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PORT ROYAL, S. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1873.

For His Sake,

Hold closer still my hand, dear love, Nor fear its touch will soil thine own; No palm is cleaner now than this, So free from earth-stain has it grown Since last you held it clasped so close, And with it held my life and heart. For my heart beat but in your smile, And life was Death, we two apart.

I loved you so. And you? Ah, we!!! I have no word or thought of blame; And even now my voice grows low And tender, whispering your name. You guaged my love by yours; that's all. I do not think you understood: There is a point you men can't reach, Up the white heights of womanhood.

You love us .- so at least you say, With many a tender smile and word; You kiss us close on mouth and brow, Till all our heart within is stirred; And having, unlike you, you see, No other interests at stake,

We give our best, and count that Death Is blessed when suffered for your sake.

A CLEAR CASE.

How often do we hear men in other pursuits-keen to detect trickery in all callings but their own-denounce lawvers for defending people whom they have reason to believe guilty.

Did it ever occur to these critics that it is no more the lawyer's province than it is theirs to pass judgment on accused persons? That duty is confined to legally constituted tribunals, bound to hear both sides; and so important is it deemed that none shall be condemned unheard, that if a prisoner be too poor to employ counsel, the court must assign it to him, and he upon whom the burden is laid is not at liberty to decline it. What a lawyer may thus rightly be compelled to do, it can scarcely be wrong for him to do vol-

untarily. So, at any rate, I reasoned on undertaking the defence of Walter Warren, against whom two indictments were pending, one for theft, the other for attempting to put off counterfeit bank-

The proofs against him left scarce a loop-hole for doubt. He had worked his way to be Mr. West's chief clerk, and had completely won the confidence of his employer. The latter having oc-casion to forward a large sum to a place at some distance, selected young War-ren to carry it. When ready for his journey, the money, enclosed in an en-velope directed to the person to whom it was sent, was handed to Warren, and placed by him in an inside pocket of his coat, where, he insisted, he had found the packet safe on reaching his destination, when he immediately de-

livered it to the proper person.

On being opened, the envelope was found to contain the correct am but made up entirely of forged bank-

Mr. West was positive that the bills he had inclosed were genuine-a point on which a man of his experience could hardly be mistaken. Besides, they were on a different bank from that by which the counterfeits purported to be issued. He further remembered that, before inclosing the bills, he had, in Warren's presence, written the address of the gentleman to whom they were to be delivered on an envelope in which he had intended to place them, but, having laid it aside temporarily, he was unable to find it afterward, and used another. The inference was that Warren, having secretly possessed himself of the mislaid envelope, after sealing it up with the counterfeit notes in it, had substituted it for the genuine packet,

whose contents he had appropriated. Mr. West's statement was fully corroborated by that of a gentleman present at the time of the delivery of the money to Warren, and who had seen it

In my conferences with the prisoner, he strongly asserted his innocence, but could give no explanation of the mysterious transformation which the money had undergone, from good to bad, while in his possession. He had gone, he said, directly from Mr. West's office to the railway station, whither he had been accompanied by the gentleman who had seen him receive the money, who had occasion to go a short distance by the same train. Mr. Allgood, the gentleman in question, had, for a short time, occupied the same seat with my client, conversing with him on indiffer-ent topics. With that exception, Warren had had the seat to himself during the entire journey; and he assured me he had not, at any time, suffered half an hour to pass without ascertaining

that his charge was safe. Mr. Allgood was a person beyond suspicion. True, he had lived but a ew months in the town; but he was a man who carried a certigeate of character in his face. It was long, thin, and melancholy. It were an expression of charge of the penal settlement at Port whether suicide by poison or drowning satisfied sadness, often observable in those who, having no faults of their own to be sorry for, overflow with sorrow for the sins of others. He lived in tion. He is of opinion that leprosy can and accepted a situation as a porter in a small house by himself; led a retired, exemplary life; was devoted to his Every leper in the settlement is, it is prietor had known his father. deaconship. Warren himself would have scorned to hint at the possibility of the contents of his peaker hands been tampered with by such a man as

called late in the afternoon, and when a wisely resolved not to make any stir ury had been obtained, the court ad- about the matter until his experiments orned till next morning.

The county-seat at which the trial was held, being several miles from the town as its permanence. This oil seems to brought down to plain food. We told at which Mr. West and Mr. Allgood, be beneficial to all descriptions of sores you so." principal witnesses for the prosecution, and ulcers, and it has other properties resided, they were obliged to remain

Of course, I had no hope of a successful result. I believed my client guilty, and that he simply lied when he said In the event of its turning out that this is natural? What difference does

I was wending my way to the courthouse next morning, not more at a loss afflicted with that disease, but it will cause I can't get any other? What tion of his body have the resemblance

words from him brightened me up considerably. What they were will come out presently.

The first witness was the gentleman to whom the prisoner had delivered the false bills, which were produced, identified, and their spurious character proven. I allowed the witness to go without cross-examination, as I did Mr. West, who was called next.

My client looked despondent. evidently expected a better show of defence than I was making. Mr. Allgood was then put upon the stand for the prosecution. His evi-

dence tallied exactly with that of Mr. For the first time I rose to cross-By a few common-place examine. questions I drew out the facts of his

having accompanied the prisoner to the station, and having, for a time, shared his seat. I paused as if at a loss what to ask next; then, as if suddenly recollecting the circumstance: "By the way, Mr. Allgood," I in-

quired, "were you aware that your house was entered last night?" The witness started, as a man natu-

rally might at such a question. "I-I was not aware of it," he stam-

"It is nevertheless true," I answered, "and a considerable sum of money was taken from it. The witness looked pale and anxious.

"What is the relevancy of all this?" asked the judge. "I trust I may be indulged a moment," I said, giving his Honor a sig-

nificant look.
"Go on," he replied, evidently ungestions." derstanding I had some object in view. 'Permit me to relieve your apprehensions, Mr. Allgood," I resumed; "I

believe it is in my power to restore your money. You will probably be able to identify it." His hand shook as I handed him a goodly roll of bank-notes; but his eyes brightened as he turned them over. "I recognize them," he said; "they

are mine. He was about to put them in his pocket, but I requested him to hand them back for a moment.

"I have finished with Mr. Allgood, announced. "Have you any testimony for the defence?" inquired the judge.
"I have a single witness," I answer-

A messenger, wnom I had dispatched, returned at this point with a stranger, who, at my request, came forward and

was sworn. "What is your name," I began.

"Thomas North." "Did you enter Mr. Allgood's house ast night in his absence? " I did."

"By what means?"

"A skeleton kev." "Is the witness aware that his anwers may seriously criminate him? asked the judge, sternly.

"He is quite advised of their effect," I replied. "Did you find this money in the

se?" I continued, exhibiting the same bills already identified by Mr. Allgood.

"Did you find anything else?" The witness opened a valise, from which he took an engraved plate, similar to those from which bank-bills are printed, together with a bundle of new notes, exact copies of those found in the packet which had been delivered by the prisoner, and as basely spurious as

"I found these articles in Mr. Allgood's house," the witness answered. "You may now tell how you happen-

ed to go there." This man," said Mr. North, pointered. I am in the detective service, and entered his house last night by authority of the warrant which I here produce. An examination of the premises soon revealed the proofs I was in search

That it was Allgood who had gotten possession of the mislaid envelope, put the counterfeit bills in it, and, by a litit for the one in Warren's pocket, was made additionally evident by Mr. West's identification, by means of a private mark upon it, of one of the genuine notes found in Allgood's house, as one of those placed in the original packet delivered to Warren.

Warren went forth a free man.ledger.

A Cure for Leprosy.

Important experiments are, it seems, being made as to the cure of leprosy, and the Friend of India reports that while Dr. Kenneth Stuart in Calcutta day. Then again, 'take no thought o' and Dr. Balfour in Madras in applying the morrow. rosy are meeting with only partial suc- left. "No doubt," says a correspondent, to manual labor at thirty." the matter will be fully reported when "Precisely what my phy At last the case came on. It was In the meantime, the doctor has very tion like mine," said he, ch rully. wisely resolved not to make any stir "I am gaining flesh under it." are so completed as to leave no doubt respecting the nature of the cure as well ing brown bread and ham. respecting the nature of the cure as well which will be fully disclosed hereafter." The oil of the gurjun balsam or wood the natives for skin diseases and sores.

Nasby's Letters.

The Philosophy of Samuel J. Lamison, and How it Worked.

Samuel J. Lamison was a young man of twenty when his paternal progenitor was promoted to be an angel and assumed wings. Samuel did not weep at his father's demise, for the old gentleman had accumulated his ducats with great care, and by great labor, and, consequently, was very, very close with never knew the taste of champagne, and always smoked a pipe.

But he left young Samuel a fortune of an even hundred thousand dollars, which the young man lost no time in transferring to his own keeping.

Immediately Samuel's relatives gathared about him to advise him as to what

One said, go into a grocery business and become a merchant prince? Another strongly insisted that his best hold was to go into railroads with his on as to whether he ought to start a dismissed him with a frown. "He hates me, and would ruin me quickly," quoth the sagacious young man.
"I shall do nothing of the sort," said

"I shall adopt none of your sug-"You will be ruined if you do not!

shouted they all in a chorus,
"As not one of you has succeeded in making a cent," retorted Samuel; "it strikes me that you are fearfully combetent to advise me. But I have marked dium of drinking-water. out my path in life.

"What is it?" poor relations. Then I shall invest

per year." per year. I shall live on about \$20,000

in a yacht, shall join all the clubs, shall never drink water when wine is attaina-

"But you will run through your for-

out, and who is too much used cruel to me in not giving me \$200,000. I have already occupied as much time I shall never feel pleasant toward my deceased father that he did not labor harder, and live more saving. He has used me badly. But I am a philoso-pher. Samuel J. Lamison proposes

gambled a little, and, if his feminine to the amount of money he spent on them, Cæsar's wife would have been a drab in comparison with them. But sulted in his death. the reverse.

the most of it in about ten years.

"Your money must be nearly gone," said his friends to him one day. "I have about a thousand dollars

is also almost gone. How lovely it is tle dexterous manipulation, substituted to have your money hold out as long as your stomach. Had one given out be-fore the other—I shudder at the

thought. To have an appetite and no money-or to have no appetite and cords of money-I know not which is the worst. But with me it is splendid. Things run in grooves, as it were. A few more dinners, a few more nights, and my stomach will be gone, and my money with it. But I have had a good time of it.' "What will you do then ?"

"Impious wretch, do you read the Scriptures? 'Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.' In my case, I can testify to the truth of that passage eve.

As he anticipated, in a few weeks cashew nut oil to both the forms of lep- Samuel had not a dollar-not a cent He lived a few days on credit, cess, the Madras surgeon in medical and then spent several days considering Blair believes that he has made a more was the most pleasant. After giving the subject mature consideration, he valuable discovery in the same direc- concluded that he would not die at all, be cured by the oil of the gurjun tree. a wholesale grocery store, whose pro-

> "Ha!" said they. "You see, now, we were right-you are brought down

They came in again and saw him eat-

"My friends," said he, impressively. "were I the possessor of millions, I should, after ten years of dissipation, oil has long been used all over India by be compelled to eat plain food or die Oh, ye imbeciles ! can't you see the leprosy is curable, the discovery will it make whether I eat brown bread by looks, symmetry, etc., of a fine, well-not only be valuable as regards those the advice of a physician, or eat it be-

I get paid? 'Exercise and plain food,' said my doctor long ago, 'is what you must have.' I am getting both, ye sodden-brained Job's comforters.'

Typhoid by the Agency of Milk,

tune to spend; and he spent it.

Within the past few months, says paper read before the American Health Association, the interest and importance them. He was a singular old man. He belonging to the subject of this paper have been curiously exemplified by the diffusion of typhoid fever through the agency of milk. Several outbreaks in Laval. A complete savage in appear-England have been imputed to infected milk; but in the recent instances re-ferred to the proof of this having been two garments—a ragged shirt and the source seems sufficiently conclusive. This outbreak was in one of the healthiest parishes in the West End of London. About 500 cases of typhoid fever were distributed in 104 families in this parish. Of these 104 families, ninetysix were known to have used milk from the same dairy, the facts with regard to capital and be a Vanderbilt. Another the milk supply in the remaining eight advised, with tears in his eyes, that he families not having been ascertained. go into dry goods and be a Stewart or a It was ascertained that in one of the Claffin. Ano her was divided in opin- farms belonging to this dairy there had been cases of typhoid fever, and the daily paper or run a theatre; but Samuel sanitary conditions were exceedingly Prairie, none of whom were "chickens" bad. Others details, which I do not introduce, corroborated the conclusion that the diffusion of the disease was due to the milk supply, and no other source was discoverable.

The infection or the contagion in milk is, of course, derived from the water used in washing the milk-cans, and, perhaps, in the dilution of the The diffusion of the disease in milk. this way, therefore, is through the me-

The discovery of the causation of typhoid fever through this medium nat-"I shall, firstly, get rid of all my brally has led to the inquiry whether other diseases may not be traced to what the old m— that is, my poor drinking-water which either contains father left me, in safe security bearing viruses of contagion or is polluted by 10 per cent.
"Good! that will give you \$10,000 divers kinds of morbine matter. Inc.
facts to which it has been the object of divers kinds of morbific matter. The brick-red complexion and very light this paper to call attention have opened "True, but I sharmot live on \$10,000 up a new field for investigation in etiup a new field for investigation in eti-ology, and further researches in this but he always preferred mild stratagem year. I shall have horses, an interest direction may shed much light on the to skill or strength for the discomfiture causation of numerous diseases. Already, in the opinion of many, there is ble—in short, I shall go for pleasure in every pessible way that pleasure is to cholera is diffused by means of contagion, derived from the alimentary canal, with which drinking-water is is an unpardonable offense. Men liable to become infected. This opintune while you are still young."

"That's the time to run it through, while I am young enough to enjoy it. water polluted by any kind of morbific water polluted by any kind of morbific put to death. Whether Hab Sams had young enough to enjoy it. up to cat it? Wherefore during the epidemic prevalence of the creatures from the traps set by the lat-wine to him whose stomach can't abide discase, it is highly probable; but that ter never transpired. But that Leval wine? Wherefore anything to a man the disease in this or in any other way was a fur-thief was established beyond who can't take anything? I would pre- is communicable, seems to me to be a fer it, had I income enough to live just as I desire without infringing upon my duestion concerning which the most to be conceded is that it admits of discusing a trap set by Hab, and which the latcapital, but as I cannot, I propose to live my life anyhow. Fate has been would not be a small undertaking, and which the latter had left there purposely to test the honesty of his rival. Hab's first idea

Forty-one Hours in a Well.

The San Francisco Call of a recent pher, Samuel J. Lamison proposes date relates the following story of what restitution of his property or "reason ow to drain the cup of pleasure to its date relates the following story of what restitution of his property or "reason why." "Take that, then," howeld the the prize ring, in a very spirited style.

He kept a fast horse, he drank wine, he gambled a little and if his very spirited style. friends had been virtuous in proportion | Hughes, who keeps a hog ranch near had risen on one knee, and, taking aim the Golden Gate Park, met with an ac- at his antagonist, fired, but without efcident the other day which nearly resulted in his death. His house is siting to Allgood, "has long been sus- they were not. On the contrary, quite uated a considerable distance from the road, and he tives alone, being a gay thorities had lost sight of him for some time; but recently his trail was recovisions to the him for some time; but recently his trail was recoving the had a severe fit of sickness whi in bachelor. Last Monday afternoon, nursed his estate a little; but he man-tabout three o'clock, Mr. Hughes had aged, by hard work, to get through with occasion to go to his well, which is a been expended in a recent hunt, and the most of it in about ten years.

few paces from the house. While fixing the rope he fell into the well, and brought up at the bottom, a depth of trading-post. Drawing their knives about fifty feet, much shaken but not then, the two approached each other materially injured. His utter help- for a deadly conflict, which would have left," said he.

"Horrible!" said they.

"Beautiful!" said he. "My stomach but at the top of his voice he began to shout hoping that some one in the was also a proficient in the use of the shout, hoping that some one in the was also a proficient in the use of the park would hear his cries. Monday knife. Knowing how slight his chance evening passed, and his cries for help was with such an antagonist, Hab Sams was manswered. Tuesday and Tuesday evening passed, and still no response to his frantic appeals for aid. ardly sneak, you will fight it out with His feelings, while down in that well, with the cold water up to his waist can be better imagined than described. On Tuesday morning G. A. Friermuth went to Hughes' house. He heard the and ain't afraid to get square with you unfortunate man's shouts, but believing they came from the park he paid and I'll go you even on it." "Well, no attention. He was suprised the next morning on going to deliver the we'll do, if you have heart enough to paper by hearing the shouts again. do it, as I have. Let's go to the place The paper which he had left the day where the prairie dogs burrow, away before was still lying on the stoop. over there. The rattlesnakes that live This fact increased his astonishment, there are big, and unfailing with their and, after listening attentively, curiosi- deadly fangs. Let each of us choose a drew him to the well, from which burrow, lie down in front of it, thrust the eries arose distinctly on his ear.

Mr. Friermuth was somewhat startled see which of us will die first. You're on learning what was the matter. After too white-livered a fellow to fight a few words h d passed, Mr. Friermuth it encouraged Hughes to hold out a few Fearful to back out from this moments longer, and jumping on his uprrible proposition lest his repuhorse rode at full speed to obtain assistance. In a short time he returned with two men, and Hughes was fished that, if one only keeps still, rattlesnakes up from the well in a deplorable con- are not apt to bite. He was rolling barrels one day, when dition from exhaustion, with his face as pale as marble. After his 'inner They were to meet next morning, half man' had been fed, he explained the an hour before sunrise, with one witcircumstances to his rescuers, and stated that he thought some one had set a The burrows in which they were to and silver-gray fox, besides many vari-"Precisely what myphysicians would trap for him. He was under the imthe experiments have been completed. have prescribed for a wasted constitu- pression that his foot had caught i. a hook or something which had be placed near the mouth of the well. A diligent search was made, but no evidence to confirm his suspicion of foul

Capt. De Martin, of Savannah, Ga., now numbers among his stock an animal which is half horse and half mule. He was foaled in Kentucky, and while his fore-legs and body have all the what to do to save my client, than puzzled what to say to save myself from looking like a fool, when a stranger to other diseases of a like nature, hith-tapped me on the shoulder. A few large transport of the shoulder is a stranger to other diseases of a like nature, hith-tapped me on the shoulder. A few large transport is a stranger to other diseases of a like nature, hith-tapped me on the shoulder. A few large transport is a stranger to other diseases of a like nature, hith-tapped me on the shoulder. A few large transport is a stranger to other diseases, but it will that disease, but it will too of his body have the resemblance with which it is a too of a mule, especially his cear appending of a mule, especially his cear a

The Prairie Duel.

Fifteen years ago, when the Great West seemed to be much further west And Samuel worked on and got his than it does in these days of railroads, health, and finally got into business, and made money, and had another foror corner of one of the great prairies was counted by the few hunters and settlers occupying it as a district in itself, and they called it Little Elk Prairie. Among the half wild characters who had built for themselves hovels of driftwood and brush on this bit of rolling plain was a huge hulking fellow of mixed French Canadian, Indian, and ance, his clothing, whether in summer two garments-a ragged shirt and trousers, the material of which was rendered problematical by age and dirt. The mass of woolly, iron-gray hair by which his head was thatched was crowned by something that had once been a portion of a hat; and his immense stockingless feet were thrust into rude cowskin shoes, with holes cut in them to accomodate certain peculiarities of shape and pedal excrescence. From his huge size and muscular development, Laval was more than a match for any one of the dwellers of Little Elk as regards physical strength. Entirely devoid of education—for he did not know one letter of the alphabet from another-nevertheless the great coarse fellow had a sort of chivalry about him which might or might not have been derived from his share of French blood. His appreciation of the benefits and etiquette of dueling was intense, and he had more than once killed his antagonist in a fair fight.

A much more dangerous man to deal with than Laval was Habakuk Sams, by origin a Yankee, as his name denotes. but a prairie man by predilection and long residence. "Hab," as he was called by the men of the plain, was a thin, wiry man of middle age, with a hair. He was an excellent marksman, and had a reputation for courage, shown of his foes. He had had several disputes with Laval, on the common basis of accusation that each was in the habit of stealing animals from the other's traps. This, in the code of the plains, a doubt when he was seen carrying to was to fire upon the purloiner of his property, and so adjust the matter without any need of further reference or appeal. On further consideration, however, he approached Laval, and taxing him with the theft, demanded

fect, owing to the flurry caused by the suddenness of the assault. On proceeding to reload his rifle, he remembered that he had no powder; but Laval was in a similar predicament, for all the powder in the place had messenge: with some from the nearest paused, and looking fixedly at Laval, said, "If you are a man, and not a cowme in another way, and give me an equal chance of my life." "What way do you want to settle it, then ?" said the other. "I'm as good as you anyhow, out that way with me, ch? ed forever, Laval agreed to it, trusting

The matter was arranged as follows: place their hands were to be selected by eties that are supposed to be a cross of erly and impartially placed. There they very small animal of the fox kind, were to remain until the first ray of known here as the swift, the large the sun beamed above the horizon, a few minutes before which it is the habit play was found. Hughes is a man of of rattlesnakes to crawl forth from strong constitution, but it will probatile ir dens. The umpire was to notify them of the rise of the sun, at which bly take severaldays to quiet his nerves." moment they were to be free to go their ways, should they escape the fangs of the venemous reptiles. The honor of both was then to be considered as fully satisfied, and from this there was to be no appeal. It must have been a terrible time, that quarter of an hour before sunrise, to the victims of the etiquette with which the duello ever has been

ed upon the horizon, and at a word from the umpire Hab Sams sprang to his feet, expressing by a loud whoop his satisfaction at having come safely o of the terrible ordeal. Not so with had placed him, motionless as a log. On examination, it was found that he was in a death-like swoon, from which he was with difficulty recovered by the free use of whisky. Sheer fright had got the be ter of the man's brute courage, and brought him to the brink of death. Hab Sams, as already hinted, fearful ordeal. A little atter sunset the previous evening, when the rattlesnakes had retired for the night, he took the precaution of stuffing a number of the dens in that part of the prairie agreed on for the rendezvous with a sort of weed that is most nozious to the snakes, rendering them torpid for many hours, and unable to crewl or strile. how Yankee ingenuity triumphed over anthracite fifteen years ago. But I anbrute strength, and Bendbow was ever

Counterfeit Notes on the Bank of England.

afterwards obliged to knock under to

Habakuk Sams, when personal fortitude

was the subject in hand.

"How is it," asks some person in the query-column of a Sunday paper, "that the Bank of England notes are never counterfeited? In comparison with our gorgeous bank-bills, they are simplicity itself." The question and statement both imply misapprehension. Bank of England notes are counterfeited-have been counterfeited ever since they began to be used—and in the nu-merical proportions of the two are as often successfully counterfeited as our own bank-notes. In spite of every procaution adopted by the Bank of Eng-land;—of the manufacture of its own paper within the walls of the gr building; of the printing, water-lining numbering, marking, registering, sigr-ing and countersigning under the rigilant eyes of ever present officials; -in spite of the most perfect mechirery, peculiar ink, precise cutting, methodical adjustment of parts of every note to its whole, lettering, private indenting, stamping, and improvements of the parts of every note to its whole, lettering, private indenting, stamping, and improvements of the parts of pressing-the public is continually de-

rauded by counterfeits. Nothing shows this more certainly than the common English custom, well-known of the holder of a bank-note indorsing is name on its back. The day on which a forged note was first presented at the Bank of England forms an era in its history. It was in about 1758, and from that day until now, during this period of one hundred and ience. fifteen years there has passed no decade notes are, and always have been, commensurate with the greatness of its the surface.

Vanderbilt on Religion: While I am on this matter, says a cor-

transactions.

profession of religion when I was very vations are made. young. Vanderbilt employed me to run one of his boats. It was considered a great thing for a person of my age to have such a position. I was very proud of it and tried to do my best. One Saturday the agent came to me and said: 'You must fix your boat up today, for to-morrow we are going to send you up the North River on an excursion.' I thought the matter over. I was a young man. I did not wish to lose my position, and yet I could not run the boat on Sunday. I said so to the agent in a letter, tendered him my resignation, and prepared to go home. I met the Commodore on the Battery. He said: 'Come down and dine with me to-morrow; my wife wants to see you.' 'I cannot,' was the reply, 'for I must go home. I have got through on your line.' 'What does that mean?' said the Commodore. I then told him the story. 'That fellow is a fool. We have got men enough to run that boat whose principles won't be hurt. You go about your business. If anybody interferes with your religion, send them

Colorado Game.

A Denver paper says: The game of at a distant point which he did not Colorado consists of buffalo, elk, black visit, another shaft was already sunk and white-tailed deer, mountain sheep, autelope, cinnamon, black, and grizzly about to be opened and worked on an bear, wild turkeys, sage hens, blue or mountain grouse, ptarmigan or mountain quail, ducks of all kinds, except canvas-backs, geese and brant, swan, tion for valor might become tarnish- curlew of several varieties, and in the spring and fall suipe and plover for a few days as they migrate north and We have also a few California gray and white timber wolf, white and gray coyote, and black prairie wolf, panther or California lion, lynx, wolvereen, catamount and wildcat, badger, skunk, ground-hog or woodchuck, and other minor species."

SEVEN MEN SMOTHERED. - Seven men, who were engaged at Timber Limit, on Black River, on Georgian Bay, Ontario, have been found dead in their shanty. It appears they had filled up a number of bags of oats and made their beds beside them. The oats tumbled over, and they, being unable to extricate themselves, were smothered. Their remains were not discovered for some am of dawn now redden- days afterwards,

Visit to the Empire Coal Mine. A correspondent of the Ilion Citizen describes a descent into the abovenamed coal mine near Wilksbarre as follows :

We gladly put ourselves under the

guidance of the clerk in the office of this Company, while he led us out and back amid the blackness of darkness, a mile or more from the foot of the perpendicular shaft, 300 feet beneath the surface. This mine has been worked had reasons of his own for preserving for fifteen years; its avenues and his equarimity of mind throughout the viaducts honeycomb the entire plateau for a distance of one or two miles in different directions. Its full working force consists of about 500 men and boys & d 50 mules; many of the latter are never brought to the surface. We saw one old gray beast, a veteran in the service, a genuine galley slave of a mule, that had not seen daylight since his stable was chiselled in the wall of

> ticipate. On the surface there was no landmark originally to indicate the presence of coal un erneath. Now, the usual buildings, 7.th their machinery for hoisting and sifting, are erected over the opening, and the inevitable pile of refuse dust lies heaped in the distance. The entrance is about eight feet square

and the descent perpendicular. After indulging in a little natural feminine shrinking, the ladies of our party divested themselves of their hats and cloaks, and, without other special preparation, we took our places upon the elevator with our guide. Each has a miner's lamp in hand. All being ready the guide, by a touch, adjusts the gearing, and down we drop towards the realms of Pluto.

The descent is rapid but steady, so there is no jumping to catch lost The sheet iron canopy, attached to the elevator, precludes all garing upward. Our lamps emit a ghostly light struggling against fearful odds of cimmerian darkness. In a minute, or less, a peculiar sensation is felt in our ears, and we instinctively look at each other with a common recognition of the phenomenon. At that point, I locate the dividing line between the hum and buzz and racket of the outer world, and the deep, perfect silence of the region below. the foot of the shaft, which, in the Empire mine, reaches a depth of three hundred feet before the coal deposit is found, the excavations extend in main horizontal lines or canals for long disnces and in various directions. The height of these channels is gauged by the thickness of the layer of coal, or about seven feet, and the width as much or more, according to conven-

From these main lines, lateral chanin which more than £30,000 have not nels are dug at short distances apart, been refused payment at the bank on and between these again, transverse the plea of forgery. Sometimes the cuts are made at successive steps, as amount greatly exceeds this. In the the coal is taken away, care being tafirst ten years of the present century it rose to £101,661, and from 1850 to 1860 the mass of earth and rock overhead. stamped "forged" at the In some places, large, roomy excavabank counter. In fact the losses oc-curring to that institution from forged columns of coal had given place to huge posts of wood, carried in from

The coal is broken from the solid mass by blasting, after which picks are used to reduce the large pieces to sizes that may be readily handled. It is immediately thrown into small cars, respondent, I will relate a little incident holding about two tons each, and told me by a well-known steamboat drawn to the foot of the shaft or elevacaptain. He said: "I am an elder in tor by mules. These railroads, having the Presbyterian Church. I made a three feet track, are extended throughout the mine as force the area. throughout the mine as far as the exca-

> Mining is done by the ton or carload. No single miner, as a rule, can work alone to advantage; so they commonly operate in companies of half a dozen or more, and have their special diggings assigned them. Two men only find room enough to do the ordinary work of excavating in a single partition of the rocky wall, while others wait upon their work with mules and cars, as above mentioned. These are furnished by the company owning a mine. In an hour's travel we saw only a small portion of the men then at work; and yet at no time did our lamps fail to reveal the presence of some of them. They appeared, to our hasty glances, to look pretty much alike, begrimmed as they were with coal dust from head to foot, while every eye looked vicious, and all the surroundings easily suggestive of violence, robbery, and possible murder.

> Concerning the matter of drainage. which requires the constant use of powerful force pumps, and ventilation, which is a consideration of chief importance in the management of mines, I will not take time to enlarge upon here. Our guide informed us that from the bottom of the Empire mine, to a depth of 300 feet, where another and more valuable vein of coal was extensive scale.

Army Preparations.

It seems not to be generally known, says a Washington dispatch, that there have been preparations quietly going on under the direction of the Secretary and State quail, imported for breeding of War, placing our arsenals in condithe condition of the armament of our our harbor against a hostile attack by this umpire, who was to see them prop- the different distinct species; also, a iron-clads. The ordnance departmen of the army is at this moment in most active preparation for a state of war, and is ready to supply an army with an entire equipment of war material, including the most approved breech-loading arms and field and siege batteries of artillery, with every kind of ammunition. The telegraph has been vigor-ously used urging forward every prepa-

ration to the extent of the ordnance appropriation. The ordnance officers are fully alive to the gravity of the ocare fully alive to the gravity of the oc-casion and to the necessity for ample preparation to meet all demands should war be the result of our present com-plications. While from the nature of the case the navy had to take the active initiative, the War Department is fully alive to the crisis in quiet preparation for the future.