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Two Kisses.

" And say if I should give a kiss." The maiden said, "What good to me Would come from it?" "You would not

So small a boon," said he; "And when I sail o'er far off seas, Its sweetness will a great joy bring ; And every low or ringing breeze Will of your kindness sing."

"Ah, men oft say such words, you know, And then go wandering away Where sweeter flowers bud and blow.

And there forever stay. What bond have I that you will not, When you are far beyond the sea, And have my one poor gift forgot,

Find lips will sweeter be?" His eyes bent down to meet her gaze, And clasping firm her small white hands, He said: "Love ne'er the traitor plays In any seas or lands :

And all the bond that I can give, Is a love strong, and true, and brave ; A love that through earth's life will live, And pass beyond the grave."

"Then take your kiss," she whisper'd low,

And mingled were brown hair and gold. And as the minutes swiftly go, Love's vows as swift were told. The morning saw his ship's white sails Shine out beyond the rippling bay,

And fast before the growing gales She winged her trackless way. And in the watches of the night, And where the tropic isles lay sweet With spicy breath and waters bright

The bending boughs would meet, He felt her warm lips on his own; No eyes were bright, no face was fair That did not tell of her alone, All times and everywhere.

She watched his ship sail up the bay, She heard his footsteps at the gate. And half afraid did ling'ring stay Beside the glowing grate. The autumn twilight fill'd the room

With shadows vague, but his clear eyes Shine truthfully in the half gloom, All doubt from her soul flies. "Dear love," he said, "I bring to you

Lips that still hold love's signet, set There by your own, sweet. I am true, I could not you forget." Unasked her lips were raised to his, Her little hands clung to his own,

And her sweet, thrilling welcome kiss Told she was his alone.

JUDITH'S TEMPTATION.

How bright and cheerful the kitchen of the old Stedhurst farmhouse looked to Judith Black upon the dreary December evening when she first came there to live! How merrily the fire flickered on the walls with red, fantastic reflections! How the tins sparkled against the wall, and what a song of welcome the old copper teakettle sung upon the hearth! And Mrs. Stedhurst's geraniums in the window, with their velvet leaves and spikes of vivid scarlet blossoms-to Judith they seemed fairer than any conservatory, crowded full of fan palms and camellias and trailing jas-

Judith Black had been very poor. She had been a dressmaker, but times were very hard. She had striven to get work, but applicants were many, and the cup of starvation had been perilously close to her lips when she crept into the office where Edward Stedhurst saw her, and engaged her to help his mother about the housework.

"I shan't like her, Ned," said Mrs. Stedhurst, when the "new girl" had gone up to her own room for the night, and mother and son were together before the kitchen fire. "Why not, mother?"

"She's too pretty; and she has such a haughty, queenly sort of a way. I shouldn't think of asking a lady to scrub the floor and feed the pigs.

"That's nonsense, mother," said Edward, half vexed, half laughing. "She can't help her face, can she? It is some of the scraggy faced, smallpox marked girls who were so exacting as to the wages they would receive and the duties they would be called upon to perform, that I wouldn't have 'em in the house on any terms. Judith was the only one who was willing to come for any sort of work, and willing to accept moderate wages."

"She'll suit you," said Mr. Stedhurst, who had come in while the discussion was going on. "Take my word for it, mother, she'll suit you.'

Judith Black stayed for a month, and then Mrs. Stedhurst engaged her for another month.

"She is neat," said the lady, "and she is quick to learn, and I believe her to be thoroughly trustworthy.'

"If only Ned don't fall in love with her," humorously suggested Mr. Sted-

"Why shouldn't he fall in love with her, if he wants to?" said Mrs. Stedhurst, valiantly. "My dear, my dear," remonstrated Mr. Stedhurst, "what do you know

"What do you know about any girl, for that matter?" said Mrs. Stedhurst.

"She is certainly very pretty, and very faithful, and very onest. "Honest," put in Mr. Stedhurst, dry-

ly, "because she has no temptation to be otherwise.

"Now, Phineas, you are too bad," said Mrs. Stedhurst, impatiently. "The current jelly has never been disturbed in the closet, and I have left the sugar bowl twice on the dresser with thirty-three lumps of sugar in it, and thirty-three there were, and I counted them after she | the "Packarapu" owes money, and he had gone to bed."

said Mr. Stedhurst, smiling. "No," said his wife, "but straws show which way the wind blows."

conversation, Edward Stedhurst came to "Father," said he, "I was twenty-one

years old in October.' "Yes," said Mr. Stedhurst. "And you were a year younger than that when you were married?"

"I believe so, Ned."

"Have you any objections to my taking a wife?"
"None in the world—if it proves that she is the right sort of a wife!" answered

the old gentleman. "Father, I have fallen in love with Judith Black," confessed Edward. "Just exactly what I have feared all along," said Mr. Stedhurst, with a shrug of his shoulders. "Why do you use the word 'feared."

father?" questioned Edward. "Because, my lad, she is almost a stranger to us.

"Father, I would stake my life on her truth and honesty," said the young

my son. Edward, have you spoken to her yet?" "Not yet, sir." "Will you do me a favor ?"

Edward smiled a little. "That depends upon what it is.

"Will you wait a week before you ask her to become your wife? Will you wait a week without asking any questions?" "If you desire it, sir."
"At the end of that time I will tell

you what I think upon the matter." And Mr. Stedhurst went out.

The next day he brought down an armful of old coats, vests, etc., from the

"Judith," said he, "these things are getting motheaten. They belonged to an old uncle of mine, who died ten years ago—an odd, miserly old fellow who hoarded everything up, and died in a cellar at last. I want them cut into carpet rags.'

"Yes, sir," answered Judith Black, in the soft, low voice which was habitual to her. And when her day's routine of duty was done, she went to work dili-gently with Mrs. Stedhurst's large

She was all alone in the kitchen the next afternoon just as the clock was striking three. And as she worked she sung softly to herself an old Scotch ballad. "Bonnie Dundee."

Picking up an old waistcoat of ginger colored cloth, she chipped off the buttons, and mechanically turned the pockets inside out to cut them away. There was a piece of folded brownish paper in one of them. Judith took it out, without thinking much of it, and unfolded it. To her surprise, she perceived that it was a twenty-pound note.

In her first astonishment she uttered a little cry, all alone though she was. And then she remembered what Mr. Stedhurst had said about the miserly old one who had "hoarded up his little gains and died in a cellar at last." This. doubtless, was one of the old man's hiding places-and he died and made no

And this precious bit of paper-was i

not hers by right of discovery? Her eyes gleamed and her fingers trembled convulsively as they tightened apon it! She needed it so much! She was so poor-so pinched for money. And these Stedhursts, to whom it would naturally revert, were rich and did not need it. They would never know. No-

body would know. For a minute the temptation battled fiercely with her better nature. For minute only; and then she rose up and went straight to the door of the toolroom-went with drooping eyelids and

scarlet stain on either cheek. "Come in," said Mr. Stedhurst, as she knocked at the door, and she en-"Mr. Stedhurst," said she, in a voice

resolution to control it; "Lere is some found it in the pocket of one of those old waistcoats.

down his plane and taking the crumpled bit of paper. "And why didn't you keep it? Did it not occur to you that I to the dismay of the petitioners, who would never know anything about it?"

"Yes," said Judith, slowly, "it did occur to me, sir." "Then why didn't you keep it?" "It was not mine," Judith answered,

in a low tone. "Judith," said old Phineas, "I put that money there." "You did?"

"I did. To test you. To make sure that the girl to whom my boy had given his heart was worthy of him. Judith's face glowed a deep scarlet.

"I-I don't understand you, sir, said she. "No, I suppose not. But you will in

a few days. And she did when Edward Stedhurst asked her to be his wife. "My own love," he said, "the house

has been like a different place since you came into it. Will you promise to stay here always?" And Judith's answer was "Yes."

"Packarapu."

A Cape paper tells the story of a

Maori who, having been the unfortunate reditor of a bankrupt, had lost £40 or so, and was determined to master the system by which he was deprived of his noney. Having done so, he was able to explain to his friends that he had lost his money because the debtor became 'Packarapu." In explanation of this word he said that a white man who vants to become a "Packarapu" goes into business and gets lots of goods and loes not pay for them. He then gets all the money he can get together-say £2,000-and puts it away where no one can get it, all except £5. With this he goes to the judge of the supreme court. and tells him he wishes to become "Packarapu." The judge says he is very sorry, but of course it cannot be helped, and he then calls all the lawvers together, likewise all the men to whom

She-"Now, Charles, my dear, do be sincere and tell the truth for once in ittle bit?" He—"Well, Mary, I can't syexactly that I love the little beggar, in the constitution of the little beggar, in the case, half a table prisons, Mr. Rruun, defends the system prisons, Mr. Rruun, defends the system spoonful of turpentine and a tablespoon-ful of asthmoun states that about thirty newspoonful of turpentine and a tablespoon-ful of asthmoun states that about thirty newspoonful of turpentine and a tablespoon-ful o but I have a sort of sneaking respect for him for his father's sake."

The Chinese Committee's Work. The first witnesses examined by the Chinese Congressional committee at its first working session in San Francisco, says a local paper, were ex-Governor Low, formerly United States minister at Peking, and T. H. King, an old ship captain for many years in China waters. The witnesses concur that the immigrants to this State are coolies, and King says coolieism is substantial slavery. Their female importations are nearly all prostitutes, and the governor says prostitution is one of the most degrading of crimes in China. Polygamy is lawful there, and wives are bought and sold like chattels; children also. boys, crowding them out of employment, and it tends to degrade white government would have to arrange with England to stop the coolie traffic at that port. The suspension of it would work

On the arrival of the pri temporarily against the Pacific Mail and their dens are too filthy for a well-bred hog to live in. The Six Companies are an outgrowth of the coolie system of are carefully set down in the "character slavery. They enforce the contracts book,' and protect the contractors from the natural perfidy of the coolie, who would

A Slimpse of the Czar.

jury always relieve the assassin.

courts, because subornation and per-

I entered one of the many shady walks which spread out in all directions, says ward, from time to time, inserted whathe emperor was in the building, which contains a bath, and that the people wanted to have their conscripted sons matter of record. returned, while others were suing for the pardon of some criminal, and, though I had nothing in particular to say to his majesty, I concluded to stay and have a good look at him. We did not have to wait long. The folding doors opened, and with rapid strides a tall form passed by and had reached the groom with the horse before any of the petitioners could approach him. As he mounted I had a full view of his fair open countenance, but his steed was a more beautiful object to look upon—the that would falter a little in spite of her noblest horse I ever saw; of pure Arab blood, milk white, with rosy nostrils, money-a twenty pound note. I have and gracefulness and strength in every move. When his imperial master seated himself the gentle animal turned its "Ah," said Mr Stedhurst, putting head and affectionately attempted to nibble the emperor's boots, but a single word started him off on a canter, much endeavored to keep up with him, hold-ing out their papers. The czar shouted back a few words, telling them to come to the palace, and disappeared from view. For the sake of the beautiful horse I was glad to hear that there is a park at Tzarskoie Selo, where all horses who have ever carried his majesty on their back are kept in idleness and abundance when their time of active service has expired, and there is no degradation in store for them to carriage or even cart horses when old age comes on.

"What Our Churches Cost Us."

The publishers give an article in Scribner under the above title, which is of interest in relation to the recent discussion as to church debts. The theory upon which large churches are built is, that the expense for each sitting in a arge church, even with a considerable lebt, is less per capita than in a small thurch without any debt at all. For intance, the expenses of a church in New York city seating 500 people will be bout \$15,000 a year, or \$30 per sitting. The cost of running a church that will seat 2,000 persons, with a funded debt of \$100,000, will be about \$22,000 a year, or only \$10 or \$12 a sitting, or bout twenty-five cents for each person

or each Sabbath in the year. A notice is given that the Presbyterian Memorial church of New York, Rev. Dr. Robinson, has just paid off \$100,000 of its debt, and proposes to carry permanently the remaining \$100,-000, charging up the interest (\$7,000 a year) to running expenses. As the building is designed to seat nearly 2,000 people, if filled to its utmost capacity, the charge for interest to each person would be less than \$4 a year, or about seven cents a Sunday. It is worthy of note that all the pew owners in this church have surrendered their title to munities of those who have borne the has asked me to divide this among you have which way the wind blows."

About a month subsequent to this About a month subsequent to this asked me to divide this among you have borne the heaviest burdens. The pastor himself has contributed over \$25,000 to the church building from the proceeds of his hyun and tune books, which have his hyen and tune books, which have had wide popularity in churches of every

> Kajibashi have been removed to the says, held so firmly in hand by the nothing that the squaw possesses is so process causes a great economy in time, the little book he makes the witnesses Ichigaya jail in Tokio."

A PRISON IN NORWAY.

the Reformation of Criminals, and the

Results Obtained. The penitentiary is the latest and best of the Norwegian prisons, having been opened twenty-five years ago (1851). It quist, director general of prisons of has two hundred and fifty cells, spacious and well ventilated. I "visited, examined and inspected" it in September of last year. Mr. Richard Petersen, a pline, so far as the reformation of prisonson of the late prime minister of Nor- ers is concerned, all the industries should way, is the director or warden, a gentle- be under the direction of the authorities. man of excellent natural gifts, of large culture, and a heart whose every pulsation is for the reform, the elevation—in her prisons exclusively through their and sold like chattels; children also. a word, the salvation of the fallen and Female children are often put to death the unfortunate. In his whole work he as redundants, and the law does not has but one impulse, one desire, one several systems? Financially, that of puhish this as a crime. They do not come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and gether a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain, but to scrape together a certain amount of money and come here to remain a certain amount of money and come here to remain a certain amount of money and come here to certain amount of mo return. Governor Low says this labor unconsciousness that there was any self-penses, the earnings of the Norwegian here "has had a had effect on our praise in it. Referring to the feeble prisons meet on an average fifty-four state of his health, now becoming per centum of the total cost, while some chronic, he said: "I ought not to re- of them—the house of correction at labor." Most of these immigrants come main in the penitentiary; but I cannot Christiania, for instance—come very from Canton, but are embarked at the help it." Devotion so unselfish and so near to the point of self-support. I am British port of Hong Kong, and our tireless would, one would naturally sup- unable to give with the same precision

other steamship companies, but they into his office, and in a strictly private would get even in the long run by the conversation questions him kindly but natural growth of our commerce with searchingly as to his past life, his Asia under the inspiration of white parents, his brothers and sisters, where labor and white enterprise. Captain and how he had lived, his occupation King testified that the Pacific Mail Company has been in the habit of carrying crime, and especially the cause of the coolies on three decks, while the law criminal act for which he had now been restricts them to one. He says the committed. In this inquest M. Peteroaths of the class who come here are not received in any consular court in China. winning, so truly paternal, for his heart Perjury is a common practice. Their is in the work, that the prisoner's confisanitary condition is horrible—far worse | dence is gained, he is more often than at home than here, though many of otherwise melted into tears, and the secrets of his life are laid bare.

All the facts elicited in this interview

Next Mr. Petersen explains to the prisoner the nature of the punishment never keep any part of it if he were not compelled. The Six Companies employ quired to do and what not to do while in a class of roughs called Highbinders to prison, and why all this has been made force the coolies who are refractory, and necessary by his crime. He gives him murder is often done by the Highbinder to understand that it is his duty to see in the execution of this duty. It can the prescribed punishment executed, never be reached and punished by our and at the same time he explains to and impresses upon him that he and the

better man. In the "character book" is afterwriter, and a few turns brought me to ever is calculated to throw light on the small marble building in Grecian moral state of the prisoner, such as fragtyle, half hidden by foliage, with a ments of his correspondence, how he small knot of people lounging about the works, studies, repents, confesses undeentrance. A short distance away a tected crimes (a thing not uncommon); groom was leading a white charger up or, contrariwise, how he neglects his and down. Upon inquiry I found that opportunities, and grows worse. His disciplinary punishments are also all set down in the same book; in a word, an were waiting to present to him com outline of his entire moral history durplaints or petitions. Several old women ing his imprisonment is there made

CARE OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS. Before his discharge the prisoner is again called into the director's office. and a parting conversation recounts briefly the incidents of his prison life. He tells what advancement he has made. and in what directions; what are his plans and purposes; where he wishes to go, what to do, etc. Then, if his home is not in Christiania, the director asks him to write to him often and freely, and so inform him where he is and how he lives, what he works at, how much he earns, and what sort of persons he chooses for his comrades; in short, to country house on the banks of the and shaking with suppressed laughter. tell him all the particulars of his life, his successes, his failures, etc. He assures the prisoner, at the same time. that he will still continue his interest in him, and seek his welfare. The chaplain's estimate of the prisoner and whatever suggestions he has to offer concerning him are inserted in the "character book." Lastly, his weight at his entrance and at his discharge is recorded

therein. Mr. Petersen lays great stress on these records relating to the prisoner, believing it necessary to study the man thoroughly in order to manage and mold him as an individual being. He regards individualization as essential to all reformatory prison discipline. He lays equal stress on his correspondence with iberated prisoners, having by this means, he says, in many cases continued a good work and carried it forward to

THE MEANS EMPLOYED.

Mr. Petersen visits all the inmates of the prison in their cells every three more pliable. The long seams of these was asked for particulars in regard to and showed the blood upon their asseweeks, and in special cases oftener. The chaplain also sees and converses with the whole body of prisoners with equal frequency, without limiting himself, however, to once in three weeks. In the present incumbent Mr. Petersen has an able, devoted and faithful co-

worker. Through these agencies Mr. Petersen | well made imported dresses all other reaches, with few exceptions, the hearts | seams are sewed by hand. of his prisoners, for his own heart works in and by them. As a consequence he rarely fails to win their confidence and affection. Thus he governs them by gentleness and love rather than by violence and fear, and they are unspeakably better governed, are made more docile, orderly and obedient by the former method than they would or can be by the latter.

A meeting of the prison staff is held every Saturday for conference and consultation on all matters and interests pertaining to the prison and prisoners. Among the best reformatory agencies employed Mr. Petersen counts the sermons and personal conversations of the chaplain, the school and the labor. The labor, he declares, is a "hobby" with their pews, so that there is now no him. "Ah!" said he, kindling with Not very great temptations, those," wishing to give you all he has got, he munities of those who have horne the munities of the munities of those who have horne the munities of the mun privileged class, and that the latest enthusiasm as he uttered the words,

prison authorities as to prevent all in- esteemed.

terference with the discipline and exclude all hurtful influences. In Sweden The Methods Employed by Mr. Petersen in the labor is managed on a mixed system, that is, partly on account of the state and partly by letting it to contractors, though the latter, it must be confessed, is dominant. Nevertheless, Mr. Alm.

respective administrations. Now, what are the results of these Norway is the most satisfactory. While penses, the earnings of the Norwegian

ress in France to appear together. One morning, about a week previous to the announced appearance, while Mile. Mars was in her private apartments, a manufacturer of Lyons asked for an audience. On entering, he spread out before the actress a shimmering fold of costly yellow velvet. "Will you deign to accept this, and make my fortune?" said the visitor. Explanations followed, and it was understood to be purely a business affair. The sagacious manufacturer knew very well that the superb ress in France to appear together. One precious method should be discovered, morning, about a week previous to the facturer knew very well that the superb woman before him set the fashion in female dress before all Paris. Yellow velvet was his specialty, but nobody wore it; and yet he was assured that it would be a special to the superb woman before him set the fashion in female dress before all Paris. Yellow velvet was his specialty, but nobody wore it; and yet he was assured that it would be a special to the feet from off the footstool, white people, that's nothing! Women is the fashion in female descending in its direction, hastily wagon. It was not easy to make my escape, for the men watched me closely; but I managed it at last. Talk about women being drudges among decent with the fashion in female descending in its direction, hastily wagon. It was not easy to make my escape, for the men watched me closely; but I managed it at last. Talk about women being drudges among decent with the fashion in female descending in its direction, hastily wagon. It was not easy to make my escape, for the men watched me closely; but I managed it at last. Talk about women being drudges among decent with the fashion in female dress before all Paris. Yellow vellow with the fashion in female dress before all Paris. Yellow vellow with the fashion in female dress before all Paris. Yellow vellow was extremely a second manufacture was not easy to make my excape, for the men watched me closely; but I managed it at last. Talk about women being drudges among decent with the fashion in female was not easy to make my excape, for the men watched me closely; but I managed it at last. Talk about women being drudges among decent with the fashion in female was not easy to make my excape, for the men watched me closely; but I managed it at last. Talk about women being drudges among drudges among decent was not easy to make my excape, for the men watched me closely; but I managed it at last. be all the rage if once seen upon the which immediately flew up under the other officers are the prisoner's best queen of the stage. Mile. Mars did not weight of Mr. Bellamy's foot, and the other omcers are the prisoner's best know. The color was very trying; she change him by God's blessing into a her scruples, and, in the kindness of her | the racket, came tiptoeing and frowning | same as I was, and who are but waiting heart, she took the velvet and handed it down the aisle, bending his shaggy to her dressmaker, with instructions for brows upon Mr. Bellamy, who actually he making up. dressing-room mirror, her heart gave tinguish. The young lady rose to leave the manager he must postpone the play, or, at least, wait for me." Talma heard protection. Mr. Bellamy attempted to the word, and hurried from his dressing story. "Upon my word, you never paused until the interruption should looked better in your life. The effect cease, said in a severe undertone that is superb. I am charmed with it." And the play went on. In less than two

Saone, and the fortune upon which the

from yellow velvet.

weeks thereafter the salons of Paris

were literally golden with yellow velvet.

anything else. Years afterward the

wealthiest manufacturer of Lyons gave

Hints About Dresses. Polonaises that are to be worn both in the house and the street, Harper's Bazar says, are provided with an extra lining of flannel that may be basted in for street wear. This lining is of white twilled flannel, made separately from the polonaise, but similarly shaped, and is long enough to reach down over the hips, where the drapery of the skirt begins. It is imply pinked on the edges, not hemmed, and is provided with sleeves. Ladies who have thin arms have flannel linings for all close sleeves, and others, to give greater roundness, ered with white silk and bound with usually sewed by machine even by that I didn't get to the show at all." French dressmakers, but in most of the

A New England Type of Insanity. The superintendent of the Taunton lunatic hospital thinks he has discovered New England type of insanity, certainly more positive, clearer cut, and less easily managed, than the majority of cases elsewhere. "It may," he says, be a trace of the old Pu.itan blood. but I think, rather, it is due to the character of our climate, as it soon appears in our foreign population. It is characterized by intensity—used often to culminate in Bell's disease, which I have not seen of late; it delights in noise—the crash of glass is music to its ears; it rends its garments, refuses food so as often to require the stomach tube, settles into despair so deep that it gallons of water as hot as the hand can from the ground, but was cut down bewould seem dementia were it not so bear, and add to this one tablespoonful fore life was extinct. Thus the brave iths, dies of maniacal exhaustion out of all monia. The mixture must then be well tion, and the surgeon cheated out of a

carries a pocket mirror, either of glass nearly hermetically as possible. The The labor system differs greatly in the backed with quicksilver or some shining clothes are afterward washed out and three Scandinavian countries. In Den- metal; but an Indian maid is not per- rinsed in the usual way. The soap and mark the prison labor is let to private mitted to look at a reflection of her face, water may be reheated and used a sec-Interesting Japan item: "The Choy- contractors; and the director-general of even in the brook, for this is the mascu- ond time, but, in that case, half a table-

The Sleepy Church Goer.

The other day Mr. Bellamy read in a "Many very good people are annoyed by sleepiness in church. The following remedy is recommended: Lift the foot to tell fortunes for young girls. I was seven inches from the floor, and hold it to judge them and say most about love in suspense without support for the limb, and repeat the remedy if the at-

his hat, and was rejoiced in his inmost I knew how to read human nature very soul to think that he had found a relief well and could read character tolerably. from his annoyance. He hoped that I will not say much about stealing, for Deacon Ashbury, who had frowned at I am ashamed. Some of our wagons Deacon Ashbury, who had frowned at him so often and so dreadfully for nodding, hadn't seen the paragraph, for the deacon sometimes slept under the preach-ed word, and Mr. Bellamy wanted to get even with him. Sunday morning found the good man in his accustomed place, devout and drowsy as ever. The church was very comfortably filled with an attentive congregation, and Mr. Bellamy was soon cornered up in one end of lamy was soon cornered up in one end of man in Tennessee came to me and told man in Tennessee came to me and told the proportion between earnings and tons, and such is the fact.

On the arrival of the prisoner at the penitentiary Mr. Petersen first takeshim into his office, and in a strictly private conversation questions him kindly but searchingly as to his past life, his parents, his brothers and sisters, where and how he had lived, his occupation and earnings, what had led him into crime, and especially the cause of the criminal act for which he had now been committed. In this inquest M. Petersen's manner is so gentle, so kindly, so the sen's manner is so gentle, so kindly, so the sen's manner is so gentle, so kindly, so the same precision the same precision the proportion between earnings and the proportion betw sation—the best actor and the best act- tract any attention to himself, lest his driving. pleading of the manufacturer overcame sions. Deacon Ashbury, awakened by plenty of women who are situated t The eventful evening | believed that if he got much hotter he arrived, and Mile. Mars was arrayed in would break out in flames that not even her robes of yellow velvet. On behold- the beaded perspiration that was standing the reflection of herself in her ing out on his scarlet face could exway. "It is too ridiculous!" she cried, the pew, Mr. Bellamy rose to explain, almost shedding tears of vexation. "I and, as he did so, she was quite convinced look like an awfully exaggerated canary of what she had before been suspicious, bird. Really, I cannot appear. Tell that he was crazy. She backed out of the pew and sought Descon Ashbury's whisper an explanation to the deacon, room. "Is that all?" he said, when he but that austere official motioned him had surveyed the queen and heard her backlinto his seat, and, as the minister

> was heard all over the church: "You've been dreaming again, Brother Bellamy." Mr. Bellamy sunk into his seat, quite A lady could not be in the fashion in covered with confusion as with a couple of garments and a bed quilt, and his unhappiness was greatly aggravated, when grand fete in honor of Mile. Mars, en- he looked up into the choir, and saw tertaining her sumptuously. The festi- Driscoll convulsed with merriment, val was held in a spacious and superb stuffing his handkerchief into his mouth After service Mr. Bellamy, who was, estate had been reared had grown up all through the service, the center of attraction for the entire congregation, waited for his pastor and made one more effort to explan his unfortunate escapade. But the minister, whose sermon

had been quite spoiled by the affair, walved him to silence and said, quite "Nover mind, Brother Bellamy; don't apologize; you meant very well, I dare say, but if you make so much disturbance when you are awake, I believe I would prefer to have you sleep quietly

through every sermon I preach.

Seeing the Big Show. One of our Nevada ranchers, says the Reno (Nev.) Gazette, sent his wife East have a slight wadding in the sleeves. to see the big show at Philadelphia, and The man fired the gun, the ball took White silk silesia waist linings of followed in about three months himself. twilled stripes are used by the best dress- The worthy couple stayed with their through the woman's shoulder. The makers for handsome dresses. These relatives, about ten miles from Philatwilled silks are softer than the gros delphia, for six weeks, and upon regrain linings formerly used, and are turning to the land of the sagebrush linings are pressed open, and each edge the Centennial. "Well," said he, "I'll is bound with narrow white ribbon; tell you how it was. My wife was visiteven the dress protector of oil silk or of in' round afore I went, and didn't get chamois placed under the arms is cov- to the city, and when I got there brother Jim was jest thrashin' his buckwheat, ribbon. These long seams are most and they kep' us so busy helpin' 'em

An Advance in Co-Operation.

The Sovereigns of Industry of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine have taken an important step in opening a general purchasing agency at Boston, open to all the stores, boards of trade and councils of the order. The agency is under the control of the " New England Co-operative Board of Trade,' a new organization, composed of delegates from the co-operative stores, Sovereigns' local boards of trade, and the State councils. The first plan was to establish a wholesale store, but this was given up as involving too much capital and risk.

A GOOD WAY TO WASH LINEN .- Dissolve two pounds of soap in about three with his feet about twenty-four inches of turpentine and three of liquid am- old scalper was saved from strangulastirred and the linen steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover Every young man in the Sioux nation up the vessel which contains them as

A Gypsy's Life.

I was quite young when I received my eligious paper the following paragraph: first lesson in fortune telling, says one tack returns."

Now, Mr. Bellamy is a very good man, and he is subject to that very where I got it. I was never asked annoyance, which in his case amounts to a positive affliction. So he cut that paragraph out, in accordance with the appended instruction, and pasted it in the late of the lat

There's any amount of trickery like who are compelled to live wandering lives in this country are compelled to for a good chance to get off.

Butchering Women.

Among the incidents of the Dutch war against the South Africans are the following. A party of Schlikmann's force went out from Steel Boort to scour the surrounding mountains, twentythree men with a cannon went on one side, and twenty five men on horseback went on another. The men with the cannon destroyed a large number of leuts belonging to various Kaffirs residing among the kloofs and hollows of the mountains, but they came upon no Kaffirs. The party of horse on their way to a kraal or a Kaffir village met some women who had been out to gather food. The first one, a young woman, was wounded by one of the band. She was then shot through the head as she lay on the ground by another of the party. Both men were Englishmen. Several more women were killed in the kraal. They were questioned as to where the cattle of the kreal were, and were promised that their lives would be spared on condition that they told. They gave the information, but the cattle were not overtaken. The two women were then taken back with the volunteers to Steel Poort, and a council of war held as to what should be done with them. It was decided, or at least pretended to be so, that they should be get at liberty. They were then sent out under the escort of two Kaffirs belonging to Schlickmann's force. When they arrived at the river one of the chiefs of the volunteers is said to have told the Kaffirs: "Now you are to kill these women, and to know that they are dead I must hear the shots." The women were accordingly followed. One of them put her hands together, and besought the Kaffirs, whose intentions she appears to have divined, not to shoot her. She had an infant on her back. effect in the child's head, and passed other woman was shot by the other Kaffir through the back. The Kaffirs then stabbed their victims, and returned gais. There was a great outery among the more decent men of the volunteers, but no steps were taken to prevent such

Anxious te Die.

atrocities. The leader of the volunteers

is alleged to be more anxious to kill

the women than the men, because, he

says, they pick and sow, and thus are

the chief instruments in prolonging the

Santanta, the celebrated Kiowa chief. who is under sentence for life in the State prison of Texas, made an ineffectual attempt to end his life by suicide. The chief has been for some time in a depressed and melancholy state of mind, chasing under the restraint of prison life. For some time, however, he has been allowed to walk within the limits of the yard, up to the picket line, being placed among the "trusties," who are allowed a certain free lom from restraint. Watching his opportunity he had procured a small rope, and, fastening one end to a scantling, tied the other end about his neck, and was caught dangling

The Chinese do not seem to have an intuitive ides of the sanctity of an oath. A consular office boy, who had been in the service nine years, was looking for something which he evidently could not find, and was asked what it was. "The