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#### A Perfect Day.

The earth is wrapped in a dream of bliss, In a rest complete : And the touch of the air is like a kiss, Comforting, sweet.

And the tiny creatures are singing low As a lullaby; And the watching silence doth stir and glow As the wind creeps by.

And there is the sun's own mantle flung On the chestnut tops, And yonder are tangled rainbows hung

With shimmering drops. And over the things so soon to die Is a gentler law, A hush of peace and a tenderer sky

Than the summer saw. Open the windows wide to-day. Where a soul may dwell, In the heart of a palace grand and gay,

Or a prison cell.

Oh, look, ye happy, till pleasure grows To a nobler thing ; Till you bring your joy as the amber flows, For an offering.

And look, ye weary, till grief and pain Transfigured shine : Rejoice for the crimson glory's gain, The holiest sign.

Oh, mourn ye never that hope is lost, That rest delays; They are after summer and after frost, These sweetest days.

Often and often will skies be gray, And hearts be sad; But the Lord hath made us a perfect day-Let us be glad.

A NEW YORK ESTATE.

The Great Thousand-Acre Farm that Ben Halladay Fenced In in Westchester County-An Interesting Description.

In 1868 Ben Halladay, the well known Western mail contractor, bought an immense farm in Westchester county, N. Y., and at once begun the arrangement of a country house that should be similar in plan and adornment to the great properties of English noblemen. He bought, says a Sun correspondent, at first only a few hundred acres, but gradually extending his domain from time to time, he at length brought into his possession nearly 1,000 acres of the best farming lands of New York State. He presented the whole territory to his wife, and she took entire charge of the laving out and adornment of the The construction of a suitable dwelling house was at once commenced. On a swelling knoll about four miles from the village of White Plains the foundations of the house were laid, the site being about a quarter of a mile from the turnpike that winds from White Plains to Harrison. The rock of which the house is constructed, is a blue granite, and it was quarried from the farm. The building is constructed in a peculiar style, being a union of English and German architecture. Outside it is entirely completed, but inside the rooms are unfinished and the walls have simply a covering of lath and plaster. They are bare of furniture and carpets, and have a mobily, abandoned look. The walls are three stories in height, and on the western side is a tall stone tower, capped by a beautiful slate roof. Inside the building everything has a drear and desolate look, In the basement, which is moldy and drear, are many rooms, cellars, laundries, wine rooms, furnaces, and other apartments; in the second story is a long, unfinished dining-room that would seat at least fifty persons, and in addition there are suites of rooms whose object may only be guessed. From the first story a bare flight of pine stairs, broad enough for the ascent of a column of soldiers, leads up to the second story. In this story are almost numberless rooms that may be used for almost any purpose. Some are square, some circular, and all are provided with every modern appliance. The rooms are finished with different kinds of wood, and while in one apartment there may be a contrast of oak and American walnut, in another is a chestnut and tropic wooded embellishment.

From the highest window of the granite tower there is a glorious view. For miles and miles in every direction roll the green, glossy knolls and valleys of a land that is perfect in symmetry and beauty. To the north and west in the misty horizon are the Palisades and sleepy villages of the Hudson, to the south is a velvet spread of hills and dales, and on the southeast is the blue water of the sound. To fill up the picture are brooks, woodlands, hillocks, green meadows, and the tall church spires and white wa led houses of coun-

Around the fertile acres of the Ophir Farm, as the estate of Mr. Halladay is called, and is named on the bars of the great iron entrance gates, runs a tall granite wall capped with smooth cut stone. This wall was built by special contract, and it cost \$40 a rod. It incloses the entire farm, and within its circuit are a multitude of farmhouses and rural cottages, in which dwell many tenants of the estate. There are two entrances to the Ophir Farm; one is at the southeast and the other is at the north, and each has a massive stone gatehouse and solid graveled drives. Just east of the stone dwelling, in a grassy valley near the turnpike, stands a small Gothic edifice of granite, in which Mrs. Halladay, who was a devout Catholic, rigorously performed the duties of her faith. A long, winding, white graveled lane leads from the chateau down a sloping hill to the entrance of the church. A few granite steps lead up to a landing under a heavy stoned porch, on the side of which are Biblical statues in Parian marble. Inside the chapel are a dozen or more velvet clad seats that stand before a little altar, on which are golden candlesticks, figures of the crucifixion, and waxen candles. Many bronze statues of saints their astute diplomacy, are eagerly line the altar, and a beautiful painting of provoking. But whichever side may the Immaculate Conception is hung at the rear of the altar. At the north and the Grand Turk's power in Europe.

valley, are the farmhouses, the cattle yards, the breeding stables, and many offices that are used for the business of the farm.

Beyond the farmhouses to the west is probably the most magnificent apple orchard in eastern New York. It covers scores of acres, and as the trees are all to us for publication. We do not vouch full grown, they shed a perpetual sumof this orchard were in years past as wonderful as the stories of the "Arabian Nights." It is said that in past seasons they amounted to tens of thousands of bushels of fruit.

When Mr. Halladay bought the Ophir Farm he was in the full flood of his financial prosperity. He was the owner of the overland stage route, and was speculating in beef on the plains that brought him thousands upon thousands of dolreceived about \$1,500 a day. He also owned a steamship line from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon; a line from California to the Sandwich islands, and a line to Australia. At this time it was steamship lines, and invested his money in the San Francisco and Oregon railroad. This investment failed, and thereafter Mr. Halliday steadily lost money. His immense real estate fell in value and his millions were lost almost as quickly as they had been acquired. He sold his overland mail route to Wells, Fargo & Co. in 1868 for \$1,850,000, and received a cash check for the property.

For the estate in Westchester county,

with the expenses of the buildings and the adornments, he paid about \$850,000. The chateau cost \$174,000. Mr. Halladay now lives in Portland, Oregon, with a second wife. His first wife is buried, with several sons and a daughter, under the marble slabs of the tomb in the chapel in Harrison. Mrs. Halladay, the first wife, died in 1873, and was buried with Catholic rites. A large concourse followed her to the grave, and the funeral was an event of unusual magnificence. The farm of Mr. Halladay was originally bought and used for a stock farm, but it never pail, and the owner has steadily lost money since its purchase. At one time there were over 150 horses-mostly breeding mares—on the place, but for the last few seasons not more than nineteen or twenty horses have been on the farm. Mr. Charles Ohle leased the 950 acres last year and is trying to work up

the place. The breeding stable, which is as luxuriously furnished as a modern villa, is still kept up.

The Ophir farm is now for sale, and several offers have been made. The Catholics desire the chateau for a convent of the Sacred Heart, and they wish for 100 acres on the front park. They have offered \$35,000 for the chateau and 100 acres, but as the most of the acres they seek cost Mr. Halladay \$4,000 each Mr. Otis refuses to sell.

Mr. Halladay has one son in San Francisco, Ben, Jr., and a daughter who is wedded to a French baron, who lives in Paris. Another daughter, who was the wife of a French count, died suddenly on the cars in coming out from San Francisco. She was buried in the tomb in Harrison.

The history of the novelties of the Ophir farm would fill a volume. At one time a large number of buffaloes were kept on it, and in the spring the greater number of them escaped from their inclosure, and ranged through the neighboring woods. They were hunted and slaughtered by the farmers. In many cases they destroyed large amounts of property, and it is said that the Halladay estate paid from \$8,000 to \$10,000 for the damages.

## Sale of Short-horns.

horns, owned by Col. Robert Holloway, of Alexis, Ill., was sold by auction at Dexter park, Chicago. Buyers were present from all parts of the United States and Canada, and the bidding was spirited. Sixty-five head were sold, and a total sum of more than \$70,000 was realized. Among the important sales were: Imported Oxford Beau Second, \$3,800, to Seth Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa; Geneva Duchess of Goodness, with bull calf, \$2,500; London Duchess Fifteenth, \$3,925; Eleventh Belle Duchess of Plumwood, \$3,050; Fourth Tuberose, of Brattleboro, \$3,025; Rose of Sharon, of Durham Lawn, \$4,250; Imperial Waterloo, Jr., \$2,750; Countess of Cornwall, \$1,825; Roan Duchess Frost, of Durham Lawn, \$1,300; Roan Duchess Seventh, of Bow Park, \$3,250; Roan Duchess Tenth, of Auvergne, \$1,700; Bright Eyes Eighth, \$1,500; Imperial Golden Drop Second, \$1,800.

The sales of bulls were also important. Imperial Oxford Beau Second brought \$3,800; Duke of Thebano, \$1,060; Grand Avidie, \$1,425; Ranger Prince, \$975. The average price for cows was \$1,136, and for bulls, \$814.

## The Troubles in Europe.

The Rothschilds are known to be always better served by their agents as to important political movements than most governments. If, as reported, this firm of bankers are now selling British consols in anticipation of war over the final disposition to be made of Turkey in Europe, it is safe to assume that their fears are tolerably well founded. It is hardly possible that war can be averted. and a most terrific and bloody one will it be. England, of course, will have to take part in it. Her present interests in Egypt, and her imperial position in India, lead her constantly to antagonize Russia, and as a certain degree of coolness has lately been exhibited in the relations between Vienna and St. Peters burg, it is quite possible that Austria, together with France and, perhaps, Italy, may become allies in the coming fight, which Russia and Germany, by

#### A TROUBLESOME ANIMAL.

The Story that Mr. Lovell Narrates About a Horse.

Mr. Lovell, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, sends the following narrative wishes to put him under oath:

Last summer I bought a horse. was warranted sound and kind in harness, but I discovered that it was a very poor kind. He had an irresistble proviction that there was a lunatic in the carriage who didn't know what he was about. One day, while we were coming down the street, the theory became so strong that he suddenly stopped and backed the carriage through the plate that I always hitched him up with his sometimes he became too sociable, and him up, and he not a word to say for across another chart, we learn the total used to put his head over the dasher and himself, but to make a mouthful for the expenditures each year for the past try to chew my legs or eat up the lap

Besides, the peculiar arrangement of the animal excited unpleasant remarks when I drove out, and when I wanted to stop and would hitch him by the tail to a post, he had a very disagreeable way of reaching out with his hind legs and anybody that he felt as if he would like on the forehead.

home. The next day he was taken sick. My horse had spasms, and kicked four of stable. Jones said that the horse hadn't the epizooty, but the botts, and that the turpentine ought to have been rubbed on the outside of him instead of going into his stomach. So we rubbed him with turpentine, and the next morning he hadn't a hair on his body.

Colonel Smith told me that if I wanted to know what really ailed the horse he would tell me. It was glanders, and if he wasn't bled he would die. So the colonel bled him for me. We took away a tubful, and the horse thinned down so that his ribs looked as if he had swallowed a hoop skirt. It made him hungry, too, for that night he ate the feed box, a breeching strap and two trace

Then I sent for the horse doctor, and he said there was nothing the matter with the horse but heaves, and he left some medicine "to patch up his The result was the horse coughed for two days as if he had gone into a galloping consumption, and between two of the coughs he kicked the hired man through the partition and

bit our black-and-tan terrier in half. I thought perhaps a little exercise might improve his health, and I drove him out one day, and he proceeded in such a peculiar manner that I was afraid he might suddenly come apart and fall to pieces. When he reached the top of White House hill, which is very steep by the side of the road, he stopped, gave a sort of shudder, coughed a couple of times, kicked a fly off his near shoulder with his hind leg, and then lay down and calmly rolled over the bank. I got out of the carriage before he fell and I watched him pitch clear down to the valley beneath, with the vehicled ragging after him. When we got to him he was dead, and the man at the farmhouse close by said he had the blind staggers.

I sold him for \$8 to a man who wanted to make him up into knife handles, suspender buttons and glue; and, since then, when we have wanted to take a ride we have walked. The next time I attempt to buy a horse I will get a

## A Titled Sexton,

British baronets have frequently proved that they do not hold to the ancient theory of the dishonor of work. Baronets in these days are bankers and butter merchants; they go upon the stage, and they write plays. But they have lately begun to extend their labors to other fields. Only the other day, in the parish of Essex, in England, a baronet offered himself as a candidate for the two-fold office of clerk and sexton, which was then vacant. The object of his action was an exemplary one. The office mentioned is what is called a freehold, and, once elected, a clerk or sexton cannot be removed from office during his lifetime. So the baronet thought it as well to keep the place in good hands. It is to be regretted, however, as an English journal remarks. that the new incumbent has thought it proper to appoint a deputy sexton; for it would, indeed, in the case of some persons, deprive death of much of its pit captured and men fined \$670. sting to be able to anticipate the burial other picture represents a little girl illof their bodies under the supervision of treated by a woman, taken by the soa real baronet.

outside of the chapel is the tomb of the family, in which are buried Mrs. Halladay and her children. On one side of the church is the room, separated by hardwood blinds, in which the choir sang their Catholic songs. West from the stone mansion, in a smeeth, curving the stone mansion is the tomb of the said, "you don't know what a soothing influence you have on the stone what a soothing influence you have on the stone mansion in the stone of the stone mansion in t

#### AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Sketches of Many Countries--Curiosities from Hawail--Spain--Phillipine Islands--Brazil--Mr. Bergh and his Society.

We started for a visit to the Hawaiian islands, and commenced by a look at one for its truth, but Mr. Lovell's address of their table dishes made of the konmer shade over the ground. The crops will be furnished to any reader who wood, a very rare specimen of wood, so rare that the set of dishes sent here could not be replaced. They are called poidishes. Poi is a sort of vegetable or root, something like a potato, which the "aristocratic" natives eat with their pensity to back. He seemed to be impressed with a conviction that nature had eating is "aristocratic" also. Most readily to be ascertained as Ohio. By a put his hind legs in front and that he could see with his tail, and whenever I attempted to start him he always proportance than it really is, and yet in a an amount of information is conveyed ceeded stern foremost, until I whipped great many things is as far behind the that would require the perusal of a him savagely, and then he would go in age and any real nobility as folks who small volume to ascertain. Here, for on the overland route amounted to about a proper manner, but suddenly, and eat with their fingers are behind the instance, is a map showing the per cent. on the overland route amounted to about with the air of a horse who had a concivilization represented by knife, fork of the enrollment of the youth in actual and other every day delicacies of life. attendance at school, the highest being These polished wooden bowls to eat from sixty-seven to seventy-three, and the Hawaiian potato from are valued at the lowest from from forty-two to fiftyfrom \$10 to \$65, a rather expensive po- five. Of the eighty-eight counties in tato dish. Next comes a case of volcanic the State, only six attain the highest specimens, and one thinks of the high per cent. A large majority range from \$10,000,000. Soon he sold out all his glass window of a drug store. After tragedy of life at the volcano islands, fifty-nine to sixty-three, while a very fair where a man walks every day with the number show a per cent. running along head toward the carriage, and then he prospect before him of the earth open- a scale from sixty to sixty-seven. seemed to feel better contened, only ing its mouth wide enough to swallow Tracing with the eye a single line

> greedy earth. The commissioner from the islands was not here, and we post-poned the study of Hawaii till we can further, that up to 1862 the teachers and hear all about it from a native. Next all others who were paid from the school we take a glance at Spain, not yet all up funds of this State were paid either in except in some branches. A Spanish gold or in paper that commanded its soldier sits guard at the entrance. As face in gold on presentation at the counof reaching out with his hind legs and he tosses off his red soldier cap he sweeping the sidewalk whenever he saw shows a deep scar from a saber wound changing rate in teachers' wages for the

His costume is navy blue and red He was not much of a saddle horse; stripes, with a red cap and a white sashnot that he would attempt to throw his | belt, from which hangs a sword; but the rider, but whenever a saddle was put soldier speaks only Spanish, and for teachers has increased more rapidly than on him it made his back itch, and he knowledge about the exhibit one must the wages of the lady teachers. In would always insist upon rubbing it use his own eyes and try to decipher 1854 the average monthly pay of men against the first tree or fence or corner the inscriptions—all in Spanish—atof a house that he came to, and if he tached to each article. From the Philipcould bark the rider's leg he seemed to be better contented. The last time I fine and coarse lace and embroidery, and rode him was upon the day of Aleck
Bunger's wedding. I had on my best
suit, and on the way to the festival
exhibits of goods in cotton, woolen and completely turned. Up to the breaking there was a creek to be forded. When silk, from the countries where they are out of the war the gentlemen teachers the horse got into the middle of it he largely manufactured, make these parts employed in the public schools outtook a drink, and then looked around at of the room look like a dry goods store. numbered the women by thousands the scenery. Then he took another A strange looking thing in brass at but the war drew heavily upon the Then he suddenly felt tired, and lay are for fire in the house. A huge bowl, and worthiest teachers, not only in the mater.

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are for nre in the nouse. A huge bowl, and worthiest teachers, not only in the sculptures, as well as long tailed panther ther like shapes. The ears are absolute there for four full terms. Charles Sumthome. about. They are fire-pans in brass as citizen soldiery. Their places in the hired man said it was the epizooty, and brilliant as gold, after the idea of our schoolroom and in the recitation classes he mixed him up some turpentine in a grandmothers' foot-stoves, the only bucket of warm feed. That night the means of heating the churches in the olden times, when religion expected its their work, which before it was believed ably executed figures of monkeys, elethe best boards out of the side of the faithful to go to a church with no fire in could only be done by men, that it has phants, tigers, lions, peacocks, stalks, it, and the pews had a foot-stove to pass around in turn to each occupant. A the situations they were called to fill by case of wax represents a priest in ponti- the exigencies of the war. So to-day the fical robes, figures of the apostles, a lady teachers of Ohio exceed the gentlelong row of all sizes of wax candles, etc., etc. Samples of the armor of the ancient kings of Spain fill in one side. There are the heavy armor of Ferdinand Cortes, the shield of Philip II., and horses completely covered with hand-

somely carved armor, more elaborate and showy than serviceable. Spain is upon the public schools, another chart noted for her mines of gold and silver, and she has displays of coal in the rough, in bricks and shaped up into huge There are also piles of lead ore and copper ore, and a quantity of Castile cent. of attendance ever reached in the

ville, salt in every shape, pottery, china, carpets, silks, etc., etc. Besides all that is to be seen there are six hundred ner of fitting up her allotted space. The framework is built after the manner of the Spanish Alhambra, all painted glass. The plan is Brazilian, but was constructed in America at a cost of \$35,000. From the entrance one first sees a line of flowers, birds, fans and figures, all in feather work, but we postpone a thorough examination till the whole exhibit arrives. The main aisle has numerous stands in it, among them very pretty flower stands, with framework trimmed in vines and bright faced young ladies selling bouquets; then soda fountains with their refreshing drinks, spiral stairways prettily draped that lead to stands for other refreshments for the hungry. We remember Mr. Bergh's exhibit as we see the flag that reads: "Justice, Humanity, Compassion," and looking, find it quite hid, getting more and more so, behind a great array of rope, and all manner of cordage for shipping, that is piled up into huge towers in front of the wall where cruelty, one of the worst sins humanity is guilty of, is portrayed in all its hideousness. Here is the broken leg of a horse, caught in the street railroad track; samples of bullets used by the society's agents to cause death without suffering; a horse's hoof rotted off by a nail driven into the hoof by an ignorant blacksmith; adulterated horse feed, the grain mixed with plaster of paris. bone dust, etc., etc., and specimens of calcalus formed from such feed.

There are samples of bit buns used on carriage teams, sharp with nails, to torture the horse; hoofs rotted off by inflammation caused by traveling through the salted slush in New York city; a training collar for sporting dogs, wooden beads filled with sharp nails. There is a picture of a dog captured in a dog fight in Brooklyn, all bruised and battered from the fight, a horse with fore legs broken and hind legs dislocated, which the owner compelled to walk six squares in such condition. He was arrested and sentenced to twelve months' imprisorment and a fine of \$250 by the society's agents. Another picture gives a scene in the Mulholland pit where thirty-two men were arrested, the ciety and quite metamorphosed from a cowslip, buttercup, daisy, small poppoor little ragged outcast to a very atpose of the court decides tractive, neatly dressed child, who looks stemmed and thickly clustered blossoms, cut it into small squares for transportably for about one hundred years. "Henry," she said, "you don't know as if she had kind friends to care for wreathe the front or encircle the crown tion.

horse's heads, one well treated, another with a torturing bit, and worse than that for the third—a piece of a manger half eaten up by a starving horse that had not been fed for several days. The man was taken up, fined \$30, and imprisoned one month.

#### Education in Ohio.

Of the States making an exhibit of their progress in education, and of the practical workings of their system of public instruction, at the Centennial Exhibition, none has her articles in a

past twenty-one years. From 1855 to 1876 the wages of both gentlemen and lady teachers has been on a gradual increase; but the wages of gentlemen was \$25, and of women \$15; but in 1875 men commanded \$55 and women \$30 per month. But though the women teachers were paid less for their services, handle and side handles to carry it posts and enrolled themselves among the were in a large measure filled by lady teachers; and so well have they done been impossible to crowd them out of men by more than two thousand.

To note the increase or decrease in the number of the youth of this State of legal school age, and to show the greatest per cent. of daily attendance, or the highest per cent. of the enrollment of the youth who are in daily attendance is prepared which informs us that in 1872 there were in the State more children between the ages of six and twenty-1854 and 1876; and that the highest per extremities, 137—yet the captain is in one than at any other period between soaps in every shape, dishes from Se- State was in 1827; the greatest per cent. of the enrollment in actual attendance was in 1850, when it reached over eighty per cent; it was the lowest in 1875, there being a steady and almost gradual

## Fashion Notes.

Long gloves, reaching almost to the elbow, of white undressed kid, are worn the thumb and forefinger of the left with what are called costumes centenaire hand to guide it, and the right hand

An exquisite dinner dress, lately imported from Paris, is of Marie Louise blue silk, with pipings and facings, and inside plaitings of cardinal red silk.

Toque hats are worn by those ladies to whom English round hats are not becoming. They are trimmed mostly in the back where the brims turn up. In London there is a general demand

for old English, Spanish and Jesuit point laces for flounces, collars and cuffs, sleeve lappets, ties and handkerchiefs. Buff chamois leather basques and

aprons embroide: ed in gay colors, with chain stitch and point Russe, are novelties shown, to be worn over dark blue, brown or green silk skirts. The fashionable carriage toilet at the

moment is a black silk costume with a white or cream chip hat covered with flowers and cream lace, and a bunch of hawsers. Sometimes its stem is as thick violets or heliotrope at the waist.

trimmed with tri-colors, stylishly modified in full shales, are found at firstthe Centennial season.

The Crowe English round hats are trimmed with velvet, silk and feathers. No ribbon is seen on them. They are of English straw and fine chips, in various high steeple crowned shapes, but the creeper is a favorite resort of a villainfavorite is the Cavalier. They are imported from London in small quantities for the exclusives of Newport. They are the most elegant demi-dress hat of of the pulp and the seeds distributed the season, but they are immensely ·costly.

Some exceptional costumes have been produced in Paris called costumes centenaire. They have pointed corsages, opening very low over a high kerchief of muslin, with short puffed sleeves completed by long, open muslin sleeves. Long gloves only are worn with them.

Small, creamy, and delicately tinted

### A MARVEL OF TATTOOING.

Remarkable Subject from the Hands of the Skillful Chinese Tartars.

Capt. George Costentenus, a descend-

ant of a noble Greek family, from the province of Albania, arrived in New York recently. From head to foot on every inch of his body, including even his scalp and the soles of his feet, he is a mass of the most artistic and elaborately colored tattooing, in letters, signs, and figures of quadrupeds, birds, fishes. and reptiles. Captain Costentenus is tall, dark complexioned, of superb "I make it a rule to assist no one who physique, and about forty-five years of does not save something every year. No age. He does not read English, but matter how small his pay, something converses fluently in his own tongue, should be saved. How many cigars do and in the Italian, Arab, Turkish and you smoke-and their cost?" Persian languages, and speaks a little French and German, and a few words of gether, about twenty cents. English. The climate here affects him so that he keeps muffled up in a coarse often; and how many persons with suit lined with fur, with a soft round | you? cap pulled down over his forehead, and a thick pair of gloves on his hands. His the winter, with my wife and sister, heavy beard only partially conceals the costing, including railroad fare, say tattooing on his weather-beaten face.

Costentenus' early history is that of many Albanians. He has always been a beer, etc.?" soldier of fortune. In 1867 he and eleven others penetrated Chinese Tar- whisky daily and sometimes a glass of tary and sided with the rebels. The party were captured, and two or three evening." were killed, and the rest were submitted "Do you say you cannot save any-to an ordeal of tattooing, which only thing? while your unnecessary yearly two survived, Capt. Costentenus and a spaniard, who has since died. The ments, by your own showing, cannot operation lasted three months, and was cost less than \$200. Until you begin to performed daily. Six men held him save, raising your salary would do you down while a seventh wielded the tat- no good. Begin to day to save, if only down while a seventh wielded the tattooing apparatus. At the conclusion of the operation he regained his health, and was freed by the Tartars, instead of At the end of the time the young man

making his escape, as was reported. This tattooing was done to warn outside barbarians of the danger of penetrating the Tartars' dominion. Nothing like the captain's person has ever been seen in civilized countries. By the side of his gorgeously embel-lished cuticle the tattooing of South to almost \$300. The merchant on this Sea islanders fades into insignficance. The material used was indigo and cinnabar, the former producing a black and the latter a red. At a first glance the

captain's body seems to be covered with a Turkish shawl, but a closer examination shows that the pictures in two colors are produced by unnumbered points. On his forehead are animals and inscriptions, and on the face starlike figures. On the hands are numertattooing, even the scalp being embellished. On the neck, chest, abdomen, back, and extremities, the skin is a mass of symmetrically arranged and admirswans, snakes, crocodiles, lizards, mingled with bows, arrows, leaves, flowers and fruits. Between the figures are words in Berminian in blue and red letters, and simple points or stars and circles. The original skin is invisible. On the palms of the hands are indescribable figures, and little figures are on the inside of the fingers. On the back inside of the fingers. On the back sides of both feet to the toes are blue points, and from the toes to the nails are red lines. Altogether there are 388 tattooed pictures on the entire body-on the forehead, two; neck, eight; chest, fifty; back, thirty-seven; abdomen, fifty-two; upper extremities, 101; lower

perfect health. The instrument used in tattooing, the captain says, was divided into three parts. The part holding the fluid was slit like a pen four inches long and an inch and a half wide, coming down to presents a fine appearance in her man- decline from 1850 to the close of the last two points. In the middle was a cylintop was a third piece, four inches long, of iron, with a knob at the end. The three parts were joined by capsules. The instrument was inserted between made the punctures with extreme ra-

The captain has several scars on his person as evidence of his numerous engagements, and these show plainly through the tattooing. He has seen every country in the world except America. He is going to the Centennial Exhibition.

## How the Africans Make Rubber.

The coast region north and south of the Congo is becoming quite an important source of caoutchouc. It is produced by a giant tree creeper, which grows principally along the water courses. It covers the highest trees, and frequently considerable extents of forest are festooned down to the ground, from tree to tree, in all directions, with its thick stems, like great as a man's thigh. Above, the trees are Rough Swiss straws of creamy tint nearly hidden with its large glossy leaves of dark green hue, and studded with beautiful bunches of pure white class millinery houses. They are in- star-like flowers, most sweetly scented. tended for second best bonnets during Its fruit is of the size of a large orange. yellow when ripe, and perfectly round, with a hard brittle shell; inside it is full of a soft reddish pulp of an agreeable acid flavor, much liked by the natives. It is not easy to obtain ripe seeds, as the ous, semi-transparent, long legged red ant—with a stinging bite, like the prick of a red-hot needle—which is very fond through it.

Every part of the creeper yields a milky juice when wounded; but, unlike the American rubber tree, this milky sap will not run into a vessel placed to receive it. It dries so quickly that a ridge is soon formed over a cut, and the flow arrested. When collecting it, the natives make long cuts in the bark with a knife, and as the sap gushes out they wipe it off continually with their finders, and breasts, until a thick covering the court decides that the claimant is

#### Saving Against Starving.

A young man, a bahk clerk, applied to a distinguished merchant and asked him for his influence to get his salary

The merchant said to him: "How much is your salary now?" "Twelve hundred dollars," was the answer. "How much do you save a year?" "Not one dollar; with a wife and two

children I can only just make both ends

"What! don't save anything?" "No, sir; I can but just exist."

"Well, some three a day; costing, to-

"Do you go to the theaters, and how "I go some half a dozen times during

"Do you drink ardent spirits, wine,

"I generally take two glasses of

ale, with my wife, at the gardens in the

brought the merchant his expense book, showing a clear saving of \$104.20. This induced the merchant to take him cordially by the hand, down to the institution, and urgo the president to increase his salary from \$1,200 to \$1,500. In anshowing said to him: "Young man, you are now on the road to wealth and position." This young man is now worth some \$30,000- Il due to the saving of the first \$100.

#### In the United States Senate.

Of those who have had great length of service in the Senate, Thomas H. Benton heads the list. He was a memdied within less than a year of the close of his fourth term-chosen in 1851, and dying March 11, 1874. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, had four successive elections, but died soon after the commencement of his last term-chosen in 1843, and dying December 20, 1862. Daniel Webster had four continuous elections, 1827, 1833, 1839, and 1845, but there was a break in the last two terms, when he was in the Harrison and Fillmore cabinets-1841 and 1850. Henry Clay had five appointments to the Senate, the Legislature-1831, 1837, 1849. He resigned near the close of his second full term, and after serving three years of his last, tendered his resignation, but died, June 29, 1852, before the date named for its taking effect. John C. Calhoun was fifty years of age before he was sent to the Senate, to which he had five elections. He had been in the lower House of Congress for six years, secretary of war for eight years, and Vice-President for nearly eight years. He was elected to the Senate in December, 1832, as the successor of Robert Y. Hayne, reelected in 1835 and in 1841, resigned in 1842, and subsequently went into the Tyler cabinet as secretary of State. Senator Huger resigned in 1845 to make room for Calhoun, who re appeared and served out his original term; he was re-elected in 1847, and continued there until his death, March 31, 1850.

## Piper, the Murderer.

Piper, who was hanged in Boston for the murder of the little girl Mabe. Young, made a final statement before his death, showing conclusively that his confession of the different murders of Mabel Young and the domestic Bridget Landregan and the assault on Mary Tyner was altogether true. He says he com mitted the assault on the Tyner girl with a plumber's hammer, which he had got from the Warren avenue church, of which he was sexton, and that after the deed he washed it and scraped the blood spots with a penknife, and that he buried it in the cellar of the church. He made a diagram of the place where he buried it, and officers went to the spot and found the hammer with blood spots on it and the marks of the penknife. He says that he had spent the night with the girl, and, to get back the money he paid her, he beat her with the hammer as she was sleeping, stole the money, and jumped out of the window. Mabel Young, he says, he enticed into the belfry tower for a foul purpose, and, the child struggling and crying out, he struck her on the head with the bat and left her as he previously described in his confession. The woman Landregan he murdered that she might not tell on him. Piper didn't make confession of additional crimes on the night before his execution to his spiritual adviser, as had been rumored. He, however, had a long conference with this friend, Rev. Dr. Eddy, and in this declared that he had told the whole truth. His remains were buried privately from his parents' residence, in Mount Hope cemetery.

A Lot of Interest.—In the decisions of the United States supreme court there is one of interest from its antiquity and appropriateness to the centennial year. It is favorable to the payment of a claim for the cost of an expedition fitted out during the war of the Revolution, and