PORT ROYAL STANDARD AND COMMERCIAL.

VOL. IV. NO. 12.

BEAUFORT, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876.

An Old-Time Mystery.

ried a Mr. Cunningham, a name that will

his li'e, and again sent him a wanderer

ningham, she disappeared from New

York, and various were the surmises in

unhappy one, and poor Capt. Hyde fled

mine in charge of a superintendent, a

Mexican. Shortly after the old man's

disappearance his wife ran away with

the outer coast. Here he died. When

last heard from Mrs. Cunningham was

A Desperate Remedy.

Those who attended the sale of ani-

mals from Barnum's hippodrome in

" Pardon me for asking the question,

"Down South a bit," responded the

"Are you connected with any show?"

" And are you buying this animal for

but will you tell me where you are

living in luxury in California.

many years ago :

crime and acquitted.

Boil it Down.

Whatever you may have to say, my friend, Whether witty, or grave, or gay, Condense it as much as ever you can; Say it in the readiest way ; And whether you write of household affairs Or particular things in town, Just take a word of friendly advice : Boil it down !

For if you go spluttering over a page, When a couple of lines would do, Your butter is spread so much, you see, That the bread looks plainly through. So when you have a story to tell, And would like a little renown, To make quite sure of your wish, my friend, Boil it down.

When writing an article for the press, Whether prose or verse, just try To utter your thoughts in the fewest words, And let them be orisp and dry ; And when it is finished, and you suppose It is done exactly brown, Just look it over once more, and then Boil it down.

RANCH LIFE IN COLORADO.

Sheep Raising as a Business'on the Westera Prairie.

Sheep raising is one of the great in terests of Colorado, writes a Sun correspondent. Mexican ewes are bought for \$1.75 to \$2 per head, and crossed with Cotswolds to increase the size. South Downs and full Merinos are brought from the States to improve the blood and bring the wool up to the finer grades. The grasses of the prairie are nutritious, and the abundance of space allows vast berds to find maintenance without the expense of fencing or cutting hay for the winter. There are several varieties of grass that follow one another in succession, some curling in the sun, and although brown and dry at the top, remaining full of nourishment. Near Trinidad a gentleman found in an acre of prairie sixteen different kinds of grass. The pinons, a low species of pine and cedar, grows near the edges of the canyon, and affords protection for the sheep from the storms. In the canyons the sheep find water. These are deep, open seams in the earth, or rock, riven apart ages ago by some mighty convul-sion of nature. They are filled with Their poor relatives are most attentive, underbush, evergreens, wild plum and through them many sheep disappear trees, and cottonwood, and generally have water holes, and sometimes springs of pure water. In times of long rains, or of snow melting on the mountains, they are found with swift, muddy streams. They are wild and romantic in appearance and of various depths, some even reaching on the rivers 2,000 feet. One man can care for a flock of 1,000 sheep, but two are required for more than that number-one to super vise, keep the camp, cook, and watch the sheep at night, while the other herds them by day, the latter receiving from \$12 to \$15 per month and rations, and the former getting from \$20 to \$25 per month. If the owner cares for his own sheep he of course saves this amount and generally losses less sheep, having the vigilance of ownership. Some sheep men spend the larger part, if not all their time in camp, moving wherever the pasture is most inviting, in winter on the prairie and in summer on the mountains or in one of the national parks. As two men can herd 4,000 sheep as well as 2,000, the cost of running large herds is not proportionately the law. great. More hands are needed in the lambing season, and when shearing is necessary, professed shearers must be hired to cut the fleece. The preference is given to California shearers, they han ling the sheep better and shearing closer than Mexicans. The Californian girl: holds the sheep with one hand, between his knees, and shears with the other, while the Mexican ties and throws down the sheep, sitting on them, and frequently cutting the skin. The Mexican gets five cents a fleece, the Californian six cents. The average weight of Mexican fleece is two and one-half pounds, and sells at from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound. The average weight of improved wool per fleece is from three to four pounds, and sells from twentyfive to thirty cents per pound. There is a difference of opinion with regard to shearing sheep before or after the birth of the lambs, which are born in early spring, about May. If shearing takes place after the weather gets hot, the wool, having absorbed much grease, weighs heavier and is therefore more profitable to the seller. Lambs are taken from their mothers in September and formed with the wethers into a separate herd, seeking their own maintenance. They are driven out before or after the sheep in early morning, with a herder, till they are thoroughly weaved, requiring about four or five months, when they are again united to the large herd. The homes of people in this country are called ranches. They are generally built of logs or adobe and sometimes of both. The adobe is formed of a peculiar kind of earth, found in the canyons and society, and made a plebeian of her for life. other localities, and when mixed with cut hay and water forms a mud that hardens with exposure to sun, wind and early infancy, and before putting them rain. The process of making adobe mud on, all the toes except the first and secis usually performed by Mexicans, who cut the hay into short lengths, and beat the feet. The length of the foot, after women apply it to the logs by throwing

coffee mill and coffee pot, a frying pan, a tea kettle, a baking kettle, a few tin plates and tin cups, knives, forks and spoons, a broom, a lamp, a pile of blan-tea definition of the spoons and the spoons are spoons as the spoons are spoons kets, bags of flour, salt and sugar, and a side of bacon complete the contents of a bachelor ranch. I might add saddles, spurs, shoes, and other articles of wear, and occasionally a pack of cards and a flask of whisky. Some ranches are built on a more extensive scale and have separate rooms for sleeping and cooking; also sheds for wagons and horses, chickep coops, and corn cribs for those who wish to feed their horses, and all have corrals made of pickets cut by the Mexicans at two cents apiece, or built of rocks from the canyons or logs of cottonwood or pine. Some hew down the pinons and with the brush make impenetrable corrals. Sheds are necessary for shearing, and dipping pans are a valuable acquisition, since the scab imported with the States sheep and lice brought in the dry wool of the Mexican sheep are almost the only diseases to contend with, and these are cured by dipping in a decoction composed of five pounds of sulphur and twenty pounds of tobacco, boiled in one again. hundred gallons of water till the strength of the tobacco is extracted. Sometimes arsenic is added. This bath is given by forcing the sheep off a platform about four feet high into the mixture while warm, and from the bath up an inclined plane, from which they soon dry in the sun. Care must be taken that the bath is not too hot, otherwise it will scald ; and if to cold, will not take effect. Now as to the profits of this great interest of sheep raising. They lie in the increase, which is wonderful, the shearing paying the running expenses of a single herd, but rendering a good income as the herd increases. Some men buy interests in rarge herds, or serve, taking sheep and lambs in payment of their services. This requires patience and close attention to the business. The life is exceeding lonely, and the isola-tion to ladies is very trying, servants being very difficult to get, except Mexicans, who serve for housework from \$12 to \$20 a month. They lack industry, thrift, and neatness. They understand but little English, and one must learn their incorrect Spanish to deal with them. Herding seems to be their avocation, and for that, if they happen to be tinued. when not well watched. Should any one desire to settle in this country they can select a locality not previously occupied, or included in any of the large grants, and take up a claim by crossing four logs. In one the name and date bar required it. should be cat, which claim will hold good for thirty days. At the expiration of this term they must build a house at least twelve feet square, with a door and a window. This will hold the claim for six months. During this period it is filed upon, and six months from filing a patent is procared from the government by paying \$1.25 an acre and about \$20 poned. fees. This is called pre-emption. In homesteading the same improvements are to be made on the property, and living on it for five years, a patent can be procured from government by paying the usual office fees, about \$20. In homesteading first, all right is lost to a claim by pre-emption, but by pre-empting first a homestead can be acquired afterward. Squatters' claims are respect d as long as they live on the land, custom having made possession nine-tenths of fall.

Lawyer's Family was Large and Clients The Story of Patrick Noonan, and the

According to the Hartford Courant. a tattered memorandum book was recently found on the steps of a very humble dwelling "out West." Some of the en-tries are as follows: My father had a slight misunderstand-

ing with a neighbor about a division fence which he had inherited from my grandfather. After several disputes he consulted a lawyer who had a good many children, but little practice. This was fatal. A suit was commenced. Several years ago my lawyer said I must get ready for the trial. I did so,

and went to court at every term. But it was postponed upon every pretense which human ingenuity could invent. 1870. March term .- Counsel for defendant moved a continuance because he was engaged in the court of common pleas. Court granted the motion, but intimated, with great dignity, that such an excuse would never avail with him

September term.—Counsel trying a case in an adjoining county. Judge hesitated, but yielded.

December term. - Defendant ill. Proved by the certificate of a respectable physician. 1872. March term. - Counsel had made an engagement to meet a client from New York, who could not conveniently leave his business again. Continued, the judge suggesting that New

title deeds to my lawyer. Surveyor exsurveyor (partner and pupil of the first one) said that my deed spoke of a hackmatack stump in the line of the fence, a foot in diameter; whereas, the only tree anywhere near the fence was a pepperidge tree, not more than seven inches employ other surveyors. December term.—Counsel agreed that

court might visit the premises in dispute. Judge refused to go, but said the jury might do so, provided that nobody went with them to explain and confuse. Next morning a heavy snow fell, and the boundaries were covered. Case con-

1874. September term.-Motion to

RED TAPE IN THE ARMY.

Trouble he had About his Clothing.

Patrick Noonan was a soldier in the army of the West, and was stationed at being on duty at the stables, worked getting out public property from dan-ger, and while so employed the tent in which his clothing was took fire, and the whole was consumed. Very naturally Patrick asked that other clothing be issued to him in place of that lost. On the fifteenth day of February Patrick commenced his public career by addressing "to the post adjutant, through post quartermaster and company com-mander," a brief but touching recital of his loss, accompanied by the request that it be replaced by a gratuitous issue. To this document he affixed in a sixteenth of February, F. H. Hathaway, lieutenant Fifth infantry, Regl. Q. M. and A. A. Q. M., indorsed the letter

with the statement that it was necessary Private Noonan's clothing should be kept in the tent which was burned, and that the request was reasonable, and should be granted. On the eighteenth, Capt. Samuel Ovenshine of Co. G. Fifth infantry, indorsed his approval and forwarded it. On the nineteenth Col. Nelso: A. Miles of the Fifth infantry indorsed and forwarded it "for the action of the department commander." York clients might find counsel nearer home. 1873. September term.—Carried the Adjt.-Genl., respectfully referred it " to

the chief quartermaster of the departamined the premises, said the defendant ment for remark." On the twenty-had encroached on me. But another third, "Stewart Van Vliet. Asst. Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Chf. Q. M. Dept. Mo.," returned it with the recommendation that the gratuitous issue be made under the restrictions of paragraph fifty-five, Appendix B, of re-vised army regulations, 1863. On the and a half across; case postponed, to employ other surveyors. discut the twenty-sixth, "by command of Brig. Gen. Pope," R. Williams, Asst. Adjt. Gen., returned it to the commanding officer at Fort Leavonworth, inviting attention to "general order 13 War department, commissary subsistence, the requirements of which will be complied

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.

The Execution of Women in France-Wife's Last Request.

The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph writes as follows: Sophie Gauthier had been found guilty of a horrible crime; she had killed all her children by means of pins, which she had stuck into their brain. The death of this revolting criminal recalls a few interesting facts connected with the execution of women in France. Since 1840 nine women have been executed, and they have all met their death with great firmness. Ten years ago a man and woman was executed at Chartres for having murdered their parents. In those days the guillotine was not the horribly neat and compact little instrument that it is now ; there were steps to ascend before coming into contact with the executioner. When the criminal couple reached the foot of the scaffold the woman said : "I should like to emfirm Roman hand his X mark. On the brace my husband before dying. Pray untie my hands ; you can tie them again immediately afterward." This supreme wish was reluctantly granted, for it was contrary to the regulations. Her hands were no sooner free than she gathered up all her strength, and gave her husband a ringing box on the ear. According to custom, she was the first to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Before the man recovered from the stunning blow she had dealt him, her head had fallen into the sawdust. out into the wide world. At the close of the .rial of Mrs. Cun-

Another woman, who created great sensation at the time, was Virginie Dezon, who had murdered her husband and two children. She was only twentyfive years of age, wonderfully beautiful, and belonged to one of the best families of France. She had not the slightest fear of death, and the moment the sentence was passed she sent a letter to the emperor, begging there might be no delay in carrying it out. Prison life and the loss of her long black hair produced a much more disagreeable impression upon this delicate woman than the sight of the hideous chopping block and knife. Many summary executions of women took place when the regular troops entered Paris during the insurto another part of the State, leaving his rection. I remember seeing one of the advanced republican ladies placed against the wall behind the Great Northwith." A copy of the order was in-closed. It is printed in full in the taken with a recently fired rifle in her for a large sum. The company who pamphlet.

taken with a recently fired rifle in her hand and standing by the side of a dying sentry. "Did you shoot this man?" in-guired the officer, pointing to the writh. It relates to the gratuitous issue of clothing and requires the appointment of a board of survey. On the ninth of ing body of the sentry. "I did," was Cunningham's children then made a dethe reply, "and I am only sorry that I mand for it. It was transferred to them and is now in their possession. The son did not see you before, as you were betand daughter still reside at Loreto, a ter worth the trouble." Two minutes afterward she was lying on her face with than a hundred inhabitants. It was twelve bullets in her body. Death had been instantaneous; her victim, the soldier, lived two hours after her, and ago. There are several fine ruins in and expired in horrible pain. been at one time a lordly city.

Items of Interest.

The following story is now told as a sequel to the noted Burdell murder of seek learning and expect that it will oring money.

The population of Ireland is set down at 5,412,397. During the last ten years Capt. William Hyde started in life as clerk many years ago, in what was then a humble little tobacco store in New 849,836 immigrants have left the country.

city. He fell in lovo with a New York The saying that "there is more pleascity. He fell in love with a new fork girl, and was engaged to be married to her; but she jilted him, and the dis-consolate boy left the city, and for a number of years was believed to be dead. His cruel sweetheart had marure in giving than receiving " is sup-posed to refer chiefly to kicks, medicine and advice.

The warm weather in Kentucky, it is said, brought out elder, blackberry and peach leaves, which the grasshoppers be forever associated with one of the greedily devoured.

most mysterious murders ever recorded In a case in bankruptcy just concluded in the southern district of Georgia, all in the annals of crime. She became, in short, the Mrs. Cunningham in whose claims were paid in full, and a balance returned to the bankrupt. house in Bond street Dr. Burdell was murdered, and who was tried for the

The New York Musical Monitor says Young Hyde shipped aboard a whaler bound for the Pacific, served his time, engaged in the pearl fishery in the gulf of California, and at last settled in the that the next President will be the man whose party hires the most brass bands during the coming eight months.

"Don't be in such a hurry," said a of California, and at last sociate in a capital of the Californias, when he married a native woman, who died soon afterward. reckless California murderer on his way to the gallows, to the hastening crowd: "take things easy, as I do, if you want About this time he discovered a copper to enjoy it.'

mine in the high mountain known as The Sandwich Islanders are going to "La Giganta " just back of Loreto, and for a time busied himself in developing adopt a new flag, but they can't decide whether to take a gray horse blanket with hole in it, or an old vest with the its resources. He might have been working there still, but for an un-fortunate, and no less singular circum-stance that again changed the current of back ripped out.

A stump speaker, in dealing with the "modern physical degeneracy of women," exclaimed : "We must take good care of our grandmothers, for we shall never get any more !"

J. G. Chapman, New Haven's philanregard to her abouts. She was frequent-ly seen, according to the reports, in a 2,120 postage stamps on letters dropped dozen places at the same time, but could never be fully identified; and her death \$42.46, and finds himself just \$12.66 out of pocket.

was so often announced that many peo-As an evidence of the hard times, it ple began to doubt whether she ever had may be mentioned that a young man wrote to every bank in Detroit, offering an existence. The truth is that, taking a son and a daughter with her, she went to Lower California, and at Loreto met to "be your kasheer for \$20 per month Capt. Hyde. The intimacy of bygone and board," and no bank could give

years was renewed, and in due time they him a place. were married. The marriage proved an A waggish A waggish speculator recently said : "Five years ago I was not worth a pen-ny in the world; now see where I am through my own exertions." "Well, where are you?" "Why a thousand dollars in debt."

Recent statistics show that on the entire globe there are 3,704,000 Methodists in full membership; and 23,707 Methodist ministers. The number of Methots in Great Britain is '350.00), and of preachers 13,000. A Scottish student, supposed to be deficient in judgment, was asked by a promiserable out-of-the-way place of less fessor, in the course of his examination, how he would discover a fool. "By the once, however, a large city, but was de-stroyed by an earthquake many years and suggestive reply. In St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where about the place that prove it to have dairying is carried on extensively, there are some 86,000 cows, and estimating the amount sold from each cow to be Young Cunningham supports himself and his sister by working a small ranche. \$30 above home consumption, which is a low estimate, an income of \$2,580,000 She lives in the village with her child. is realized. She was never married, and in the haggard woman of thirty-five, old long be-A singular death took place the other day at Lincoln, in England. A grocer fore her time, there is no trace of the named Picker, who keeps fowls, was beautiful young girl who played so conspicuous a part in the great mystery of a feeding them, when a bantam cock spurred him in the left thumb. Mortifew years ago. The old man gained a scanty subsistence by teaching here and cation set it, and all efforts to save the there, and finally settled at Purissima, a unfortunate man's life proved unavailsmall village above Magdalena bay, near ing.

wall, and then smooth it with their hands-a dirty process, but resulting in ceive a coat of whitewash. Another style

Feet of the Chinese Women.

A lady, writing in St. Nicholas of the Chinese at home, thus speaks of the girls and one of their noted peculiarities. She says, speaking of a young Chinese

She had the tiny, pressed feet that the Chinese consider not only beautiful, but necessary to high breeding ; and they were encased in the daintiest of satin slippers, embroidered in seed pearls. But finery could not hide the deformity produced by so unnatural a process, nor the awkward limp of the poor little lady as she leaned on the shoulders of her maidens in hobbling from room to room. I asked if the feet were still painful, and she replied that for the last two or three years sort of numbness had succeeded the pain, but that formerly, and from her earliest recollection, her sufferings had been so intense that she would gladly have died; and that she had often, in frantic agony, torn off the bandages, and when they were replaced, shrieked and screamed till delirium, for a time, relieved the consciousness of suffering. But after the fifth year the pain gradually became less intolerable, she said, and now she did not think very much about it, except when the bandages were changed. Then the return of the blood to the feet was such to ture as language

could not describe. Yet in reply to my question on the subject, this gentle girlwife said it would be cruel in a parent not to press the feet of his daughter, as he thereby shut her out from good among all things that are at any time The bandages are always applied in

ond are doubled in beneath the soles of

The Proper Treatment.

A correspondent writes to the Druggists' Circular, describing a mode of treatment for lime in the eye. He says : A colored man came to me in intense

ostpone on the ground that the defendant's attorney wished to be absent, hunting, for a few days. Motion prevailed. I remonstrated, but my counsel said the lawyers were very accommodating gentlemen, and the courtesies of the

1875. March term.-One of the jurors taken sick. Motion to go on with the trial with eleven jurors. Defendant's counsel objected with great strength of voice, and demanded a full jury trial, pure and simple. I think he called it " Palladium of our liberties." Case post-

September term .- Received a bill for retainers, term fees, clerk's fees, and expenses. One item was for the amount of a retainer which my lawyer had declined from the defendant. Offered him the farm, provided I gained the case. He said that this would not be deemed honorable practice, but would take it and give me credit as far as it went. Took the cars for the east, coming mostly on freight trains and after night-

Mem.-Don't forget inscription for my tombstone: "Here lies one who died of a lawsuit, bequeathed by his father.'

"Other Suns than Ours."

Mr. Proctor, in one of his lectures on the subject of "Other Suns than Ours,"

declared it a fixed fact that all stars were suns. Every star visible to the naked eye on the clearest night was the center of a system of worlds like our own, and although the most powerful telescopes were still unable to reveal the circling planets, the imagination could certainly discern the millions of worlds clustering around each of these hundreds of thousands of bright suns. The nearest star to our system was Aldebaran, in the constellation Centaur, a star only visible in southern latitudes. This star was 200,000 times as far from the earth as the sun is, and its size was much greater than that of our sun, being about 1,125,000 miles in diameter. The next nearest star, Sirius, was much larger than Aldebaran. Astronomers knew that this star was at least a certain number of billions of miles from our system, but how much more distant they could not tell. The lecturer supposed that the progress of life in this myriad of worlds was about the same as it is in our system, and for every inhabited world there were thousands of worlds upon which life was either extinct or had not yet begun. The thought that death and desolation were so predominant in the universe was not so melancholy to the lecturer as it might be to many others. The same change was going on in the life and death of all these worlds as is seen on every hand and

endowed with life and being. The Decay of Seamanship.

The decline of the American merchant

clothing and requires the appointment of a board of survey. On the ninth of March, accordingly, a board of survey was appointed, and the order of appointment is printed in full. On the same day poor Private Noonan's letter-was

further indorsed by "G. W. Baird, First Lieut. and Adjt. Fifth infaptry, post adjutant," as referred to the board of survey of which Capt. Samuel Ovenshine was president. On the nineteenth of March the board met, and "after careful examination" decided that Noonan was entitled to his clothing, and that

the gratuitous issue should be made. Their report, signed by the three officers comprising the board, was forwarded to the Asst. Adjt. Gen. of the department of Missouri, by Capt. Simon Snyder, on the sixteenth of April. On the twenty-first it was forwarded by Brevet Maj. Gen. John Pope "to the adjutantgeneral of the army through the Asst. Adjt. Gen. military division of the Missouri," with a recommendation that the issue be made.

Accompanying this communication loss, etc., the order detailing Noonan as tea uster, and a letter to the post adju-

on the twenty-seventh, referred to the dorsed by that officer on April 5, and returned to the board on the eighth, which a slight degree of practical knowlhaving seven indorsements. These are edge might easily prevent? printed in full.

On the twenty-fourth of April, P. H. Sheridan, lieutenant-general commanding, indorsed private Noonan's letter, with a reference to the adjutant general of the army. On the twenty-eighth of April, E. D. Townsend, adjutant-general, referred it to the judge advocategeneral; on the thirtieth the judge advocate-general made a long indorsement on it to the effect that Noonan's loss could only be made good by action of Congress; on the third of May the adjutant-general referred it to the quartermaster-general "for examination and remark before being submitted to the secretary of war, with a view to the presentation of the case to Congress :" on the thirteenth, Quartermaster-General Meigs returned it with a recommendation for favorable action. On the it to the secretary of war; on the thirtyfirst of December the secretary of war transmitted the documents to the House of Representatives, and on the twelith

of January, 1876, a joint resolution authorizing the issue was referred to the committee on military affairs and all the documents ordered printed.

Pud that is the true story of Private Patrick Noonan's clothing, first cost \$40 or \$50. And yet there are people who say the government is careless in its expenditures. The case of Patrick Noonan eternally refutes the charge. He hasn't got his clothes yet. But if they'll give him the red tape that has been used on his letter, he can clothe himself in such manner as to be the pride of the prairie and the envy of the Modoc, and be -New York Tribune.

seaman who could steer, and he was in | Landmark recently took to himself irons for threatening the officers. The partner for life. His contemporary, the relative to the rate of living expenses be limited to the pay of their rank, wet answering the purpese of mortar. ounce graduate, filled it with water, and second mate was ill, but the captain Raleigh Sentinel, tendered his congratu- now and before the war. In a ledger of while no officer below the rank of briga-The whole, including the roof and chim- told him to wash his eye with the liquid. and often intractable, this treatment may THE ANNIVERSARY .- The New Jersey as a buck. We wish him lots of luck; (now twelve cents); lard, five pounds, duction of the pay of second lieutenants ed to the recent instance of incompe- may he nevermore get stuck in misfor- seventy cents); wood, is that they are young men, mostly un- Historical Society has resolved to have is often composed of only one room, oil and to continue the application for tency on government ships as well as on tune's mire and muck, but have abund- \$3.50 per cord (now \$6); tea, seventy- married, and do not require as much in a centennial celebration at Princeton on where all the housekeeping flourishes in some time. To-day he is almost well, private vessels, suggests that there is ant pluck and worldly gear and truck to five cents (now \$1); molasses, forty-two proportion as the officers of higher the second of July, the one hundredth the most approved bachelor's style, the and can see with his eye again. In anprivate wessels, suggests that there is vessels, suggests there is vessels, suggests that ther larger proportion of ranch people being other similar case no remedy was immeyoung men seeking their fortunes. They distely applied, as a doctor had to be ignore luxuries, and the appointments sent for from some little distance, and of the kitchen are marvelously few. A the man lost his eye entirely. was then extremely low. "tuck." masters and owners.

Mysterious Fires.

Mysteries of a fire are of three kinds -the mystery of fraud, the mystery of carelessness, and the mystery of ignorance. The latter characterizes people of all ranks in life, and is, seemingly, as persistent as carelessness, and sometimes as culpable as fraud. For instance, how many people know precisely what a defective flue is? How many know anything about spontaneous combustion? How many know that hollow walls are actual flues, which have the power of carrying flames from the bottom of a house to the top, almost inwere the affidavit of Noonan as to the stantly? How many know that the heat of a stove, even when separated by some little distance from wood, will, in tant, dated March 19, asking informa- the course of time, so char it that a Bridgeport, the other day, report the tion for the board of survey, which was spark will fire it ? How many know following occurrence. A tiger was bereferred to the acting assistant quarter- that, under favorable circumstances, ing offered. The bid ran up to \$4,500. master on the twentieth, returned to the fires will smolder for hours, ready to This was made by a man who was a post adjutant on the twenty-second, and flash into actual flame when fanned by stranger, and to him it was knocked to the board of survey on the twenty- the opening of a door, or the slightest down. Barnum, who had been eyeing third; sent back for further information current of air caused in any manner the stranger uneasily during the bidwhatever? In brief, how many know ding, now went up to him, and said : post quartermaster on the thirtieth, in- anything of a hundred and one circumstances that will cause mysterious fires.

Did not Like Dogs.

mortal fear of dogs. He once wrote to an intimate friend residing in Geneva that he meant to come and pay him a visit, and would arrive on a certain day. The family possessed a large but perfectly gentle and very intelligent Newfoundland dog, which, in anticipation of the poet's visit, was carefully chained The day appointed for his arrival up. came, but no Andersen made his appearance. Days and weeks succeeded, and still he did not come. At last the family received a letter from him, postmarked Nice. "Dear friends." he wrote, "I arrived at your house on the day I stated, but when I got to the gate I saw such a big dog in the yard that I nineteenth, the adjutant-general referred did not dare go in, and so I took the for some one who is a showman ?" first train to Italy."

> some of great enterprises may come at last. Some years ago a great hole was dug under Broadway, New York, to demonstrate the feasibility of a pneumatic tube for underground transportation. A show was made of it for some time, and people made underground ex-

Marshal Soult, once showing the pictures he stole in Spain, stopped before one and remarked : "I value that picture very much; it saved the lives of two estimable persons." An aid de camp whispered in the listener's ear : "He threatened to have them both shot imme-

diately unless they gave it up." Revivalist Hammond illustrates an argument with a horseshoe magnet and nails of various sizes, from a tack to a railroad spike. He likens the magnet to Jesus. The tack typifies little children; he shows how readily they cling to the magnet. A simple touch, too, attaches the shingle nail, which he likens to a youth. The larger nails are less and less affected, until the big spike-a tough old sinner of the most intractable kindwill not stir under the influence.

G. H. Hazleton, of Greensboro', Vt., has a little girl four years old, who, when about three months old, fell off the bed, striking on the back of her head, hurting her severely. Very soon after moment, looking alternately at the man this her head began to grow rapidly, and in three months had increased nine inches in circumference. All efforts to arrest the growth prove futile. The head now measures twenty-six and one-half inches one way, and twenty four and three-quarter inches the other. The expansion of the head seems to be all bove the eyes.

General George W. Cole, who in 1867 shot H. L. Hiscock, in Stanwix Hall, with such an ugly beast if you have no Albany, died at Mora, N. M., on the eleventh of September last, of pneumonia. He was acquitted on the trial on the plea of insanity. At the time he chaser. "My wife died about the weeks shot Mr. Hiscock he was a resident of weeks ago. We had lived together for ten Syracuse. On his acquittal he came to years, and—and I miss her." He paused New York city and held a position in took place. Neither his wife nor her "1 understand you," said the great grown up daughters have lived with him since the tragedy at Albany.

Cure for Toothache.

An important bill was introduced into Dr. Dyce Duckworth, an English the whole mass of earth, hay and water undergoing this painful operation, never marine, says the New York Evening cursions at twenty-five cents a head. the United States House by Gen. Banphysician, contributes a short memo-Latterly this dismal orifice has been forwith a hoe, and also tread it thoroughly exceeds five inches, and ordinarily is Post, is a familiar story and unfortuning, chairman of the military commitrandum on this subject. He was called gotten, but at last it has been utilized nately well founded in fact. It may be with their naked feet. Both men and scarcely four. tee. It provides that the pay of all on lately to treat a case of very severe as a rifle range. While the stages ratquestioned, however, whether, in one general officers shall be limited to pay toothache, and tried various ordinary tle over the pavement, and the line of proper, fixing the pay of Gen. Sherman respect, the character and qualifications remedies, including chloroform and carlarge handfuls, worked into balls, on the traffic goes on overhead, competing of sailors, other nations have not fallen at \$13,500, Sheridan at \$11,000, majorbonic acid, without any benefit to the marksmen fire away at targets at short away as far as ourselves. There is a late generals at \$7,500, and brigadier-generpatient. He then remembered having warmly and comfortably clothed at that. or long range, the crack of their rifles case in point. An inquiry is now going als at \$5,500. No change is proposed in read that the pain might be relieved by an even, flat surface, resembling a grav being inaudible to the passer-by, and on before the British board of trade in the pay of field officers, except the restone, which will, but seldom does, reholding in the mouth a solution of bicarthe much-talked-of pneumatic railway is agony, some unslaked lime having got the matter of the British bark Island duction of commutation of quarters bonate of soda. He gave the patient into his eye. That the lime must be Belle. The vessel was lost on the twenforgotten. from \$18 to \$9 a month. Among the of ranch is formed of adobe bricks, the half a drachm in an ounce of water, and. Congratulations. line officers the second lieutenants are to to his astonishment, the pain ceased mud being mixed in the above manner | neutralized at all hazards I felt certain. | ty-first of December-why, the situation and burnt in the sun, and being set up I chose sulphuric acid. I put one drachm of affairs on board shows pretty clearly. like ordinary bricks, the same mud while and a half of the diluted acid in a four It is charged that there was only one have their pay reduced \$200 per annum. Much discussion has been going on elative to the rate of living expenses be limited to the pay of their rank, or and before the war. In a ladger of while no officer below the rank of bring. The editor of the Statesville (N. C.)

The End of It. There is no knowing to what uses

Among Andersen's peculiarities was a

" Yes." and the tiger and evidently trying to reconcile the two together. " Now, young man," he finally said. 'you need not take this animal unless you want to, for there are those here who will take it off your hands." "I don't want to sell," was the quiet reply. The Barnum said in his desperation

"What on earth are you going to do show of your own, and are not buying

"Well, I'll tell you," said the pur-

from?'

man.'

" No

yourself ?"

to wipe his eyes and steady his voice, the post-office, and subsequently reand then dded : "So I've bought this moved to New Mexico, where his death tiger." showman in a husky voice.

Retrenchment in the Army.