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Looking Forward.

Why turn, faint spirit, to the vanished past? Why grieve that some vain longing might have been?

Why brood o'er broken hours no longer thine, Or sigh for conquests thou may'st never win? Leave the poor faded hope and trust long dead, And nurse the heart's unfolding bloom instead!

Fling your misgivings to the idle wind! Fruition is the patient soul's reward-Thy path through trouble to the good man's

Let not these petty weaknesses retard-Tread with unfaltering step the rugged way That leads this trial to the perfect day!

Press not thy bosom, like the imprisoned bird, In sad repinings 'gainst the bars of fate; What though the skies are sometimes hung in

Deem not, therefore, thy whole life desolate : Make thy own destiny, though dangers throng-Fearless advance, with every step grow strong !

Turn not thy mind's eye inward, where a waste Spreads 'neath the spirit's sky of doubtful

But look thou rather to the scenes without, Where all God's fairest, holiest treasure

Forget thyself-cast each dull clog aside-And look in trust above, whate'er betide! Fold not thy hands in weary, dull despair,

Whatever shadows thy fair hopes enshrou Sleep not thy life away in idle dreams; Nerve thee for God's own work-nor he

the cloud That breaks above thee; toil will bring release Care fade away and struggle end in peace!

A FATHER'S REVENGE.

A Duel With the Blind.

Major Buford, called by the way of eminence, "The Major," was one of the most noted duelists of the day. A dead shot, a perfect master of fence, and in his enmities utterly relentless, his name had become a terror to all who knew him.

In the midst of a knot of admiring friends, one day, the major was discussing his last "affair," and complacently explaining how it came that he mortally wounded his adversary, instead of killing him on the spot, when one of two at length blindness cast its shadow over an old man. Already, to appearance, hearing take the place of sight. Again when bolted in with oak wedges, stand his head. He must, indeed, have been ear instead of eye. When I heard you the foundation thus made are laid the aginable. The first represents a monhad threescore and ten years passed over · weary of life, whose brief remnant he answer 'Ready' to-day, I knew the ex- willows; the first layer is laid crosswise was ready to cast away so recklessly.

The major was astonished. The very andacity of the act struck him with "Is this provocation sufficient, or must

I repeat it," inquired his assailant. The major's first impulse was to return blow for blow. But, fierce and violent as were his passions, he schooled himself to complete mastery over them, and a moment's reflection told him how bootless, under the circumstances would be a public brawl. The indignity he had received would admit of but one reparation, and that he determined to

lose no time in seeking. with a forced calmness. "Oblige me by naming a friend."

And the two strangers took their leave

At sunrise on the following morning the principals and their seconds made their appearance on the ground selected. No one else was present-not a surgeon. The major, in his own past experience, never had needed one, and his opponent, it was plain, was careless of

the consequences. There was no necessity of delay. The preliminaries had been settled. The parties were to fight with pistols at ten hear a voice replying in the distance to thrown on the mattress till it sinks. In paces, the combat to continue until one

by the stranger which called an indig- Life will bring back to you what you nant blush to the major's cheek, as it bring to life in purpose and resolve, seemed to imply an imputation upon his only with ampler returns. It is a good | the water, and so, as the jetties stretch honor, though he submitted with the time for an honest and earnest man to best grace he could. It was, that before begin life. It would seem that there secret protective device was employed who is willing to make full proof of an ened.

The ground was measured and the trast between the two in more respects power and culture and freedom as the stream, being caught by the littoral curthan that of years. The old man, erect fruits of the first century of its indeeked out to him.

"Were he my own father I would kill him," he answered audibly to some whispered expostulation of his second, who was evidently touched by the old

man's venerable appearance. The pistols were put into the hands of

"Gentlemen, are you ready?"

"Ready," both answered. Still the old man moved not, nor did he direct a single glance at his adversary. His eyes were fixed in front. His life is guided and blest by the living attitude was one of rapt attention. He seemed like one listening intently.

" Fire !" Without changing the direction of his gaze or other movement than that of his arm, which arose with the precision of a nicely adjusted machine, the old man brought his pistol to the level of his enemy's breast. For an instant he held it there. Still the same appearance of

The major was in no hurry. He could afford to take his time with a man who taking off about three-fourths of a hat, held his pistol at random, without look- he bowed very low, smiled until his ing witherward. He was determined to face became lost in the smile, and an fully listened to the lady's application pavement, general agitation, which culmake sure work. If his ball missed his swered: "Yer can hev my parding, he said, in tones of deep sympathy: "It minated at length when an omnibus, adversary's heart, even a fraction of an an' welcome, miss; an' yer may run makes me sad for you to ask this of me. with more way on than usual, actually tions to kill again.

The sharp report of the stranger's The sharp report of the stranger's After the young lady passed on he pistol was followed by a convulsive jerk turned to a comrade and said, half of the major's arm, causing the dis-charge of his weapon far wide of his ask my parding, an' it kind o' took me mark, while he, staggering a few paces backward, fell heavily to the ground. "Conduct me to him," said the man to his friend.

The latter took his principal's arm, and led him to the prostrate form of the of the major, whose second, kneeling by his side, had torn open his garments, exposing to view the fatal wound in his breast, made by the stranger's bullet. "Is your friend seriously hurt?" in-

quired the latter, coolly. second answered. "There you're in error," replied the

other. "I am totally blind!" The wounded man, who by this time revived a little, and his second looked at the stranger in astonishment. There was no visible defect in his o gans of vision, but there was a fixity of lookthat "blending of eyes on vacancy" which so unmistakably evinces the ab-

major faintly murmured.

"First, are you in a condition to re-

new it?" inquired the stranger.
"There is no need. I am dying."
"When I have told you who I am,"
the stranger resumed, "you will scarce
require my motive for what I have done. No wender you have forgotten James Merton," he continued, "for he is greatly changed, no doubt.'

The dying man started and groaned bitterly. "But I have not forgotton you,

Richard Buford, nor the injuries you have done me. A cherished daughter, the pride of my eyes and the joy of her mother's heart, you enticed from her home, deceived by a sham marriage, and then abandoned her to die of a broken heart. My son and only remaining child, in a rash attempt to revenge his sister's wrongs, fell a victim to your accursed skill. You even robbed him of the ordinary chances of combat, unequal as they would have been, by incasing your cowardly body in concealed armor. The loss of both our children unsettled my wife's reason, and she died in a madhouse. Could I have found you then, I would have given you no chance for your life, but, valliant as you always professed to be, but coward as you are, you evaded me. Yet I knew we should some day mest, and I registered a vow when we did I would offer you a sacri-

fice to your infernal art. "To this end I studied to become an adept at it, and succeeded. And when men advanced and struck him in the me and seemed to render hopeless the fifteen to fifty feet. The strips being face. The spectators stood aghast. fulfillment of my vow, instead of placed in position, a number of holes What could have tempted the stranger abandoning it I betook myself to a new are bored in each, into which are insertto rush thus madly on his fate? He was species of practice. I sought to make ed hickory pegs at short intervals, which, I succeeded. I learned to take aim with out thirty inches from the platform. On tom with the most tedious forms imact direction in which to point my pis-tol as well as if I had seen you. Be-then lengthwise, and so on the layers sides, I could hear you breathing where keep alternating till the tops of the pegs sure work and overreached yourself."

pealingly at the speaker's face, but in | bored. those remorseless, sightless eyes there was no sympathy. And as the labored the superincumbent hole, powerful levsumed his listening attitude. At last all ing cross strips are forced down on to

was still. "He is dead!" he said; and its wonted expression of sober melancholy "The insult is sufficient," he answered, his companion's arm, he turned and to the water. A steam tug then takes walked leisurely away.

Advice to Young Men.

P esident Porter, in his sermon before the senior class of Yale College, gave the young men the following advice: One condition had been insisted on sternest command, and its answer is: rock, broad at the base and gradually placing the combatants the bodies of has never been a time, for a generation, both should be inspected to see that no which is so full of hope to a young man reflex action the jetty walls are strengthearnest, intelligent, courageous and loving Christian life. The country has men placed. There was a marked con- been chastened. If it brings wealth and out into the gulf by the concentrated and motionless as a statue, his whitened | pendent life, it begins the second with | the westward jetty, making a firm wall locks floating in the breeze, never once some just convictions that the manhood against all the inroads of the sea. So looked at his antagonist, though his of the people and their rulers are its marked is this effect that in the bay to side was turned. His face was stern an 1 only security; that truth and honor are the west of the south pass, where a year determined, but nothing malignant in it. | the only reliance of a free common- ago a steamer drawing nine feet of water The major, on the other hand, glared wealth which hopes to remain. Go would move with ease, now a skiff would fiercely at his foe-seemed even to forth, then, in this time of fear and of be grounded at high tide. The present grudge him the few moments of life yet hope, of thankfulness and of chastening, indications are that the commerce be kingdom. Yield to no fear. Rememthe principals and the giving of the word you to this place will guide you to the St. Louis and the gulf. end. May we now and then hear of each one of you that he is a high-toned and intelligent servant of his country and his time, and that the world is daily

the better for his living in it, that his God. With these wishes and this prayer I bid you an affectionate farewell.

The Power of Politeness. A young lady abruptly turned the corner of a street, and very rudely ran against a small boy, hatless and shoeless. Stopping as soon as she could, she turned to him and said : "I beg your

pardon; indeed I am very sorry. The small, ragged boy looked up in blank astonishment for an instant, then,

won't say a word." ask my parding, an' it kind o' took me off my feet."

Baltimore at an unprecedented rate.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

The Difficulties and Triumphs of the Work

as Performed by Captain Eads. The greatest difficulty that had to be solved in building the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river was how to control the waters of the great river, "You can see for yourself, sir," the and so compel them to cut out the cond answered.

and so compel them to cut out the much needed channel. A hundred cubic yards of flowing water, spread over a watercourse of one hundred yards wide, would give only a yard of depth. The problem was, speaking relatively, to confine that one hundred cubic yards into a channel which should compel it to scoop out a deep channel. Masonry had been used at the mouth of the Danube, but masonry for such gigan-tic work would far exceed in expense any "Who are yon, and what is your mo-tive in seeking this encounter?" the of the engineer of the Mississippi. At this juncture some one suggested that willows had been used to direct the course of streams and to confine their channels. Captain Eads and Colonel Andrews consulted, and the result was that they hit upon a plan for utilizing the willows which growin great thickets on the alluvial soil of the Delta to help them in their work. On a bar, or rather island, which came into existence in the river forty years ago in front of a crevasse known as the "Jump," there is a willow thicket covering some thirty square miles of land. Here was the material if it could only be utilized. After long and anxious discussion, a plan was agreed upon and patented in the names of the inventors by which willow mattresses were brought into use.

The mode of construction and subse quent handling of these mattresses is particularly ingenious. On the bank of the pass there is, first of all, constructed a "launch way," consisting of a lumber built inclined platform, six feet above the level to the landward and gradually sliding down to the water's edge. Or the platform are two ribbands of well greased pine which serve as the "ways," to use shipwrights' parlance. On these ways are laid, first of all, strips of pine, three by six inches in dimensions and five feet apart, till the total width required is reached. These strips are pieced on end till a total length of about one hundred feet is achieved. The number of strips is determined by the required width of the mattresses, which vary, according to circumstances, from you stood. You lost your chance in de- are covered. When this point is reached laying your fire. You wished to make other strips are laid crosswise on the whole mass, in which holes correspond-More than once the major looked ap- ing to the hickory pegs have been

Then, each peg having been fitted to breathing grew fainter the old man re- erage is brought to bear and the bindthe pegs and securely bolted with oak wedges. This completes the manufacture of the mattress, which is then slid settled on the old man's face, as, taking down from the "ways" and floated on the floating mass in tow, and tugs it to the position where it is to be sunk. The mattresses vary in width from fifty to fifteen feet, and supposing a depth of twenty feet has to be filled up, ten of the mattresses are sunk in the spot, the lower one being of full width and the The last stap must soon be taken, and upper ones graduating down to the you will find yourself each fighting his minor dimensions, each of them being battle, no longer a mimic, but a stern about two feet in thickness and a hunstruggle for what are called the prizes of dred feet long. In placing them in polife. You will stand upon the threshold and wistfully inquire whither will life and attached to guide posts, when a take me and what will life give-me? I stone barge is towed alongside and rocks each of you, gentle but clear, tender but | this manner the jetty is made. An alfirm, loving in its accents yet capable of ternate layer of willow mattress and narrowing toward the top, makes a wall which is impregnable to the assaults of out, the current becomes confined and its force concentrated. Not only is the stream thus deepened, but by a curious

The littoral current of the gulf runs from west to east, and the debris thrust rent, becomes filled up on the outside of go forth in the name of the Master, to tween the Mississippi valley and Europe labor in His service and to live for His | will pass through the mouth of the Mississippi inside the next twelve months, ber that you are not brought to this open and if the same mattress system can be door by your own hand. No man is adopted for the river generally, a depth self commissioned except he cuts him- of water sufficient to carry heavy tonself off from God. He who has brought | nage can be made permanent between

Fortune's Freaks.

Postmaster-General Jewell recently spoke most feelingly to a lady who applied to him for a clerkship. She is the daughter of a member of the cabinet un-der a former administration, a gentle-tain light. With this, counterfeiting man of large means who lived in great the action of affectionate sons leading state in Washington, and subsequently home a beloved but intoxicated father, was minister to one of the most important courts of Europe, where also he of some passing omnibus, and then, maintained an expensive establishment, affecting to lose all presence of mind, as his great wealth justified him in allow their helpless parent to fall almost doing. That was a score of years ago. The war so greatly reduced his fortune that his childran are now compelled to passengers, horror of the driver, horses labor for their own support. When down through having been sharply Postmaster-General Jewell had respect- turned aside or pulled up on the greasy \$900 appointment. How do I know Cholera infantum is killing babies in may be compelled to ask a similar favor the crestfallen when he has to draw lager of one of my suseessors.

An Indian Dwelling.

There has been erected on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, on the east side of the Government builing, a front elevation of one of the peculiar ents pick husbands for their daughters, wellings used by the Hardee Indians of the northwest coast of the American

continent. A large and most valuable collection of models of these structures has for several weeks been exhibited in the building, but the facade now in position Hardee house and sent to the Exposition by Dr. J. W. Swan, a well known collector of Indian curiosities in Alaska the eaves being about fourteen feet. Its peculiar interest arises from the fact that and to the people as best he can. There it is completely covered with grotesque paintings, representing the mythological characters of Indian religion. The tribes inhabiting the islands of the north Pacific coast have an endless number of traditions or superstitions, which are invariably symbolized by paintings or engravings on everything they make, whether it be a house or a button. The figures are sometimes very faithfully drawn, but usually they are conventional representations of some strange idea. On each side of the door are two rudely painted whales, but these are made up of at least a dozen other animals. The body of the one on the right is filled with pictures of salmon heads, eels, human faces with glaring eyeballs; hid-eous figures, which may be either hu-

man or mythological. The blow-hole contains the distorted figure of a man, and on the back is a large salmon. The other whale much resembles this, except the human faces are even more hideous. Partly above and partly on each side of the door is painted a grotesque picture somewhat resembling the human form. but the feet are represented as claws and the hands have each a large eye in the palm. Whenever the natives paint or carve a hand this eye always appears in the same spot and with the same number of lines, though the significance of the combination still remains a mystery. The elevation is bordered with green, dumpy pictures, supposed to be intended for human heads and bodies, with fearfully distorted limbs. The most curious part of this exhibit is the totem post standing directly in front of the door. It is about twenty-two feet in height, with a large hole in the base, which serves as a vestibule to the door, and the post is carved from top to Dotster bear; above this is a grotesque carving of Itl-tads-dale, the mother of the Haidalis, and on the top of this are two separated dumpy reliefs, supposed to be imitations of the faces and forms on the border. To every house erected by the Haidali, or Sitkatrites, the 'totem" posts are regarded as indis-

please, is provided by Seth Green as fol-

lows-always provided you know some-

thing of management and are in the

same judgment that you do your stock

have got a mess. Fish are local, and

there is a certain number of fish that

live in the neighborhood of your buoy,

and they do not go much further from it

and there is a rule among fishermen that

is generally observed—if a man sets up

a buoy, and keeps it baited, it belongs

to him, and no well meaning man will

Bright but Naughty Boys.

Papers," tells the following story of the

London street Arabs: We once saw the

Strand thrown into terror, confusion,

and distress by the unaided wit of two

twenty feet off are all but indistinguish-

139 for that "skirmishing fund."

Mr. John Ormsby, in his "Stray

fish hear his neighbor's buoy.

jacket, riding to the village on a springless wagon, to be the only daughter of a man worth several hundred thousand dollars; yet such a thing can be seen every day. A man is seen riding along the road horseback on a big, uncouth looking horse. He is dressed in brown pensable, and it is believed that every overalls, and is barefooted. His black ornament and every line had at one time hair streams out from under an old significance, which may, however, have slouched hat; on one arm dangles a been lost in the lapse of time or only tin kettle filled with molasses, his lower vaguely understood. limbs stick out at an angle of forty-five degrees from the horse's sides, and the stranger is astonished upon learning Fish for Dinner. that that singular looking horseman is How to have a fish dinner when you

right locality: Never take any more ner, and would not change his style of than you want for present use, and stop living in the least. fishing when you have got enough. If you catch a small one, take him careful-To Restore Drowning Persons. ly off from your hook and put him back 1. Lose no time. Carry out these diin the water; don't throw him down in the boat and take him ashore for the rections on the spot. purpose of counting him, and then 2. Remove the froth and mucus from throwing him away. That little fish, if put back, would grow to be a large one the mouth and nostrils.

3. Hold the body, for a few seconds in time, and the man, woman or child only, with the head hanging down, so that does not put the little fish back is that the water may run out of the lungs worse than a brute; for the brute, with and windpipe. few exceptions, will not kill anything for 4. Loosen all tight articles of clothing fun. If parties living near the lakes that about the neck and chest. 5. See that the tongue is pulled forwere stocked with salmon trout in the years 1872 and 1873, will anchor a buoy in the deep water and bait it with small

pieces of small fish twice a week, they will not slip. can go to that buoy and drop a hook 6. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by presbaited with a piece of the same kind of sure of the chest with the hands, in imifish that you have been in the habit of scattering around it, and take a mess of fish whenever they please. This fishing will last the season through, provided you manage taking the fish with the

tation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and al- this? lowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of of chickens, and stop killing when you all. To do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow, or some

firm substance under the shoulders; then press with the flat of the hands than your chickens do from your barn; over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

7. Rub the limbs with the hands, or with dry cloths, constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm. 8. As soon as the person can swallow, give a tablespoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm tea or coffee. 9. Work deliberately. Do not give up boys. It was one of those foggy, damp too quickly. Success has rewarded the December evenings, when the lamps looked like blurred moons, and objects efforts of hours.

An Army of Them.

able. These playful youths had got a There are 168 employees at the Centennial gates, divided into six money suit of old clothes and some straw, out of which they made an image sufficiently groups, four groups for complimentary and exhibitors' gates, three return pass check groups and the wagon gate keepers. The chief inspector is assisted by thirteen general inspectors. The money they would suddenly appear in front groups are so divided that they are relieved twice a day, and are consequently changed from one post to another. The return pass check men are placed near under the feet of the horses. The all the exit gates, and are under one inscene may be imagined. Terror of the spector. Nos. 55 and 56 are kept open all day and night, except between the trates have he itated in ordering hours of twelve midnight and four A.M., the use of the lash. A justice of the bers of the fire department and persons residing in the grounds. Gates Nos. 63 and 64 are for the admission of workinch, he would never make any preteninch, he would never make any pretenagin me an' knock me clean down, an' I

Twenty years ago, when I was a me
passed over the body, the wretched
tions to kill again.

jan, who set up a column in Rome.

A Strange Suicide.

The Pennsylvania Mennonites.

Quaker weddings.

their distinct society.

They are kind and generous to

tion, but by farming and stock raising. They have their own flocks, fields, mills,

looms, gardens, and cattle, and pur-

chase very little at the village stores. They do their own shoemaking, hair cut-

mer. The woman folks spin, sew and attend to the household duties. Calico

is their principal article of dress. They

Few strangers would imagine a young

woman in plain calico and gray woolen

worth at least \$350,000 in clean cash

and has but one son in the world. If he

were worth a million dollars he would

go to the village store in the same man-

never wear either hoops or crinoline.

The Overland China Mail gives an The Mennonites of Pennsylvania, says a correspondent, do not intermarry with account of a strange suicide that was people outside of their society. Parlately committed at Fuh Chow Foo. A young lady, who had the misfortune to be left a widow while yet in her teens, and wives for their sons. Courtship is very limited, and then only in the early was urged by some injudicious relatives hours of the evening when parents are to enter again into the bouds of wedlock. The thought thus suggested of present. The marriage is agreed upon by the parents first, and the young folks supplying the place of her late husband was so repugnant to her feelings that, make the arrangement and set the time. in order to escape from the persecution This privilege alone is extended to them, on the outside was taken bodily from a and their conclusions are respected if of her advisers, she determined to "ascend to heaven on the back of a stork,' the date suits all the parents interested. or, in other words, publicly to commit The marriage ceremony is very simple, and i devoid of all display. The min-ister, a very plain, practical person of suicide. Having arrived at this determination a day was fixed for the cerecedar, eighteen feet high by forty feet in width, the distance from the base to the cere-the cere feet high by forty feet in width, the distance from the base to the cere feet distance from the cere feet distan and surrounded by a large following of admiring relatives and friends, started may be a dozen people present, com-posed of the nearest of kin of both from her late husband's house in an open sedan chair for the scene of her self-inflicted death. By the way, she parties. The Bible is read, prayer delivered; the couple, arrayed in the plainest attire, walk across the uncarpetvisited her parents, to bid them farewell, and stopped occasionally en route ed floor to the center of the room; they to taste the viands which were placed at intervals by the side of the road, as at a funeral. On arriving at an open space at the back of the Hai-chaou temple, she mounted on a scaffolding which had families they are pronounced husband and wife. There is less display or re-joicing at a Mennonite wedding than is to be seen at the most straight-laced of been erected for the purpose, and, hav-ing bowed to the vast crowd which had assembled to witness the proceedings, Prior to the marriage, the fathers agree upon a settlement of money on the she cried with a loud voice: "Heaven and earth i and my friends! I am quite satisfied to die in this manner." Havyoung folks. With this money, a house, barn, outbuildings, and a farm of about ing said this, she stepped on to a chair on the platform, and thrust her head fifty acres are purchased, which enables the couple to go to housekeeping at once. Thus the Mennonites maintain fault, helping each other in distress and and then, without the least hesitation, alleviating each other's wants. If a she jumped off the chair. Death was alleviating each other's wants.

man's horse dies, the society will buy him another. If his barn burns down, him another. If his barn burns down, without the least apparent struggle. Unfortunately, the effects of this young lady's self-devotion did not end with her him. If thieves enter his premises they will replace that which has been stolen. life, for so deep an impression did her conduct make on some boys who had If a crop fails on one farm, a portion of

They Waited.

stork."

was adjusting the rope round his neck, his playmates ran off, and on their re-

turn they found that he likewise had

Beside what was once a church in De-troit, the Free Press tells us, a vine one pipings of silk. tramped past it, and around it and over it, but somehow it clung to life, and by-and bye it reached up and caught the brown clapboards and pulled itself along. As years fled away and the vine was fully at the roar of traffic. Thousands of men have halted during the last decade to wonder how the vine could live and flourish among the dust, smoke and cobblestones, but it lived on. Hundreds of workmen have eaten their noonday meal in its grateful shade, and more birds have more than once reached and

made glad some heavy heart. Progress digs open the graves of the dead and sacrifices the tenderest thoughts which men can hold in their hearts. Progress has removed the vine. The little ground it covered had a cash value, and sentiment cannot hold its own with cash. Still, there was one thing to console those who will miss the vine. The birds had nested in it every year for this long time past, and "cash" was not heartless enough to disturb them. When strong hands took hold to pull down the vine a mother bird flew out in wild alarm, and five little birds looked over the nest into men's faces. It was a great, strong, sunburned laborer ward if it falls back into the throat. By who said: "Let us wait until they can taking hold of it with a handkerchief it fly," and they all went away. They did wait, and only after the five young birds had winged their way to the shade trees and the clover fields was the vine pulled to earth and rooted out. Can the world be very wicked when men will do

> The Healthfulness of Lemons. When people feel the need of an acid, f they would let vinegar alone, and use lemons or sour apples, they would feel just as well satisfied, and receive no injury. And a suggestion may not come amiss as a good plan when lemons are cheap in the market. A person should, in those times, purchase several dozen at once and prepare them for use in the warm days of spring and summer, when acids, especially citric and malic, or the acids of lemons and ripe fruits, are so grateful and useful. Press your hand on the lemon and roll it back and forth briskly on the table to make it squeeze more readily; then press the juice into a bowl or tumbler—never into tin; strain out all the seeds, as they give a bad taste. Remove all the pulp from the peels and boil in water—a pint to a dozen pulps to extract the acids. A few minutes' bo ling is enough, then strain the water with the juice of the lemons; put a pound of white sugar to a pint of the juice; boil ten minutes; bottle it, and your lemonade is ready. Put a tablespoonful or two of this lemon syrup in a glass of water, and you have a cooling,

healthful drink.

Wife Whipping. The last Legislature of California passed a law authorizing the infliction of corporal punishment upon men for man has any respect for him he lights whipping their wives. There have his pipe and, after taking a whiff, hands been several cases of wife beating since it to the young man, who in turn takes a the enactment of the statute, but magis- whiff, and so proceed, whiff about. The for the accommodation of guards, mem- peace in Colusa, however, resolved to the beau. After a certain number of passed over the body, the wretched chanic, I was in —, and your father was minister there. I desired to call on him, but doubted the propriety of my doing so under the circumstances. Now you, his daughter, come to me to ask a sponding fund."

passed over the body, the wretched are for the admission of work-mental driver, of course, suffering the mental against the conviction and sentence, and this will probably raise the question as the form four to eight A. M. After that hour no teams are permitted to enter the grounds except on special passes, which are only issued in cases of absolute necessity.

O'Donovan Rossa has collected \$10,
129 for that 's skirmishing fund." One of the earliest printers on record cruel and unusual punishments be inis said to have been the Emperor Tra-flicted." It was claimed that whipping constituted that the easiest thing they is both a cruel and unusual punishment. can do is to make fools of themselves,

Fashion Notes.

Byzantine is considered the handsom est thin fabric for mourning dresses, and is also the most expensive. It is all silk. thin and wiry like gauze, and with closely woven smooth surface. It is made up over silk, and is trimmed with plaitings and with crimped taped fringes that modistes call mourning fringes. Next this comes the iron grenadines of mixed

ilk and wool. In making grenadine suits no one now uses a lower skirt of grenadine. The dress must be worn over silk, so that the grenadine flounces are at once put on the silk of the foundation. Taffeta silks, or else the gros grain that cost from \$1.50 to \$2 a yard, are used when new silk must be bought, but it is more usual to utilize some partly worn skirt of black silk by turning it, and cleaning with diluted ammonia.

Henrietta cloth is a favorite material for the woolen dresses that are worn in this climate all the year round. Merchants say their customers demand it in finer qualities every year, and that it is now preferred to the English bomba-zines, as it is not so hard to the touch, and is entirely without gloss. Very fair qualities, heavy enough for summer and the demi-season, are sold for \$1.50 a yard, but finer cloths are \$2.50 or \$3.

Wraps to be worn with mourning are usually made of the material of the dress. To wear with various dresses are sacks of thin silk covon the platform, and thrust her head through a noose of a red cord, which hung suspended from a cross-beam above her. At the same moment a red cloth was placed over her head and face, and then, without the least hesitation, she jumped off the chair. Death was almost instantaneous and she avaired

Rough finished but soft camel's hair is also used for handsome polonaise suits. Nice qualities cost from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a yard, and are a yard and three-eighths wide. Some are made up entirely plain, with only stitched hems; even the sleeves each of his neighbors will be hauled to him at the proper time. They all belong to one family; never marry outside, and thus they flourish, and become enormously wealthy; not by speculation but her following the rope round his neck, wide. Some are made up entirely plain, with only stitched hems; even the sleeves have no cuffs, but are piped around the wrist and left open two inches up the outer seam. Others are trimmed with was adjusting the rope round his neck, his playmates ran off, and on their return they found that he likewise had "ascended to heaven on the back of a are tired of twilled surfaces select the basket woven cloths that cost from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a yard; these are especially liked for young ladies who begin to

A Picture of Marie Antoinette.

Once upon a time there was a young princess, beautiful as day, according to her flatterers, red headed as the March surrounded by great buildings, and hur-rying feet were ever beside it, it covered a latticed window and the birds built the throne of a friendly state. The prince their nests in its shade and chirped joy- was but one year older than she, but of a very different disposition. He was as dull and heavy as she was gay. No one had ever heard him utter a word in public, and his only taste was for hunting and masonry. After his marriage he continued to hunt the stag, to help the masons when they came to work on homeless men and boys have crept be- the palace and to sit at the table withhind it to sleep. Wreaths from the out opening his mouth, except to greedivine have been laid upon more than one little coffin, and the songs of the nestling she cared for no other society than that of a number of dirty, noisy little dogs, that tore and spoiled her dresses. Her greatest pleasure was to ride on a donkey at the risk of being thrown, and she liked to have some one point out to her all the old visages of the court-a proceeding that amused her so much that she often burst out laughing in people's faces. Her only intimate friends were ladies who were as fond of talking scan-dal as herself, which is saying not a little. Called by the decrees of Providence to govern a great country, one day, side by side with her stupid hus-band, she despised her future subjects so much that she ceased to respect herself; she neglected to put on corsets when about to appear in public, and she never brushed her teeth, although, as we have stated, she was very fond of laughing.

Knowing well that the slightest of her caprices were to be obeyed, she refused to learn anything. Her ignorance was excessive. She could scarcely form her letters, and although she had a reader she could not endure to listen to him for more than balf an hour a day, and then only by dint of playing with her dogs or with little children who were brought to her expressly. Neither music nor even singing had any charms for her, because to study them would require some application.

Choctaw Courtship.

The Cheyenne (Wyoming) Leader has this bit of description: The Indians talk little under any circumstances. Thus it is naturally to be supposed that when a young fellow dons his best (which is generally set off with a calico blouse, having large flaming sleeves and his hat stuck full of feathers, with two or three yards of scarlet ribbon hanging down his back), he would be about speechless by the time he arrives at the old man's mansion. After dismounting from his pony he takes his position on the fence and sits there till he sees his fair one at the door, when he grins audibly, and if she does likewise he takes it for granted that he is welcome and goes into the house, which generally consists of one room and contains all the family, and therein he has to make his speech, which, at the furthest, amounts to three grunts. His success depends very much upon an invitation to smoke by the father of the courted lass. If the old man has any respect for him he lights length of time they smoke depends altogether on the esteem the father has for

There are men so constructed and