

THE PEOPLE.

BARNWELL C. H., S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

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Barnwell C. H., S. C.

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Travelers Guide.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 6, 1877.
The following Schedule will be operated on after this date:

GOING NORTH.	
Leave Columbia	11 15 p. m.
Arrive Florence	2 40 a. m.
Arrive at Wilmington	6 32 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Wilmington	6 00 p. m.
Arrive Florence	10 02 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia	1 26 a. m.

This Train is Fast Express, making through connections, all rail, North and South, and let line connection via Portsmouth. Stop at Eastover, Sumter, Timmonsville, Seneca, Marion, Fair Bluff, Whiteville and Wilmington.

Through Tickets sold and baggage checked at all principal points. Pullman Sleepers night trains.

rough Freight Trains—Daily, except Sundays.

GOING NORTH.	
Leave Columbia	5 00 p. m.
Arrive Florence	8 40 a. m.
Arrive at Wilmington	12 00 m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Wilmington	2 30 p. m.
Arrive Florence	5 35 a. m.
Arrive at Columbia	10 10 a. m.

Local Freight Train leaves Columbia Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, at 6 a. m. Arrives at Florence 3 30 p. m.

J. F. DEVINE, Superintendent.

South Carolina Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

COLUMBIA, July 11, 1877.
On and after Sunday, 15th, Passenger trains will run as follows:

FOR COLUMBIA.

(Sunday morning excepted).

Leave Charleston	8 45 a. m.
Arrive at Columbia	12 15 p. m.

FOR AUGUSTA.

(Sunday morning excepted).

Leave Columbia	9 00 a. m.
Arrive Augusta	5 00 p. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.

(Sunday morning excepted).

Leave Columbia	10 15 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston	12 00 p. m.

The Camden train will leave Camden at 3 30 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and connect at Kingville with the passenger train for Columbia. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays it will connect at Kingville with down passenger train on Columbia and arrive at Camden at 3 p. m. Connects daily with trains from and to Charleston.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with the Fast Day Train South Carolina Railroad up and down. On and after Monday, July 11, the following will be the schedule:

UP.

Leave Columbia	12 45 p. m.
Arrive Alston	2 35 p. m.
Arrive Newberry	3 43 p. m.
Arrive Hodges	5 00 p. m.
Arrive Belton	6 30 p. m.
Arrive at Greenville	10 00 p. m.

DOWN.

Leave Greenville	5 40 a. m.
Arrive Belton	7 20 a. m.
Arrive Hodges	8 57 a. m.
Arrive Alston	1 05 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia	2 50 p. m.

FDERSON BRANCH AND BLUE RIDGE DIVISION.

UP.

Leave Belton	8 30 p. m.
Arrive Anderson	9 20 p. m.
Arrive Pendleton	10 10 p. m.
Arrive Perryville	10 40 p. m.
Arrive at Wallhalla	11 15 p. m.

DOWN.

Leave Wallhalla	4 25 a. m.
Arrive Perryville	5 10 a. m.
Arrive Pendleton	5 40 a. m.
Arrive Anderson	6 30 a. m.
Arrive at Belton	7 10 a. m.

Laurens Branch Trains leave Clinton at 9 a. m. and leave Newberry 3 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Abbeville Branch trains connect at Hodges with down and up-train daily, Sundays excepted.

THOMAS DODAMEAD, General Superintendent.

JAMES NORTON, Jr., General Ticket Agent.

Shtop a Leetle!

Of you vas a drinkin' mans, (yast a leetle sometimes), ven you cooms mit ol' Barnwell town, better you shtop a leetle in at dot.

Nic. Williams' Saloon,

and got a leetle Schamps. He keeps ol' places in der Patterson House under, and he vas von nice fellers mit dot saloon. He sells you somedings to drink vas vill make you right away peesok food so petter ash goot. He vas got some of dose.

oot Ol' Gabinet Whiskey

es more ash dwendy years mit age. "Wh, eh? Yast you coom und y' leetle. Id vas von goot idee to bring out of dose fronts mit you ven you rest dere, needer.

Ven you not likes to take a leetle Schamps, better ash you take a couple dose glass GOT LAGER BEER. Ven you get a schmal appetite. No, no de mans dot greps dose dings. Und ven you forgetid.

oct 11-1877

"ALAS!"

"Since, if you stood by my side to-day, Only our hands could meet, What matter that half the weary world Lies out between our feet."
"That I am here by the lonesome sea, You by the pleasant Rhine? Our hearts were just as far apart, If I held your hand in mine."
"Therefore, with never a backward glance, I leave the past behind, And standing here by the sea alone, I give it to the wind."
"I give it all to the cruel wind, And I have no word to say; Yet, alas! to him we have been, And to be as we are to-day."

THAT TERRIBLE JUVENILE.

Colonel Grahame was seated in the parlor awaiting the appearance of Miss Grey. He was a noble looking man, scarcely past life's meridian, though an empty coat sleeve told of an arm lost in the defense of his country. His thoughts were evidently not rose-colored to-day, for his fine face was clouded with melancholy. His reverie was interrupted by the entrance of the household pet, Lulu, who had been crying, as her tear-stained face bore evidence. The Colonel took her upon his knee.

"What's this, my little friend in tears?"
"Dee dot to have a tooth-out," she said, pointing to a loose pearl which was being displaced by a new-come.
"What a misfortune! I let me see."
The child parted her rose-bud lips, and Colonel Grahame touched it gently but firmly, and lo! out it fell.

"It wasn't so bad after all, was it, Miss Lulu?"
Lulu looked at him ruefully.
"Do you think another'll come?" then her face brightened suddenly as a cheering thought struck her, and she whispered: "It I'd taken laughing gas I'd have a lovely tooth."
Colonel Grahame looked somewhat bewildered.

"Take gas! pray tell me, Lulu, what difference that would make?"
He bent his head to receive the low-spoken confidante.
"Tause Aunt Mamie took it, and she's got the prettiest set you ever saw—so white and straight. Her teeth were awful crooked before."
Just then Aunt Mamie came in. Her cheeks took a rosy hue when she saw who was entertaining Lulu. She gave him her hand with a welcoming smile. It was easy to see he was a favorite with her, as well as with her little niece.

Several times through the evening she noticed him studying her face in an abstracted way, and at last she rallied him about it. He answered playfully, and with an effort threw off the impression the child's prattle had made upon his mind; and resumed his usual courteous, entertaining manner.

He had long loved Mamie Grey, though he had been careful to conceal it from her. He was very sensitive about his crippled condition, and could not bring himself to believe that it would not be a barrier to winning the beautiful girl's affection.

Lulu's speech, however, set him to thinking. Was he doing a foolish thing in standing aloof, and not trying his chances? Perhaps her own trial-for smile, if you will, he looked at it in that serious light—might make her think more lightly of his.

Ah! had he been better versed in the caprice of a maiden's heart, he need not have hesitated. That empty coat sleeve was his surest passport to Miss Mamie's favor, though in his utter freedom from self-conceit he had nearly misinterpreted her shy evidence of pleasure at his frequent calls. But he suddenly turned over a new leaf. Invitations to concerts, to rides behind his feet-footed bays, exquisite bouquets came pouring in upon her, and she soon learned to associate him with all things enjoyable and beautiful.

"One morning he called and invited her out for a drive. After a time they drew up before a handsome residence with a conservatory at its side, whose flowers of every kind and hue attracted the gaze of passers-by.

"Miss Mamie, I would like to have you see a rare flower which spends its whole life-time in preparing one blossom, then fades and dies."
"Rather an exacting blossom I think, to require its parent's life; still I should like to look at it, all the same."
A colored servant answered the colonel's ring.

"Pomp, I wish to show this lady the conservatory. Tell the gardener to bring the keys. Where's your master?"
"Sah?" answered Pomp in confusion.
"He's out, isn't he?" This time the tone was peremptory.
"Oh, yes, sah! out to be sure," on the steps," he added in an undertone.
"Well, it's all right," said the colonel, passing on. Pomp in great perplexity hastened off for the gardener muttering, "De ways of de quality puz my standing."

Mamie uttered a cry of delight as

she entered the bower of bloom and fragrance, and they spent a pleasant hour in searching out and admiring the rare blossoms, of which the colonel knew the name and peculiarities of every one, and described them in a way which made Mamie think him a miracle of entertaining erudition.

After a time silence fell upon them. Mamie felt that the eyes which dwelt so persistently upon her face were brilliant with an expression new to her, and unwonted to them; and her heart fluttered like a frightened bird when he took her hand, and in a low, deep tones told her of his love, and that life would be a desert without her sweet companionship.

As she listened the knowledge came to her that her heart was in his keeping, but maidenly shyness kept her silent until he spoke of the loss of his arm as a drawback. She interrupted him impulsively.

"That was your greatest attraction to me. I would not love you half so well," she stopped and blushed painfully, but her lover drew her to him and hid her crimson cheeks upon his breast.

"So you do love me? Bless you for the precious confession. My life will be all too short to fill yours with happiness. Do you know," said he suddenly, "your tiny niece has had a share in bringing this to pass? Had it not been for her guileless child's revelation, I should never have thought of offering you this battered hulk."

Mamie looked up in surprise; visions of she knew not what floated through her mind. She well knew of Lulu's powers of observation and fondness of telling her discoveries. What could she have said? Her cheeks burned hotly. She feared that some of her incautious praises of the colonel had been remembered and poured into his ear. She said energetically:

"What has Lulu been saying?"
The colonel reddened, but she insisted on having the speech which had had such an important bearing on their relations, and at last he told her, saying she might think it more serious than it really was. For a moment she looked indignant. Then the amusing side struck her, and peal on peal of silvery ringing laughter greeted her astonished lover's ears.

It was some time before she could command her voice. Then she made a deep courtesy.

"So you thought Lulu meant me. I thank you kindly for investing me with such unexpected attributes to beauty, but shall have to occasion a woeful disappointment. Lulu has another aunt Mamie—her papa's sister. I assure you, colonel, that every individual tooth in my mouth is my own natural property. I've never even had one filled." The colonel looked embarrassed, but he said: "I still insist that Lulu deserves a large share of gratitude. It was a happy mistake, and she shall have the largest doll I can find, with a regular Flora McFlimsy wardrobe. Now, jesting aside—how would you like to be mistress of this conservatory?"

"Why? Do you think of buying it?"
"It's mine already; and house and servants are waiting for a mistress."
"Yours?" Mamie's blue eyes opened wide with surprise. "I thought officers were always lived on their pay, and were poor."

"Not always. A rich man can be patriotic as well as a poor one; and though I can not work for my bride, I can take good care of her. Still, it is very pleasant to know that you thought in choosing a crippled lover you were fond enough of him to be willing to enter upon a life of self-denial."

It occasioned a great commotion in Mamie's home when the colonel asked permission to address her. Lulu adopted him at once as her uncle, and puzzled her brain considerably at the quizzical way in which the colonel dwelt on the title of "Aunt Mamie," and at her young auntie's smiles and blushes at what she, Lulu, considered the most natural title in the world.

The Plutes and Shoshones in the neighborhood of Austin, Nevada, have inaugurated a grand rabbit drive in Reese River Valley, which will last five days. The valley is teeming with rabbits, and the method pursued by the Indians in killing them insures the slaughter of thousands of the animals. They select a piece of ground which they know to be the resort of rabbits, and form a circle. Inside of this circle the women and children are placed, and the circle is gradually contracted, and the squaws and papooses meanwhile beating the brush with sticks to start the rabbits. The bewildered little animals rush hither and thither, and finding no escape from the circle of hunters, are gradually concentrated in a smaller and smaller space. When the supreme moment arrives the Indians discharge their guns and arrows on the confused and affrighted rabbits, slaying large numbers of them at each volley, and the women and children kill many with their sticks.

How are You Down South?

(News and Gossip.)

We are all accustomed to hear upon the hustings that this is a glorious country. We are now one people, and know no North, nor South, nor East, nor West, but recognize one protecting government, and under our own vine and fig tree can worship God to our choosing, with none to molest or make us afraid. But how is it practically, socially and otherwise, when we are not talking for Buncombe? Let the following inquiries answer.

We are in receipt of a letter from a good farmer and Patron of Liberty, we suppose, for he calls us "Brother," which asks, "would it be safe for a Northern man to come alone hunting a Southern home, into your State?" "Now that you have Hampton for your Governor have the negroes any civil rights?" "What are your taxes compared with those of former years?"

Now if this man is in earnest we sorely think he and we live under the same government. Similar questions might be asked by the Swede or the Spaniard. And doubtless the two latter know as much of each other as this good "Brother" knows of the South, and unfortunately there are thousands just like him at the North.

We may think that Northern men who ask such questions as the above are joking or are fools. Could our people only see the Northern papers as we do, they would learn that the innocent country farmer of the North is as violently poisoned to-day by false newspaper scribbles from the South as they were in the days of slavery. Only a few weeks ago the New York Times published an article from a correspondent in Augusta, Ga., saying the writer was just from Edgewood Court-house by private conveyance, and on the way met a white man trotting leisurely along on his horse, with a rope tied to his saddle, while the other end was around a negro's neck, whose hands were plighted behind his back, and who had to keep up a steady run to prevent choking to death, and that such a scene was not rare in South Carolina, but was one of the perils of the Hampton Government, inaugurated at Hamburg by Gen. M. C. Butler.

If our "Brother" were an unappreciated reader of the Times we doubt but that he believed every word written by this libellous correspondent? We can say to our "Brother," that there is more security to a Northern man to-day in South Carolina than there is at home, we care not where he comes from. If he is looking for a home the land-owners will welcome him, and sell him lands cheap. Perhaps nowhere can a comfortable home with fair improvements be bought for less money than in South Carolina. And we are satisfied that judicious farming returns a net income as surely here as elsewhere. Society to suit any manner of honest man can be enjoyed in any part of the State. Schools and churches are abundant, and while everybody seems anxious to have the people educated, and both black and white are striving towards this end, there is equal unanimity among the people in the determination to place no obstacle in the way of any one in a religious point of view. Come along then and bring your family if you have one, and banish from your mind every vestige of an apprehension that some klu-klux or devils blue are sitting astride the fence, awaiting your approach that they may have the pleasure of scalping you.

As to your second inquiry, we scarcely know what to say. The negroes have all and take a great many more rights than the law allows them. A great many of them think they have civil rights to other men's cattle, hogs, etc., but the courts are rapidly convincing them these are criminal rights, and perhaps ere long they will, by poverty and hunger, be convinced that the civil rights to idle away time and do no work has also much criminality mixed up with it. Those of them who lead honest lives and earn their living by the sweat of their brow are recognized as citizens, and protected by the laws equally with the white people of the country.

It gives us pleasure to answer your third inquiry, and in doing so we will simply state our own taxes for the present and past three years. They were higher in 1874 than since the war. A little lower in 1875, still lower in 1876, and this year were just a fraction less than 44 per cent. of what they were last year.

If it is not enough to satisfy any Northern man wishing to settle in South Carolina we do not know what would. This is an inviting country to him, and all that we ask is, that he come and give the State a trial. If he thinks coming alone is objectionable, let him come with a colony. The more the merrier for him, and the more welcome will they be in the State.

LINCOLN'S OFFER TO LEE.

(News and Gossip.)

The Offer to Gen Lee of the Command of the United States Army.
(Hon. A. B. Magruder in the Philadelphia Times.)
In 1868—several years after the war—a senator in Congress had the temerity to make the charge that Gen. Lee had applied to President Lincoln for the command of the Federal army destined to invade and subdue the Southern States, and that, being refused, from pique and resentment, he turned and offered his sword in aid of the Southern cause, and this was raised to the chief command of the rebel forces. On the instant, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, himself a Union man, denounced the statement as untrue, saying that although he had not the authority of the accused to deny it, Gen. Lee's lofty character and unstained honor alone sufficed to repel the charge. This furnished the occasion for Gen. Lee to give, through Mr. Johnson, not alone the conclusive proof of the incorrectness of the charge, but the clear evidence that he had himself declined, from a stern sense of duty and honor, the very preference which he was falsely accused of coveting. "None can tell the extraordinary story in better terms than Gen. Lee himself, as contained in the following modest and characteristic letter addressed by him at the time to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who not long before his death, avouched to the contributor its entire authenticity."

LEXINGTON, VA., Feb. 25, 1868.
Hon. Reverdy Johnson, U. S. Senate, Washington.
MY DEAR SIR—My attention has been called to the official report of the debate in the Senate of the United States of the 19th instant, in which you did me the kindness to doubt the correctness of the statement made by the Hon. Simon Cameron in regard to myself. I desire that you may feel certain of my conduct on the occasion referred to, so far as my individual statement can make you so.

I never intimated to any one that I desired the command of the United States Army, nor did I ever have a conversation with but one gentleman (Mr. Francis Preston Blair) on the subject, which was at his invitation and, as I understood, at the instance of President Lincoln. After listening to his remarks, I declined the offer he made me to take command of the army that was to be brought into the field, stating as candidly and courteously as I could that though opposed to secession and deprecating war I could take no part in an invasion of the Southern States.

I went directly from the interview with Mr. Blair to the office of General Scott, and told him of the proposition that had been made to me, and my decision. Upon reflection after returning to my home, I concluded that I ought no longer to retain the commission I held in the United States Army, and on the second morning thereafter I forwarded my resignation to Gen. Scott.

At the time I hoped that peace would have been preserved, that some way would have been found to save the country from the calamities of war, and I then had no other intention than to pass the remainder of my life as a private citizen. Two days afterward, upon the invitation of the Governor of Virginia, I repaired to Richmond, found the convention then in session had passed the ordinance of withdrawing the State from the Union, and accepted the commission of commander of its forces which was tendered me.

These are the simple facts of the case, and they show that Mr. Cameron has been misinformed. Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE.

THE INCIDENT CONFIRMED.
Dr. J. Wm. Jones, of the Southern Historical Society, writes the following letter:

As confirmatory of the incident given by Hon. Allen B. Magruder, allow me to say that the letter which he gives from Gen. Lee to Hon. Reverdy Johnson was found by me not long after Gen. Lee's death in his private letter book, copied in his own well-known handwriting. By the kindness of the family I was allowed to copy the letter and publish it, in 1874, in my "Personal Reminiscences, Anecdotes and Letters of Gen. R. E. Lee," (pp. 141-142), where I also gave the testimony of Mr. Montgomery Blair and other proofs that the supreme command of the United States Army was offered Col. Lee before he left Washington.

I once heard Mrs. Lee speak freely of this event in the life of her husband, and a gentleman of high standing in New York has told me that in an interview which he had with Gen. Scott in April, 1861, he spoke in the very highest terms

of Lee's ability as a soldier and character as a man; told him that the supreme command of the United States Army was offered him, and said that he (Scott) would have cheerfully given place to "the ablest soldier in America" if he could have induced him to accept.

The proofs are conclusive that when Robert E. Lee cast in his lot with his mother State, he turned his back on the highest position that an American soldier could covet, and deliberately chose the path of sacrifice, peril and loss of this world's goods, because, in his judgment, it was the path of duty and of honor.

In June, 1868, he said to his trusted lieutenant, the gallant and accomplished Gen. Wade Hampton: "I did only what my duty demanded; I could have taken no other course without dishonor. And if all were to be done over again, I should not in precisely the same manner. Men will differ as to the course which Gen. Lee thought proper to pursue in siding with Virginia and the South in the great struggle; but no fair minded man can examine the proofs and doubt for a moment that he acted from the purest motives—from the highest sense of duty and honor."

Ploughing in Eye.
(News and Gossip.)
Most Southern farmers think that when any seed are sown to grow a crop to be ploughed under as a green manuring the land should not have all the crop, but something should be harvested to repay for labor and seed. Well this is probably a necessity with most farmers, for there are very few now-a-days who can afford to plant, cultivate and turn under even a pea crop and wait for a return by way of enriching the land. And, if any one sows such a crop as rye, to be turned under, he is sure to pasture his calves upon the lot, or cut off a little of the rankest growth to feed to his horses or mules, and then conclude he has done all that is required of him. Some men think if they let the crop ripen, and then take off the seed, they are improving the land by ploughing under the stubble. This is a great mistake, and we doubt whether any fertilization is added to the soil by even turning under one fair average crop. Something is added, it is true, but far more has been annually, for so many years, taken from the soil, that we cannot expect to restore a bare moiety in a single year. Were our farmers free of debt they might experiment, and finally establish a regular system of ploughing under green crops for the restoration of worn out lands; but it can never be practiced until the farming community is far more independent than it is at present.

The Scientific American says that President Clarke, of Amherst, had a six acre lot, poor and gravelly, that yielded but a half ton of grass per acre. He ploughed it last fall and sowed a ton of rectified Peruvian Guano upon it and sowed it in rye. The crop was a beautiful one, and estimated to be at least thirty bushels to the acre. This crop was, just before it ripened, turned under with a large swivel plough running on an average seven inches deep. This fall another ton of guano will be applied and the land sown in rye and grass. It is estimated that the next crop of rye will pay for at least half the expenses of the previous treatment, and the grass will be a perennial crop, that will increase annually in value. A similar treatment of any acre in the South would make it grow anything, from clover to turnips, successfully.

There is a grape arbor in front of a house on Macomb street, and the tempting clusters of black grapes make more than the pedestrian's mouth water. A boy about ten years old softly opened the gate yesterday forenoon and passed in. When he came out, fifteen seconds later, he was only sixteen inches in advance of the family dog, and he seemed greatly embarrassed.

"Hello, bub, been in after grapes?" asked a pedestrian.
"N-no, sir," stammered the lad. "I went in to see if they wa-wanted to adopt an orphan, but they didn't a-seem to care much about it!"
"I see they have grapes in there," observed the man.
"Y-yes, sir, but grapes ain't good this time o' year—they p-pucker the mouth all up."—Detroit Free Press.

A petrified wasp nest has been found near Eureka, Nevada, by blasting in the solid rock forty feet below the surface of the ground. On breaking it open, some cells, larva, and two perfectly formed wasps were found, also petrified. The rock is a granite sandstone of sedimentary formation.

He who pretends to be everybody's particular friend is nobody's.

News and Gossip.

The November dividend is payable in Boston aggregate \$2,708,000.
A grandson of Patrick Henry is a candidate for the Virginia Legislature.
A Boston paper claims that there are babies from Providence in the baby show there. Probably the mother's claim that they all came thence.

Two professors of Dartmouth College, while at work in the college chapel on Saturday night last, were locked in by some mischievous students, and were unable to obtain their release until late Sunday morning.
The average annual increase in population, per 1,000 among the chief nations of Europe during the years 1872-1876 was: In Switzerland, 7.5; in Italy, 6.3; in France, 3.5; in Austro-Hungary, 6.2; in Germany, 1.2; in England, 1.9.

It has become very common for the ladies of the Russian nobility in the large cities of the Empire, to offer their diamonds to the public treasury, and wear as ornaments buttons torn from the uniforms of slain officers and soldiers.

Probably, in consequence of the collapse of the Stettin bank, one of the topmost swells of Prussia, Prince Pitibus, has become bankrupt. He owned the island of Rozee, and was an immense landholder in Pomerania. He is indebted more than \$1,000,000.

The Grand Duke Paul, the youngest son of the Russian Emperor, has lately joined the army at the scene of action. With the exception of the Grand Duke Constantine, all the male members of the imperial family who have attained manhood are now in active military service.

Five Chinamen in a wagon were entering Oroville, California, a week ago, when a man with a rifle met them and demanded their money. The driver started the horses and the man fired, killing one, whose body fell from the wagon. On the body was \$1,000 in money. The other Chinamen rode far to Oroville.

How and where prairie dogs in their villages, far away from rivers, get water, was not found out until recently, when Mr. F. Mercer, a frontiersman of experience, learned by observation, that the dogs dig their own wells. Each village has one with a concealed opening. He knows of one two hundred feet deep, with a circular path of stairs leading down to the water.

The State of Texas has just purchased 1,400 acres of land, with valuable buildings and improvements, near Hamstead, for the State University for colored youths. The price paid was \$12,000. The intention is to combine the State University with the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the same in effect to be a branch of the college at Bryan.

The British school-boy has just highly distinguished himself. The Bishop of Hereford, while examining a class in a public school, asked what an average was. Several of the boys said that they didn't know, but at last one replied: "It's what a hen lays on."

The bishop looked in amazement at the boy, who then said that he had obtained his information from his little book of facts. The little book was sent for, and when it arrived, the boy pointed triumphantly at the following sentence: "The domestic hen lays on an average fifty eggs each year."

Judge Wheeler, of San Francisco, has rendered a decision, in the case of the demurrer filed by the Academy of Sciences of that city, sustaining the trustees of the Lick estate, and virtually upholding the proposed compromise of the other legatees with the son of Mr. Lick. The estate is valued at \$8,300,000, and Judge Wheeler says that upon a final hearing the court will consider with due care the grounds of the compromise, and will also protect by its decree the respective beneficiaries, as well as determine from what fund or funds the amount necessary to effectuate the compromise shall be drawn.

The reports of Dr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, show that the total commerce of the United States for nine months ending September 30th, in merchandise, was \$795,000,000. In the same period in 1876, the commerce of the country only amounted to \$738,000,000 showing an increase of \$57,000,000 in nine months. The movement of specie in the nine months of this year amounted to \$20,000,000, and last year, \$25,000,000, the principal change in respect to specie being that this year there was less exported. The excess of the exports over the imports being \$24,000,000, while last year it was \$27,000,000. The balance of trade remains largely in favor of the United States. Upon comparing the balance in \$25,000,000 in our favor in the nine months, the balance in the same period last year was \$20,000,000. About \$20,000,000 of our exports appear to have been sent to Europe through the port of New York.

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A petrified wasp nest has been found near Eureka, Nevada, by blasting in the solid rock forty feet below the surface of the ground. On breaking it open, some cells, larva, and two perfectly formed wasps were found, also petrified. The rock is a granite sandstone of sedimentary formation.

He who pretends to be everybody's particular friend is nobody's.