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BEAUFORT, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1873.

82.00 PER ANITUM

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Jas. C. BAILIE & BRO. RESPECTFULLY ASK YOUR ATTEN tion to the following DESIRABLE GOODS of fered by their for sale:

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FLOOR OH

24 feet wide, and of the best quality of goods manufactured. Do you want a real good Oil Cloth? It so, come now and get the very best. Oil Cloths cut any size and laid promply. A full line of cheap PLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 60c, a yard up. Table cloths all widths and colors.

Brussels, three-ply and ingrain Carpets of new designs. A full stock of low-priced carpets from 30c. a yard up.

Carpetr, measured for, made and laid with dispatch.

LACE CURTAINS. French Tambourd Lace, "Exquisites." No.ttingham Lace, "Beautiful." T amboured Muslin, durable and cheap, from \$2.50

Af air and upwards, CORNICES AND BANDS. Rosewood and Gilt, Plain Gilt, Walnut and Gilt

ornices, with or without centres. Curtain Bands, Pins and Loops. Cornices cut and made to fit windows and put up. WINDOW SHADES.

1,000 Window Shades in all the new tints of color. Beautiful Gold Band Shades, \$1.50, with all trim mings.

Beautiful Shades 20c. each.

Store Window Shades any color and any size.

Window Shades squared and put up promptly.

Wal out and painted wood Shades.

RUGS AND DOOR MATS. New and beautiful Rugs. Door Mats, from 50c, up to the best English Cocos

that wear three years. 100 sets Table Mats, assorted. MATTINGS.

New Matting, Plain and Fancy, in all the different widths made. Mattings laid with dispatch. WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS.

3,000 Rolls Wall Papers and Borders in new pat-terns, in gold, panels, hall, oats, marbles, chintzes, &c., in every variety of colors—beautiful, good and cheap. Paper hung if desired.

HAIR CLOTHS In all widths required for Upholstering. Buttons Gimps and Tacks for same.

CURTAIN DAMASKS.

Pfain and Striped French Terrys for Curtains and Dpbolstering purposes. Gimps, Fringe, Tassels, Loops and Buttons. Moreens and Table Damasks. Curtains and Lambraquins made and put up. PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

English Embroidered-Cloth and Piano TableCovers. Embossed Felt Piano and Table Covers. Piain and gold band Flocked Piano Covers. German Fringed Table Covers.

CRUMB CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS. New patterns in any size or width wanted. To all of which we ask your attention. All work done well and in season, by

James G. Bailie & Brothers,

AUGUSTA, GA.

H. M. Stuart, M. D.

Corner of Bay and Eighth Streets, Beaufort, S. C.

DEALER IN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, FAMILY MEDICINES. FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY

BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c. Together with many other articles too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold at the lowest price for cash. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Solicitor Second Circuit.

Beaufort, S. C. Sept.1-1y.

JERRY SAVAGE & CO.,

Wheelwrights & Carpenters.

Carts, Wagons and Carriages repaired in the best All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to.

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J. K. Goethe, M. D. Dr. Goethe offers his professional services to the public. He may be found at his residence,

Game Hill, near Varnsville, Beaufort Co., S. C.

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Eating Saloon, P. R. & S. & C. R. R. JUNCTION.

The traveling public will here find good meals on the arrival of trains. Also accommodations for man and beast, near the depot. B. T. SELLERS,

YEMASSEE, S. C. Nov.21-1y

W. H. CALVERT.

PRACTICAL

Tin, Sheet-Iron, Copper & Zinc Worker. DEALER IN Japanned and Stamped Tin Wares. Constantly on band, Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves.

TERMS CASH. Thankful for past favors, and hoping by strict at-tention to business in the future to merit your kind

W. H. CALVERT, Bay St., between 8th and 9th Sts., BEAUFORT, S. C.

CHARLESTON HOTEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

E. H. JACKSON Redeem Your Lands.

The Acts of Congress and the Regulations of the Treasury Department in regard to the Redemption of Lands now in the possession of the United States by reason of the Direct Tax Commissioners sales can be had at this office. Price ten cents. By mail fifteen cents.

PAUL BRODIE. ARCHITECT BEAUFORT, S.C.

Drawings of Models prepared for Patent Office Studies for special purposes, made at short notice Box 31, P. O. decl-ly

William Gurney, COTTON FACTOR

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NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Particular attention given to the sale of and ship-ment of Sea Island and Upland Cotton. Liberal advances made ou consignments. dec7-ly JOHN BRODIE,

Contractor & House Builder, Jobbing Punctually Attended To. OFFICE: Corner Bay and Ninth Street, BEAUFORT, S. C.

PORT ROYAL SAW & PLANING MILL, Beaufort, S. C.

D. C. WILSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Yellow Pine Timber and Lumber,

CYPRESS - SHINGLES,

Builders & Contractors.

Plaster Lathes,

JOB SAWING Promptly Done. Flooring and Ceiling Boards Always

on Hand.

Orders for Lumber and Timber by the cargo romptly filled. Terms Cash. D. C. WILSON & CO.

THE BEAUFORT HOROLOGIST!

P. M. WHITMAN,

Watchmaker and Engraver, Mayo's Building, Bay Street.

Alfred Williams. TRIAL JUSTICE, Crofut's Building,

BAY STREET, BEAUFORT, S. C. N. B.—Court will be held every Friday at Brick Church, St. Helena Island. Pich26-1y

A. MARK,

BOOTMAKER,

Bay Street, Beaufort, S. C. Having opened a shop upon Pay Street, I am pre-pared to do first-class work, mch20-1y A. MARK.

PURE WATER

Guaranteed by the use of the

AMERICAN DRIVEN WELL.

Now being put down in this County. They are

Cheap and Durable, And give universal satisfaction. Pure Water can be introduced into any house by the AMERICAN

DRIVEN WELL in a few hours. Apply to

M. L. MAINE, Sea Island Hotel, or to E. G. NICHOLS, Permanent Agent.

S. MAYO, BAY STREET, BEAUFORT, S. C.,

HARDWARE,

Liquors, Segars and Tobacco. Net Yarns, Fish Lines & Cordage,

Glass, Paints and Oils, White Lead and Turpentine Special attention given to mixing Paints, and Glass cut to order of any size. febil

M. POLLITZER,

Cotton Factor

Commission Merchant, BEAUFORT, S. C.

The Savannah Independent, A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, Established on the CHEAP CASH plan, at the low rate

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR:

INDEPENDENT, Savannah, Ga.

Upholsterer and Repairer.

W. G. CAPERS.

Old Furniture put in good order, Picture Frames made. Mattrasses stuffed at the shortest notice. Corner Bay and Ninth Streets.

Let thy kisses, I entreat, Have a language of their own, When they bring to me, my sweet, What no other lips have known.

Is it welcome? Bid them bear From thy heart love's sweetest sign, That my own thenceforth may wear Sweeter grace received from thine.

Is it parting? I would fain Know what language fails to tell; Kiss me close, and share the pain With no whisper of farewell.

Always, darling, grant me this, At love's noontide or eclipse

Kiss me not, or ever kiss Why thy heart upon thy lips. WHAT HAPPENED TO A BIT OF

on a shelf in a dingy old fifth-story room in England. It had lain there so long that it was all covered with

But one morning something happened. A man took down the rod, sharp-

These pinchers were very peculiar; on the end they had a stout hook. And running over and over the bench was a long heavy chain, worked by steam. Now when the pinchers had a good hold of the steel rod, the workman quietly slipped the hook into one of the links of the iron chain. Something had to give then. The chain was worked by steam, and couldn't stop; the hook was strong, and wouldn't break; and the pinchers' grip was for good and all, and it wouldn't let go. Steady and strong came the pull; the steel rod yielded and yielded, and finally was

pulled through that small hole. Of course it was no longer a rod, but a round wire. And the man again sharpened the end and started it through a still smaller hole. Again he fastened on the pinchers and slipped in the hook; again came a tug; and, as before, the wire gave way, and became a much smaller and much longer wire.

So he went on, that relentless man. till the wire was so very fine, and of course very long, when he put it up in a coil and sent it off to a big manufac-We'll follow it there in a minute;

but I want to tell you that this curious workman is called a wire-drawer, and he not only draws iron and steel through these wonderful little holes, but he Will give his personal attention to the repairing of WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY. Ornamental and plain Engraving done at short notice.

Gentlemen having fine Watches can test them at this establishment by one of HOWARD & CO.'S 500 REGULATORS.

Having added to my stock one of J. BLISS & CO.'S in Transit Instruments, I am now prepared to furnish Beaufort time to the fraction of a second.

He not only draws iron and steel through these wonderful little holes, but he draws brass to make pins, copper to make telegraph wires, and gold and silver to make jewelry.

The smallest wire he draws is to make gold-lace, and it's very interesting to see. First is made a rod of silver, per-

see. First is made a rod of silver, perhaps an inch thick and two feet long. This rod is heated and covered with gold-leaf, which is gold beaten out till it is thin as paper. Several thickness-es of gold-leaf are put on and thoroughly burnished, till it looks like a rod of gold. It is then drawn through the holes in the wire-drawer's plate till it is fine enough to go through the most minute holes, made through rubies. When done it is no thicker than a coarse hair. This most exquisite wire, still perfectly coated with gold (for the gold stretches as far as the silver), is then made flat, and by machinery wound

around fine thread or silk. Girls who embroider with gold or silver thread have probably noticed that the gold thread is, in fact, yellow cotton thread, with a most fairy-like ribbon of gold closely wound around it. This gold thread is woven into lace for

various uses. But we mustn't forget our steel wire, which has gone to another wonderful fifth story, where one hundred and fifty pairs of hands wait to help it through

You think it could get through with less help? Well, wait till you see what's going to be made of it; the finest, smoothest, sharpest, most useful little thing in the world; famous in song and story; hated by some and loved by others: only a needle!

The first thing on the way to its high honors is to have its temper tried. (I might put in a moral here, and tell you that you too, on your way in life, etc., etc., but I won't, and I hope you'll give me credit for resisting a tempta-

The temper of the wire is not tried by having to take care of a younger broth-er, go to school, wear a shabby dress, or go to bed at nine o'clock, as your temper is; but by cutting a piece from the end of the coil, heating it, and plung-ing it into cold water. That hardens it, and by snapping in his fingers the workman can judge of its quality. If too brittle, it is put aside for some peculiar needles.

Being all right, however, the next thing is to wind it on a large wheel. For a medium-sized ueedle the coil is about two feet in diameter, and one mile and a quarter long. This will make forty or fifty thousand needles. From this wheel it is wound on to an eight-sided wheel, and from that it is cut in two twice, at points opposite each other, making two bundles of wire about wires in a bundle.

Do you wonder how it's cut? Well, it's done by the funniest pair of shears you ever saw; they look like the grand-father of all shears, and are worked by steam, opening and shutting about jaws. Each wire is cut the length for so. two needles, by a gauge, and then thrown into a box. That is one of the busiest Did you know a needle had gutters? here a day. Suppose I give you a notice and call it square." "Oh! I don't bemachines in the factory. You'll think it needs to be worked by steam when I tell you that it cuts, in the ten hours of the thread into the eye. That's what

into figures, and see how big it looks- | and with one blow forms the gutter; he

The next operation is to straighten them. They were wound on a wheel, you know, and that would bend them somewhat; besides, they get bent in cutting. For straightening they go to another machine. The workman takes two strong iron rings and packs them full of needles, standing up, you under-stand. It will hold five or six thousand. When they are tightly wedged in, the rings are put on an iron table, where there is a groove made to receive them. Over this table hangs a rule, as it is called, which also has grooves to fit the course the bundles of wire turn round, Once on a time a small steel rod lay and so tightly are the needles pressed together that they are instantly made

Needle-straightening used to be a trade by itself, and when a manufacrust, and it really seemed as though it | turer tried to introduce this simple mawould never be of any use in the world.

Chine into a factory in England the straighteners thought they were to be thrown out of work, and they mobbed the man and drove him out of town. ened one end of it, and stuck the point | But that is nothing unusual for ignorthrough a small hole in a curious-look- ant workmen; they always fight against any improvement.

water power. These stones are about eighteen inches in diameter, and go so fast that they are apt to fly to pieces; tion of polishing—and there are five—so they are partly incased in iron to the needles are rolled up into bundles up fifty or sixty wires in his hand and between the layers. holds the ends against the stone, at the about one foot long, it holds five hunsame time turning them between his dred thousand needles, and is thorough-finger and thumb to make the points ly tied with cords. A man takes twenty round. He has a thumb-piece of or thirty of these bundles, puts them in it would rust the needles.

healthy. It would give a man the consumption in a few years. He got extra pay on that account. Now here's another instance of ignorant prejudice: absorb the black grease. Nice, dirtyaway the dust, the grinders opposed its introduction, because they would no longer get extra wages. It made no difference, though; the machines were soon in use. They drive the dust away from the workman are feet as it is is blown back of the wheel into a sort oughly washed.

of box built on purpose, and there it falls harmlessly out of the way. yet two needles joined by the heads. Then they go to the sorting-room. This In some factories the eyes are cut while is a very dry room at the top of the

gauge. This is a square piece of copper, with two sides turned up to make three thousand needles in an iron ring an edge. Not two opposite sides, but about as big as your napkin-ring, then two adjoining sides. You see they put he very carefully examines the points, a pile of the double needles on the and pulls out the broken ones with a guage, with the points resting against hook, which looks as much like one of one of the turned-up edges, and kept your jackstraw hooks as anything. from falling off by the other turned-up They don't throw the broken ones away : edge. This plate is just the length of they grind them down again and sell the needle they are making, and the them for an inferior needle. If they workman holds the edge of the plate of are at all bent, they must be straightened needles up to the steam-scissors, which again. And then they come to the last instantly cut them off. Then he puts operation-bluing. into a box the ends he has on the plate, they're ready for the head-flattener.

Look carefully at one and see for your-The head-flattener seizes between his left thumb and finger twenty or twentyfive needles by the points, spreads them the two printed slips, and pack them in out like a fan, and lays each head in boxes. One factory keeps busy quite more especially the rays which form succession on a square block of steel an army of packers.

three inches each way. (A cube, did you say? Well, I knew it, but how did I know that you did?) to show what could be done. One was ing on the back of the counterfeit, As each head rests on the steel, the workman gives it a blow with a small hammer. That flattens it, but also hardens it, so that it has to be annealed before the eye can be cut.

There's a hard word, I declare! I meant to keep them out of this paper. allow the inner one to be removed. People who want to be very wise may go to the big books and dig out the hard words for themselves. Now for anneal ed they might just as well say softened, for that's exactly what it is. It softens the needles and makes them easy to cut. When annealed, it is taken to the piercer. This is a child, boy or girl, who lays the needle on a block of steel, places a tiny punch on it, and gives it a

tap with a hammer. A very tiny punch it is, too. Some factories punch the eye by a stamping machine. The pierces punch first one side and then the other, and they get to be so expert that they are fond of astonishing visitors by punching a hole in a hair and threading it with another hair. Wonderful as that sounds, it isn't any more so than punching the eye of a No. 12 needle.

The next operator, also a child, has a lump of lead before him; on this he three feet long, with seventy or eighty lays the needle, and drives a punch through the eye, which is left very sharp by the first punch, and would cut mamma's thread terribly. While the punch is still in the eye he lays the needle over on its side, on a piece of steel, and gives it a tap each side to make the eye

turns it over and does it again; then he takes his file and rounds off the head the year after our war thirty millions a week came to us. And we had needle some factories they have stamps for this factories of our own, too.

sewing-machines.
You remember the first thing that happened to the steel wire in the needle factory was to have its temper tried. Well, after they get the needle all made they have another fuss about the tem-per. The fact is, it's as important to the usefulness of a needle to have a good temper as it is to boys and girls. So the needle goes to a man called a temperer. He takes thirty or forty pounds of them—that is, from two hun-

dred and fifty thousand to five hundred thousand needles (according to size)rings. The rule is brought down tight lays them on iron plates, and heats on the bundles of needles, and then by machinery moved back and forth. Of them into a cistern of cold water. It's a funny idea to throwneedles into a cistern; but the temperer's cistern isn't like ours. It is made on purpose for needles, and the water can be drawn out, leaving them dry on the bottom. Then they are tempered—that is, they are stiff and hard. You know you can't

bend them as you can pins; they will Not all tempering is alike. In one place the needles are fried, or at least they are put into a fryingpan with some grease. The grease burns out, and the needles are then tempered. By this

longest and most expensive part of making a needle. For the first operaleather, and it is done in a minute. It is called "roughing down." They can't use water on their grindstones, because water on their grindstones, because it mould must be readled. against the others and the emery. Here

There's a great deal of steel dust fly- they roll for eighteen or twenty hours. ing around these grindstones, and though the workman used to tie a hand-them to perfection, don't it? But kerchief over his mouth, he could not needle-makers don't think so. They nelp breathing it, and it was very un- undo the bundles, put them up afresh, when a machine was invented to drive looking things they are, too. After the

from the workman, as fast as it is made, by a strong stream of wind, blown on the stone by two immense powder are blown away, leaving the large of the coat in the portrait of pairs of bellows, something like a black-smith's, only they are worked by steam power. The wind is turned exactly on copper cask with hot soap-suds. It the grindstone; as the dust flies up it turns slowly around, and they are thor-How would you like to life wiping these needles on linen rags. Now, you remember, our needle is as Many little girls do it in England.

in this shape, but in the one I'm telling building, and here they are laid the of they are first separated. building, and here they are laid the same way, as to heads and points, and same way, as to heads and points, and They are cut apart by help of a those with broken points are picked out.

That seems funny, but no more so gathers up those he cut off, and then than tempering, frying, and winnowing. The bluer takes twenty-five at a time You didn't know they had flat heads? and holds them against a fine hone stone, turning them briskly around. It gives them a bluish look. Nothing remains now but to pack them in the little blue papers we know so well, stick on

I have read somewhere of two wonderful needles, made as curiosities, just presented to some monarch, and was covered with engraved scenes that could only be seen with a microscope. The other, also presented to a crowned head, was still more wonderful, being a needle inclosed in another, which opened to This also was exquisitely engraved.

A Strange Sight at Sea.

In the year 1785; the captain of a Greenland whaling vessel, found himself at night surrounded by icebergs, and "lay to" until morning, expecting every moment to be ground to pieces. In the morning he looked about and saw a ship near by. He hailed it, but received no answer. Getting into a boat with some of his crew, he pushed out for the mysterious craft. Coming alongside the vessel, he saw through the port hole a man at a table, as though keeping a log-book, frozen to death. The last date in the log-book according to the condition of each rewas 1762, showing that the vessel had been drifting for thirteen years among the ice. The sailors were found some frozen among the hammocks, and others in the cabin. For thirteen years this ship had been carrying its burden of corpses-a drifting sepulchre manned by a frozen crew. A' BALKED BOHEMIAN.-It was in a

western hotel that the following dialogue occurred: "See here, landlord, twenty times a minute. All the work-man does is to hold the bundle into the thousand in an hour—at least they say notice of your house in our paper would him having left him alone for a few modo you a vast deal of good. I have been lieve in advertising, that never does any good. No, I guess not." "But, see here, landlord, that's all a mistake; you Redditch (where our needle is going to made) are made one hundred millions of needles every week. Let me put it lakes a tiny file, places it on the eye,

How to Buy a Horse.

Rev. W. H. Murray, in his new book

on "The Horse," gives us the following:

Be sure that the horse you purchase has symmetry, viz.: is well proportioned throughout. Never purchase a horse because he has a splendid development of one part of his organization, if he be lacking in any other. Above all, keep well in mind what you are buying for, and buy the horse best adapted to the work you will require of him; and when such an animal is yours, be content. Never jockey. An occasional ex-change may be allowable; but this daily "swapping" of horses advertises a man's incompetency for anything higher. Another caution in this: Never purchase a horse until you have seen him move, and under the same conditions to which he will be exposed in the service you will expect of him. If for a draft, see him draw, back, and turn around in both directions; if for the road, see how he handles himself, not merely on level ground, but going up sharp declivities; and, above all, in descending them. In this way you will ascertain the faults or excellencies of both his temper and structure. In these exercises drive him yourself.

The reins in a skillful hand, aided by the whip or mouth, can be made to conceal grave defects. Let him move with a leose rein, so that he may take his natural gait, and not his artificial; for, any improvement.

After straightening, the needles are bench. The hole was so small that only the sharp end could go through, and then it was seized by a pair of pinchers with an awful grip.

After straightening, the needles are then tempered. By this time many of the needles are to the needles ar the stones, not the men-by steam or they have to be polished, which is the eye and finger, however close, can ascertain. When you have walked him and jogged him, if he is to serve any other than mere draft purposes, put him to his speed, and keep him at it for a sufficient distance to test his keep them together. A workman takes in canvas, with emery powder and oil for a sufficient distance to test his up fifty or sixty wires in his hand and between the layers. Each bundle is breathing capacity; then pull him up; jump from the wagon and look at his flanks; inspect his nostrels, and put your ear close to the side of his chest, in order to ascertain if the action of the heart is normal. If this exercise has caused him to perspire freely, all the better; for you can then see, when you take him back to the stable, whether he "dries off" quickly, as all horses do in perfect health.

The New Counterfeit. The following is a description of the

differences between the genuine and the counterfeit \$500 legal tender notes of the issue of 1869: The upright that holds the balance of the scales held in the hand of the female figure shows a white line in the counterfeit on the lower part of the palm of the hand to the second figure: in the genuine note the upright is quite black and in Adams in the counterfeit forms an angle; in the genuine it is a distinct curved line; also, the buttons in the counterfeit are irregular in shape, while in the genuine they are decidedly round and dark in color. Particular at is called to the button on the left side of the coat in the counterfeit. In the word "Washington," in the counterfeit note, the black shade forming the first stroke of the letter "W" forms an angle at the bottom; in the genuine note it In the ruled shading forms a curve. under the right hand stroke of the letter "W," and over the letters "A" and "S," there are four ruled lines in the counterfeit; there are but three in the genuine note. Under the letters "A" and "S" in the word "Washington" in the counterfeit there are five ruled lines; in the genuine there are but four. Also, under the letter "H," in the same word, there are four ruled lines in the counterfeit; in the genuine there are but three. At the bottom of the letter F in the denomination title there are but five ruled lines in the counterfeit-in the genuine there are six lines. The localized fibre on the left of the portrait is blue in the genuine, but without color in the counterfeit. The red seal in the genuine is printed in a delicate carmine color, in the counterfeit it is more of a brick more especially the rays which form the outside of the seal. Attention is called to the blurred and scratchy appearance of the lathe work and letter-

genuine, will be readily perceived. Of Interest to Inventors.

which, upon a comparison with the

A telegram from Vienna states that the International Patent Congress has adopted the following resolutions:

legal successors shall obtain a patent; tered, and it seemed almost dead-too the granting of a patent cannot be refused to foreigners.

2d. The duration of a patent for an invention to be for 15 years, or for a shorter term with the option of extending it to that period.

3d. The complete publication of a

patent to be obligatory.

4th. The expense of granting a patent to be established on a moderate but progressive scale. The amendment proposed by the American delegation spective country, was withdrawn after repeated doubtful votes had been

5th. A specification of all patents in force must be accessible to the public.

A CHILD CARRIED OFF BY AN EAGE. The Gazzetta d'Italia states that at Donaz, a village on the road leading from Ivrea to Aosta, a child ten years old went to gather plants in the mountains. The servant who had charge of ments, an eagle swooped down and car-ried off the child. Some soldiers from the neighboring fort of Bardo went in search, and found the body of the child fearfully mutilated. The servant was so affected by the misfortune that she

Items of Interest.

A water-spout-A teetotal oration. Seven papers in New England are nore than a century old.

The Danbury News man says that parts unknown" is where they den't dvertise.

A boy defines salt as "the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put on any."

Charleston, S. C., claims to be the "healthiest city on the continent." Fif-teen deaths a week in 50,000 population. A country boy having come to Louisville for an education, being asked, "What is a 'strait'" horrified his teacher by replying, "It beats two

nair." A funny freak of fashion is the sudden disfavor into which diamonds have fallen. "Shoddy" is the mildest term now applied to them by the whilom worshipers.

A jealous Saratoga women recently prevented her husband's attendance at a ball by carrying away every article of clothing he owned and hiding them in a barn three miles away. San Juan Island, in Puget Sound, has extensive fertile regions upon which

farmers are doing well in raising grain, vegetables, cattle and sheep. There is said to be about sixteen thousand sheep on the Island. At the recent Maine Hospital Fair a lady who was examining the triplets was cautioned by the nervous mother to be careful how she handled them. "Don't be afraid," said the lady, "I am a twin myself."

A Rochester lady wanted needles, the other day. It rained, and she could not get out to purchase, so she began an investigation of her pincushion. Two pairs of cushions yielded four hundred

and forty-seven needles! A Chicago policeman recently ob-served a small boy sitting on a door step absorbed in the pages of a volume of Shakespeare. The sight was so unusual that the officer concluded the boy was hatching some mischief and arrested

Captain Smith, of Springfield, Ill., who was injured in the Lemont Railroad collision so that he died the next morning, was Warden of the State Penitentiary, and there were five applications for the position before the breath had left his body. The National Zeitung states that : Count Walterskirchen, formerly attached to the Austrian Embassy in Paris, was killed in one of the recent combats of the Carlists against the Spanish troops. Knowing himself to be attacked with an incurable malady,

he took service among the followers

of Don Carlos, with the hopes of being sooner delivered from his sufferings. The Agricultural Association of Polk county, Iowa, offer at the coming fair, a cash premium of \$25 to the unmarried lady between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years, who will cook the best dinner for six persons. The points of superiority shall be, first, the quality; second, the cost; third the neatness and style of the cooking ciation will furnish the kitchen, but the competitor must do her own cooking unaided, besides furnishing her own cooking apparatus, tables, dishes, &c. She is to be her own judge in relation to selection of food and arrangement of

A Case of Baby Farming.

Mrs. Sarah Coates, a motherly looking lady in deep mourning, was arraigned in a New York Court charged with causing the death of an infant child. During last July the woman's neighbors, whose windows overlook her premises, saw a baby lying day after day in a basket in her yard. She put it out early in the morning and left it there with the sun pouring down upon its unprotected face, the flies worrying it, and the dew falling on it, frequently until 10 o'clock at night. Its cries, which gradually became feebler, aroused the indignation of the neighbors, and they protested against such cruelty, but Mrs. Coates defied them. Once a neighbor's servant removed the basket nearer the fence where its helpless occupant was shaded, but the mistress angrily returned it to the centre of the yard, saying, "I want it where these neighbors can see it." The officers who made the arrest said

they went to Mrs. Coates's house, and found six babies on the premises. She was angry at their intrusion, and demanded their business. They went into the yard, and found the baby in the basket, as it had been described at the station. The sun was shining right opted the following resolutions:

1st. Only the inventor himself or his with flies. Its cheeks were nearly blisfar gone to cry very loud. It was in a market basket, without anything over it. The basket was large enough to hold it comfortably, if it had been put in carefully; but, as it was, its head was cramped over on one side. There was a ragged rug under it, and the basket set on the ground. Mrs. Coates said it. had been left in her charge, and a man interfered with their taking it; but they did carry it to the station, basket and all. The baby was handed over to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. It died a short time after-

The woman said the baby belonged to a woman traveling with Barnum's circus as the Caucasian girl. Mrs. Coates was sent toprison for three months. At this annou cement she screamed hysteri-

"O, brother, brother!" she cried "don't let them take me to prison." She stretched out her hands appealingly, and her brother-a well-dressed, handsome man—went to her. She clung to him frantically, and the officers were compelled to pull her to the door leading to the prison. As her cries died away, the brother ran in front of the Justices, in spite of all restraint, and began a disconnected appeal for mercy.

He was utterly overcome, the tears
rolled down his face, and he wrung his

hands.