is too much of the sickening and disgusting in the results of this schism as applied to the South. It has opened too wide the door for corruption and ignorance, and hence decent and conscientious men of all classes are beginning to cry out against it. Says the Gazette:

But we are met by a picture of the heinousness of the crime of rebellion, and are told that to grant amnesty to rebels is to become accessories after the fact to the murder of our soldiers. And, furthermore, we are frightened with the bugaboo that if the disabilities are removed Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge will be back in the Senate.

This is a fearful anti-climax. The gigantic crime of the rebellion against the best Government the sun ever shone on—a crime which our much-strained orators were wont to say is the greatest since the crucifixion—the murder of a quarter of a million of our soldiers—all taken, satisfactory vengeance upon by excluding Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge from the Senate! It is like the regime of vengeance brought in by Andrew Johnson, who for a month belloved to admiring delegations retribution upon traitors, and then exhausted it all in a requirement that Jefferson Davis should be tried by a jury, which must unavoidably be made up of his confederates.

It seems to us that any scale of justice adequate to this view was abandoned when Lincoln and Grant granted terms of capitulation to the rebel armies, which annulled in terms all the fighting men of the rebellion. To go around after that, picking up civilians and stragglers to administer justice upon, is rather a small business.

And besides, we find it impossible to see the prospective return of Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge to the Senate. More than that, we say let them come. We would as lief have them come as any other Kentucky Democrat. We believe him preferable to many who practiced Kentucky neutrality, and who somehow fancied that, if they conquered, and are anxious to continue the rebellion. Breckinridge tried it thoroughly and bravely, and has had enough; and we see nothing in his conduct to indicate anything else than a desire to repair the destruction caused by the war to his own fortunes and those of the commonwealth.

True, he will probably continue his relations with the Democratic party. But if by fidelity to our slain soldiers we mean the exclusion of Democrats from Congress, let it be distinctly said. And if we do not mean this, let us recognize the distinction.

So it is probable that Jefferson Davis will continue his Democratic partisanship. He could not be elected Senator from Mississippi unless a Democratic Legislature were elected. If there be a charm in his name that would elect a Democratic Legislature, if his disability were removed, it would anyhow; for his disfranchisement gives him even a stronger hold upon the sympathies of the Southern people. If this be the case, we must stand it; for there was no way to prevent but by hanging him. That could not be done under any trial by civil law. We enjoyed in song his hanging on a sour apple-tree; but in point of fact the terms granted by Lincoln and Grant to the rebel capitulation gave immunity from punishment to all the fighting men; and after that it would have been both mean and unjust to impose severer terms on non-combatants.

But if we are to have a Democrat for Senator from Mississippi, it is not morally certain that we shall have one who fully sympathized with secession and aid? And if so, we would as lief have Jefferson Davis as any other. His ability is unquestioned. He has large experience in the affairs of our Government. The Senate needs such members. The leading Southern members were always good watchmen of the public treasury. That is what is most needed now. The debasement of the Senate both by the number of Senators who lack that element of responsibility which is made by adequate constituencies, and by the number of those whose position is so temporary and unnatural that it lacks all the elements of re-

sponsibility, has given such cause to profane schemes that the country needs the aid of all the forces that would oppose them. This is now the most practical patriotism.

The conviction has been formed upon the public mind that the experiment of governing the Southern States by restricting the franchise to tax payers and all those who, under the natural conditions of government, and by insisting over them Northern secessionist freedom's bureau men, and the most ignorant of the natives, has worked badly, and that the services of the former governing elements are needed for the protection of the people. The name of loyalty is too dear, at the cost of such a system of plunder, as for example, that in South Carolina, under an Ohio carpet-bagger.

THE VENERABLE QUEEN VICTORIA TO COMMIT MARRIAGE.

A letter from Anna Cora Maynard Ritchie, dated London, April 21, to the San Francisco Chronicle, says: It is reported that Queen Victoria is about to bestow her hand on a Prince of the House of Schleswig Holstein. A near relative of Prince Christian is mentioned as the favored suitor. The Queen's partiality to Prince Christian is well known. Indeed, it is said that it was the head of Her Majesty, and not of her daughter, whom Prince Christian sought, and the Queen, in refusing him, made him transfer his affections to her favorite daughter. He is remembered that Prince Christian's years were far more suited to a union with the mother. At all events the Queen overruled the Prince with marks of distinction, and greatly excited her English subjects by conferring upon him the title of "Royal Highness," and further roused their indignation by placing him in a position of equality with the highest officers of the English army, where the English think the German Prince has no right to any footing whatever. But to return to her Majesty's prospective marriage. We have not yet heard the name of the mysterious individual who solicits, and is, to say, very likely to win the soft white hand of Queen Victoria, but there is little doubt that England would rejoice over any event which drew her from her long and persistent seclusion.

"ECONOMY" UNDER GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.—The House debate on the naval appropriation bill furnishes some beautiful illustrations of that "economy" which was promised to the country as the result of Grant's election. Mr. Dawes, late radical stump in New Hampshire, showed that the annual expenditure required to keep the American navy in repair is at the rate of \$600 per man, against \$60 per man expended on the navy of Great Britain. The fact that there has not been a more hopelessly corrupt and wasteful department in Great Britain than the admiralty, as the New York Times remarks, brings the extravagance of our own system into still stronger relief.

Mr. Beck, democrat, of Kentucky, further astonished the house by some facts and figures. He was prepared to show that the navy department had expended, within the fiscal year, thirty-eight millions of dollars, making an excess of expenditures over the appropriation of twenty-one million of dollars. This surplus amount was used from the proceeds of sales of government property. In the treasury department, there were sixteen hundred more employees than the law allowed, being an increase of six hundred over the illegal excess in April, 1869. Two millions of dollars nearly were required to pay these yearly salaries. Two millions of dollars nearly were required to pay these yearly salaries. The pretense, said Mr. Beck, that the government is being economically administered is a fraud and a cheat.

PATERSON, N. J., June 1.—A frightful railroad accident occurred this morning about two miles and a half from this place. The construction train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad was precipitated from the trestle bridge thirty feet high, and several were instantly killed and wounded.

Second dispatch.—The road master, carpenters Campbell and six others (carpenters) were instantly killed in an accident to a construction train. Between thirty and forty workmen were shockingly mutilated. The scene baffles description. Many men were buried in the ruins. Moans and cries fill the air.

If the amount of the debt of the United States was taken in greenback dollars, which are about seven inches long, and laid end to end in a continuous line it would reach the distance of two hundred and fifty thousand miles, or ten times round the earth, or ten miles more than the distance from the earth to the moon.

For high?