## FRANK P. BEARD. Publisher

To Correspondents.

ill cramminications for this paper should be ac-niparised by the name of the author, not neces-ity for publication, but as an evidence of goot then the part of the writer. Write only on one is of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving men and dates to have the letters plain and dis-

## HE KERSHAW GAZETTE. FRANK P. BEARD, Publisher.

BEJUSTAND FEAR NOT.

VOL. XI.

CAMDEN, KERSHAW COUNTY, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1884.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

We do work at Charleston Prices, and gu

We keep constantly on hand the targest at

NO. 18.

"The gentleman as lives in that great house," said he, "is Mr. Chauncey. He's one of the r chest men on our street. When I first came on here, thirty years gone, he was a young man with a handsome wife and two as pretty children as ever you saw. Miss Alice, she was the ever you saw. Miss Alice, she was the oldest, a golden-haired little beauty, and master Frank, he was a fine boy, almost a baby then, sir. From the very first oldest, a golden-haired little beauty, and master Frank, he was a fine boy, almost a baby then, sir. From the very first Mr. Chauncey was kind to me. When the family would be off in the summer, he used to give me the keys, and I was to look in every night and morning to see that nothing went wrong. When the family came back I always got a hand-aome extra, for Mr. Chauncey never was mean. It wasn't his love of money as brought the trouble, but his pride his pride, sir, for if that old gentleman was king of England, he couldn't be more stuck up about his name and family than he is now. When Miss Alice was about

"Yes, Miss Nell," he suswered; "that's and see and on the control of the control

Sir, if you don't mind walking up and down my beat a little, I'll tell you astory as makes this the merriest Christmas eve good evening to him, for somehow he

never a word of Masfer Frank. Mr. Chauncey and Miss Alice had gone traveling in Europe, and taken David with 'em, and the big 'house was shut up, when one afternoon, as I was sitting at home, my wife says, 'Joe, there's a poor sick woman moved into the upper floor to day, and I was thinking if you'd carry her up a bowl of hot broth it wouldn't come amiss.' My wife was ailing, sir, or she'd gone up herself; but as 'twas, I took the broth and went. When I knocked, a bright little girl opened the door, and when I went in I saw lying on the sofa as pretty a young woman as ever

with him. I didn't say any more then shout Master Frank's people, but I kept for talking until I found out just how hings were. It seems, after they got partied, that were

ACHINITERS CAND.

Cross, bearing and many and many and many and the control of th

one outs, for Mr. (hautogo pover was been company) to the both of Mr. (hautogo pover was breight the croiding but his standard of the both yet. Nor Mrs. Frank she couldn't bring herself to go there neither, till, just a little while before Christmas, without saying a word he just sent Mrs. Frank a letter, and begged her for her husband's sake, and for the sake of his old father, who never'd known a happy day since he turned his boy away from him, to come and take possession of what was her own, as it would have been her husband's, and he alive. What with the letter and Miss Alice urging her, for the children's sake she consented. And to alght they went, sir. They've been translute a big tree at the house for them little ones. And cold Mr. Chauncry he has been as eager as

or more without speaking, he added:
"Sir, if you don't mind walking up and down the walk at addown my beat a little, I'll tell you a story as makes this the merriest Christmas eve of my life. It isn't any family secret, or I wouldn't be the one to tell it. It's a history as everybody knows, and to night it's over, happily, blessedly over, so far as it can be considering him that's gone."

I walked queety at his side until he was pleased to speak.

I walked queety at his side until he was pleased to speak.

The gentleman as lives in that great house," said he, "is Mr. Chauncey, Ho's get a pretty face in their minds, they one of the r chest men on our street.

When I have thirty years and down the walk at night to meet num some times pacing up and down the walk at night, but I never said no more nor good evening to him, for somehow he ing along the street early in the evening, astrous retreat to Corunna," and "I was tainking to-night about Christ mas-eve just one year ago. I was coming along the street early in the evening, when what should I see but that little Nell standing looking at a big Santa of the seem to me in my mind as he was afore. If chan't done right by that boy. Not that I don't blame the boy too, for it wasn't square for him to go agin his father to that length, nor yet to bring too, for it wasn't square for him to go agin his father to that length, nor yet to bring too, for it wasn't square for him to go agin his father to that length, nor yet to bring the wasn't not one in my mind as he was afore. I was coming along the street early in the evening, when what should I see but that little Nell standing looking at a big Santa wasn't the same to me in my mind as he was afore. I was coming along the street early in the evening, when what should I see but that little along the second of the same to me in my mind as he was afore. I was coming along the street early in the evening, when when the boy that length one in that little along the second of the second of the second of the second of the second o

that's a fine-looking old fellow in the window there. But he's very proud tonight, and he won't look at me. We're strangers, you see, and I can't stop to be introduced, because I must run home as fast as I can with the medicine for mamma; and before I could say a word that brave little thing was off. I went inside, and I got what I could to give them children in the morning, but the thought of Master Frank's son having nothing but a tin horse worth en cents of for his Christmas, and that, to, coming from me, made me hide the flings away soon as I got home. I could to give 'm myself, but my wife she cs ried 'em up next day.

"That was a hard winter for Mrs. Frank. She couldn't get her strength, but she never lost courage, and always believed things would hold out till she was able to work, and then all would go's smooth. And so it would 'a done, for the isn't one o' them fine ladies as sits down, when trouble comes, without knowing which way to turn.

"That was a hard winter for Mrs. Frank. She couldn't get her strength, but she never lost courage, and always the believed things would hold out till she was able to work, and then all would go's smooth. And so it would 'a done, for the sit is not of the parish of the places where the following the same that the should add a scrap of waste land to his property, he at once fended it in. At night the fence was pulled down.

He put it op again, and again it was laid low, the work of reparation and demolition being repeated several times. At length he devised a plan of liasown to meet the case. He wrote at the top of half a dozen separate sheets of folloscap paper. "Lord Kilmorey proposes to give next Claristmas to the poor of the parish. 2200." These sheets of paper he distributed about the parish, one sheet at the public house, another at the butcher's, a third at the chemist's, and so on at other places of resort. He then proceeded to put up the fence again. That other places where the following the parish of the public down last night £5, to be deducted from the ab

smooth. And so it would 'a done, for she isn't one o'them fine ladies as sits down, when trouble comes, without knowing which way to turn.

"But one night in the spring, when I was walking along my beat, I gave a jump, for there was the big house all lighted up, and I saw Miss Alice herself at one o' the windows. You can be sure I didn't lose any time in hunting up Dovid, and he told me as how Mr. Chaunce ow was all broke up, and he believed he was just pining away about Master Frank; for the first thing he did after he got into the house was to go up to that boy's room and unlock the door, which hadn't been opened summer nor winter all them years, and go in and shut himself up, it wasn't no use his repenting now, I told David, and the boy dead and gone; but that's the way folks does mostly, sir, when there's no mortal good in it, they wind blew off his own land towards the drying ground, and then he lighted a bonfire of green wood and kept the dense smoke blowing upon the linen for many hours. But 'the laundress held to her own, and the earl's quick resentment ere long evaporated with the smoke of ... own honfire," The earl was equally unsuccessful in his attempts to force a charitable institution for female orphans to sell him a certain triangle of land which he covered. His own property ran close up to the entrance gates of the institution, and there he established a marine store, festooned with unsightly vessels, in hope to annoy the governors into submission. When he was nearly eighty he had a fall at a wayside railway station and broke two ribs, but he insisted on continuing his journey. At the terminus he refused to leave the carriage, which was shunted on to a siding, and there he remained for more then a week.

which was shunted on to a siding, and there he remained for more than a week. Some of his friends will remember having visited him in his extemporized hospital. At the author's office, in Lincolu's Inn Fields, the earl one day met another client who was eighty-two, and as proud of his age as the earl himself, who was then eighty-five. The solicitor said:

'Let me introduce a gentleman of eighty-two."
"Eighty-two, sir!" echoed the sarl slightly raising his hat to Mr. Levien; "Fill run you around the square for a fiver." Some days afterward Mr. Levien called on the writer again, and remarked slowly and with much solemnity, "I've been thinking a great deal about that be." I wish I had taken it."—London Athenes.

round the whites and massacreed them

all. Then they left for home. From this trivial cause sprung the Sioux war, which lasted until 1868, and that cost he government millions of dollars. There are records on file which show that it cost on an average nearly \$4,000, 000 to kill one Indian. "What can you tell me about the Custer fight?"

"The most authentic account I ever re-ceived of that affair I gained from young Thunder Hawk, who was one of my sergeants of police on the reservation. He was in that fight. The previous summer Custer and his men, while hunting up through the Stoux country, discovered the comp of old 'Spotted Tail' on the banks of the Wachita Creek, and possibly with the general idea of exter-mination, entered and massacred the old men, women and children. Of course, when the hunters returned and found the pleeding forms of their wives and little ones, they swore to get even.
'Each season when the buffarces make

their run south the Indians are crazy their run-south the Indians are crazy to go on a hunt to secure fresh meat. At such times the agent on each reservation is allowed to give two or three hundred of the young men leave of absence to go on a hunt. They had arranged it all beforehand that on this occasion they should all meet and help old Spot in his row with Custer. The various divisions met near the banks of the Wachitz. forming a hand of passive of the Wachita, forming a band of nearly twelve hundred. In a little time they learned of the approach of Custer and his command. The Indians rode out in single command. The Indians rede out in single file, and swarmed around the troops. Thunder Hawk told me that the soldiers furmed in a hollow square, standing behind their horses. Time and again they mounted and tried to break through, but each time the Sioux would give way on that side and close in behind, thus bringing the whites again to bay. Thunde Hawk was in the crowd that made th rush to scalp the last squad around Custer. In the rush he received two bullets, one in the shoulder and another through the lung. They made no attempt to mu-tilate the body of Custer, whom they con-sidered a great brave."— Cincinnati En-

Mail Statistics of the World. The statistics of the Universal Posts

union for the year 1681, published by the International bureau at Borns, show that the United States ranks first in num that the United States ranks first in number, with 45,512 offices, Great Britain being next with 14,918. Japan leads Russis, Austria, Hay, firstin and British India. Switzerland ranks first in the relative proportion between the number of offices and the population; having an average of 985 inhabitants to each post-office. In the number of letters carried Great Britain ranks first with 1,229,854. 800; the United States next with 1,048. 108,847; then Germany with 568,225,700. The Argentine republic stands at the bottom of the list. The United States used the most postal cards. In respect of the number of letters and postal cards to each inhabitant, the countries ranked as follows: Great Britain, 38,7; United States, 27,3; Switzerland, 19,9; Germany, 15,8. The United States ranks first in the number of newspapers conveyed in the domestic snalls with 852. days afterward Mr. Levien called on the writer again, and remarked slowly and with much solemnity, "Uve been thinking a great deal about that be; I wish I had taken it."—London Athenan, w.

"Haldness is catching," says a scientist, Just so; its catching files in sum, ver time.

"West Fore Journal"

"Both Town I a live. Some first in the number of newspapers conveyed in the domestic snalls with 858, 180,792; Germany next with 469,089, 000; France, 320, 188,686; Great Britain 140,789,100. Germany leads in respect to the green amount of revenue with 841,965,843; United States next with 488,926,089; Great Britain third, with 688,188,000.

CALENDAR FOR 1884.

Belipses for the Year 1884.

There will be five eclipses this year—three of the sun and two of the moon.

I. A partial eclipse of the sun, March 27th. Invisible in America.

IL A total eclipse of the moon, April 10th. Visible at Boston, New York and Washington. Invisible at Charleston, Chicago and St. Louis. Will be partiy visible before the moon sets in the morning.

III. A partial eclipse of the sun, April 25th. Invisible in the United States.

2V. A total eclipse of the moon, October 4th. Visible at Boston, 6h. 26m. eva.; at New York, 6h. 15m. eva.; at Charleston, 5h, 55m. eve. When the moon rises at Chicago and St. Louis the eclipse has passed. Belipses for the Year 1884.

V. A partial eclipse of the sun, October 18th.
Invisible on this continent. (\*IV. Eclipse, October 4th, at Washington, 6h. 3m.

Morning Stars.

Venna, after July 11th.
Mars, not this year.
Jupiter, after August 7th.
Saturn, after June 3td, until September 18th.

Evening Stars.

Venua, until July 11th.
Mars, for the whole year.
Jupiter, until August 11th.
Saturn, until June 3td, after September 18th.

Planets Brightest. Mercury, February 14th, June 12th, October 4th, December 17th, rising then just before the sun. Also January 4th, April 25th, August 23d, setting then just after the sun. Venus, August 17th. Mars, February 1st. Jupiter, January 19th. Saturn, December 12th.

The Four Sensons.
Winter begins 1883, December 21, 11h. 2m. evening, and lasts 90d., 1h. 18m.
Spring begins 1884, March 20, 12h. 20m. morning, and lasts 91d., 19h. 13m.
Summer begins 1884, June 20, 8h. 8m. evening, and lasts 91d., 2h. 18m.
Autumn begins Sentember 22, 10h. 16m. morning. Autumn begins September 22, 10h. 10m. morning, and lasts 89d., 18h. 86m. Winter begins 1884, December 21, 5h. 12m. morning, Tropical year, 865d., 18h. 10m.

Church Days and Cycles of Time. Septuagesima Sunday, Feb. 10; Sexagesima Sunday, Feb. 17; Quinquagesima Sunday, Feb. 24; Ash-Wednesday, Feb. 27; Quadragesima Sunday, March 2; Mid-lent Sunday, March 23; Palm Sunday, April 6; Good Friday, April 11; Faster Sunday, April 18; Low Sunday, April 29; Rogation Sunday, May 18; Astension Day, May 22; Whit-Sunday, June 1; Trinity Sunday, June 8; Corpus Christi, June 12; First Sunday in Advent, Nov. 30.

Lively Times at a Cowboys' Dance. A correspondent of the New York Sun narrates the following exciting scenes at a cowboys' dance in an Idaho town:

By the time the dance opened the boys were all in a condition of pronounced exaltation. The dance was held in the rear room of a saloon, and while one-half of the crowd danced the other half drank. There were not more than six women present at any one time, and several men were selected to assume the role of women for the occasion, and they were fire-red ribbon worn on the left arm. The music was furnished by two men, one playing a cracked violin and the other a prodigious bass viol which had two or three bullet-heles in its sides. The dancing went on satisfactorily, though boisterously, until some time after midnight, and the old citizens of the town were congratulating themselves that the boys were going to have a quiet night of it when all of a sudden they were startled from their bar-room reveries by two shots in rapid succession in the ball-room. The music had ceased, and all hands rushed to the scene. The bass-viol man, hard-looking fellow, was standing on a stool, with a big revolver in each hand, daring the man who had fired a shot into his instrument to show himself. Nearly every man and woman in the room had a pistol or a knife in hand. The propriepistol or a knile in hand. The proprie-tor of the place, with a Winchester rifle in his hand, pushed through the crowd to the side of the base violinist, and learned from him that two bullets had been fired into his instrument by some-body in the room, and that he did not propose to stand any more fooling. Each shot, after passing through the shell of the bass viol, had hit a dancer, causing painful wounds. The proprietor had just succeeded in calming the musician, when one of the men who had been shotstepped up and offered to fight the man who did the shooting with revolvers, Winchesters, knives or fists, just as he pleased. This caused great excitement, but as no one appeared to take up the gauntlet the dance was resumed. Toward morning two of the men got into a quarrel over a question of etiquette, and exchanged been fired into his instrument by somequestion of etiquette, and exchanged shots, doing some damage to two by-standers, but not hurting each other. With these exceptions the dance passed off pleasantly, and to-day the town is as outer as a lurring ground

A Brazilian City.

quiet as a burying ground.

On the twenty-fifth day after leaving the Brooklyn wharf we enter the harbor the Brooklyn wharf we enter the harbor of Bahia, and at 8 p. m. the anchor is dropped. From the offing the city of Bahis, or San Salvador, as it is called in some maps, presented a most charming aspect, not only because we had become so heartily tired of the weary waste of waters and were overjoyed at the near proximity of land, but because it was really a pretty view. Like Quebec, this cit coasists of an "up town" and a "down town." The latter is the row of houses on the beach, and the former which is on the beach, and the former, which is the larger part of the city, is on the summit of a high, precipitous bluff. An elevator connects the two portions of the clay. The houses are all of a glar-ing whiteness or colored in light tints of pink and yellow, and the contrast with

pink and yellow, and the contrast with the abundant tropical verdure plentifully intermixed with the buildings, the hazy atmosphere, the shimmering surface of the bay, undisturbed save by the ripples caused by the little boats speeding hither and thither—verily it was a scene of rare beauty and ample recompense for any unpleasantness are had experienced en yovage.

The city of Bahia is the second in size and importance in the empire, and is the seat of the collisions government, it being the residence of the archbishop—a function. the residence of the archbishop—s func-tionary who is in reality higher in author-ity than the emperor himself. I've often thought I'd like to be an archbishop. Notwithstanding the city is nearer the equator, it is said to be much healthier than Rio de Janeire, owing to its elevated position—"Excile in Brazil."

Governor Murray, of Utah, estimates that of the 150,000 people in that Terri-tory 110,000 are Mormans.

THE GREAT ARMY OF WORKERS.

Different Occupations of Americans, and the Number Engaged in Each. The following list shows the principal occupations in which the American people are engaged. It is compiled from the last census report, and may be accepted

as correct:

In Agriculture:

Florists.
All others. Butchers Cabinetmakers Carpenters and joiners Carriage and wagon makers Cigarmakers
Cotton-mill operators
Engineers and firemen
Fishermen and oystermen
Glassworks operators
Harness and saddle makers
Lyon and steel operatives fron and steel operatives.
Leather curriers, tanners, etc....
Lumbermen and raftsmen
Machinists.
Manufacturers.
Marble and stone cutters.
Masons, brick and stone.

Millers Milliners dressmakers and scamstress-95 . 285,401
Miners. 234,238
Painters and varnishers 128,556 Paper-mill operatives.
Plasterers
Plumbers and gas-fitters.
Printers, lithographers, and stereo-19,383 typers.
Saw and planing-mill operatives.
Ship carpenters, caulkers, riggers and smiths.
Silk mill operatives.
Tailors and tailoresses. inners and tinware workers..... 754,888

 
 Clerks in stores
 858,444

 Draymen, hackmen and teamsters
 177,586

 Employes of railrea is, not clerks
 236,053

 Telegraph officials and employes
 22,800

 Sailors
 60,070

 Salesmen and saleswomen
 72,379
 

All others..... Total in trade and transportation 1,810,256 | 14,501 | 14,608 | 14,608 | 14,608 | 14,608 | 14,608 | 15,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 16,075,653 | 1 ments.... Clerks of Federal and State govern-57,081 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 16,849 | 1

Total in professions and transpor-United States reported as employed in gainful occupations in 1880 was 17,393,-099, out of a total population of 50,185, 883, being 84.68 per cent. of the population of all ages, and 47.81 per cent. of the population over sixteen years of age. Of these 14,744,942 were males and 3,647,157 were females. Of the males 825,187 were between ten and fifteen years of age, and of the females, 293,-

Preserving Tropical Fruits.

The Queensland Planter and Farme says. A very novel and interesting in-dustry has been started in the South seas by an American firm—the drying and preservation of local-grown fruit, The process used is called the Alden process, of which we have no details. The firm has fifty acres or more of bananas under cultivation, and intend also to buy from outside planters. The ban-anas are first thrown into boiling syrup, and then subjected to the drying process, the sugar crystalizing upon the fruit and imparting a delicious flavor. If this plan of utilizing this most nutritive and whole-some of fruits could be introduced into Queenland, thousands of acres might be grown for export, and the industry become most lucrative.

How Colonel Crockett Died. The scene is at the Alamo. The Alamo

is surrounded by the army of Santa Anna, and but six of the Texan garrison are left alive. The garrison has sur-rendered, Crockett stands alone in an angle of the fort; the barrel of his shat-tered rifle in his right hand, and in his left his huge bowie knife dripping blood. There is a frightful gash across his fore-head, while around him is a complete barrier of about twenty Mexicans lying pell-mell, dead and dying. Crockett's look and step are as undaunted and de-fiant as ever. The word of death is given. A dozen swords are sheathed in that brave heart, and Crockett falls and expires without a groan, a frown on his brow, and a smile of scorn and defiance on his lips. A fitting end to his heroic life. - Magazine of American History.

Criticising an Eagle.

Entering the room of a friend, who had a collection of stuffed birds, a critic proceeded to pass very unfavorable judg-ment on a stuffed eagle he had not seen before. The bird did not look at all natural, and he noticed that the head was not in the right position.

"Suppose you put the head in the right position," suggested the proprietor of the establishment.

The critic attempted to do so, but the stuffed bird took a liberal bite out of his finger. He had been criticising a live

It is estimated that there is one sheep in the United States to every thirty-four acres of territory. In England the rate is one to one and a balf acres. And y we think this is a great sheep country.

Always eat salt with nuts. It renders them easy of digestion.

CHRISTMAS BELLS.

THE GAZETTE

JOB PRINTING OFFICE

Is navem propared than any other office in the to execute in the most attractive styles every door iton of Job Printing, such as Pamphiela, Leaf-Bill Heads, Letter and Note Heads, Law Bri

Work done in Bronse, Red, Blue and Black

The public must remember that the best is at w

Ch! The chiming of the bells The seraphic story tells, is it strikes the listening our of Christmas

Of Him who cam to rave-Snatch victiry from the grave, and sainted make of all of woman borns

Oh! The sounding of the bells! With every cadence swells The human heart in gratitude to Go.L. For the priceless gift he gave, To make men pure and brave, While the smirching, rugged paths of cafth

Oh! The music of the bells, That, in all the towns and dells, Brings down the Christmas joy to eviry Puts all passions vile to flight, And sends sorrows out of sight,

are trod.

And bids man from his dross to stand drart Oh! The clanger of the bells; That sin and sorrow fells

with a hand of more than mundane might, Through all the changeful years Of smiles, or of raining tears, tarms the soul of man for an enduring

Oh! The tremer of the bells! From their vibration wells The creed of "peace on earth, good will to

And with all the swelling notes, The forgiving Kindness floats O'er the hills, thro' valleys, over sward and fen. Oh! The glitt'ring, guiding star,

That in Judea seen afar, Was bencon to a lost, yet hoping race-And still shining on its way, To gild, refine the clay, And to the human, grant angelic grace.

-Edward Crapsell

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS

Highly gifted-Santa Claus. The first wager-The alphabet. A poet sends us a poem called "The Sweets of Love," and it doesn't contain single allusion to the caramel. -Puck. A Western town recently had a shower of snails, and a mean editor in an adja-cent county said he guessed they'd fixed on the right place to come to.—Burlington Free Press.

A woman may be perfectly angelic and as patient as patient can be, and still not be able to look calmiy on while her husband draws a match along a picture-frame to light his pipe.—Puck.

There was a young girl at DeL&,
Who loved a young man in the b&
And promised to be his wife;
She said to herself (UD) be ore.
Wear a smile bo Nilsson says P Patti only hopes as well as Nilss Gerster rememb

these singers

little girl.—Picar An exchange shows that a stands his busine ordinary wages. He can. He can make a man hate him worse than he hates the man who tramps his pet corn. The book agent can make lots beside ordinary wages .- Oil City Blizzard.

Fast to the crimson cushioned chair
The dentist strapped the trembling youth,
And then remarked, "We'll now prepare And then remarked, "Woll now prepare
To rid you of that aching tooth."
To pull the dentist did bogin;
The youth gave utterance to a shout;
The dentist cried, "Come, that's too thin,"
But quickly added, "No, tooth's out."
—Somerville Journal.

Young Spoonbill: "Au, my dearest Miss Shillinworth, if I may—I have long wished for this sweet opportunity, but I hardly dare trust myself now to speak the deep emotion.—But, 'n short, I love you !—and—your smile would shed— would shed—would—" Miss S.) "Oh, never mind the wood-shed! How's your aunt's money invested? And where are

the securities deposited?"- Punch. "My dear, I am shocked that you should invite those young ladies to your party." "Why, mamma, how you talk! They have always been in society. Their They have always been in society, father is the postmaster." "Very true, my child, but you forget the change, which has recently occurred," "What change, has recently occurred," "What change, mamma?" "Why, the rates of postage have been reduced to two cents."—Palladelphia Call.

A lady writes to know how is the best way to preserve a piano. The best way to preserve the piano is to cut in quarters, take out the core, and boil the pieces until they are about half done, then make a syrup of sugar and pour it over the pieces and set the whole in a cool place, after which they can be put up in cans or jars. Pianos preserved this way will keep all winter. If there is anything the Sun knows more about than another it. Sun knows more about than another it is how to preserve things .- Peck's Sun

The Patagolians. A correspondent, writing from Patagonia, says of the natives of that country: "It is strange how these creatures

manage to exist in this severely inclement climate, where it freezes nearly all the year round. They use no more clothing than that afforded them by nature, and their huts are nothing but a few sticks tied together, with a few skins and some leaves thrown over the top of them, and their cances are always half full of water. The weapons used are bows, arrows and spears. They cat the flesh of animals they kill in the chase, and sometimes they catch fish; but their principal article of food is mussels, of which there are millions around there. They have nothing in the shape of corn, wheat or cereals of any kind, as none grow any nearer than 1,200 miles away. They will not touch liquer of any kind. They are in appearance something like the Indians one meets in the altos in Guatemals, but are a smaller and shorter race, manage to exist in this severely inclement mala, but are a smaller and shorter race, and very much more degenerated. I should imagine them to be the very lowest specimen of humanity existing, and only one link short in the chain to connect them with the monkey tribe."

About 7,000 bills were introduced during the last United States Congress, most of which were passed into the

Indrapurs, the loftiest of the Sumatr volcances, is 11,800 feet high. At the summit the temperature is 15th degree