BEAUFORT, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1876.

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Vine Santo.

VOL. IV. NO. 7.

Once fread a strange, sweet story, Of a sacred snowy wine, Made by peasants on Lake Garda, Brewed beneath the cross' sign ; Vino Santo called forever, Sealed with seal of things divine-Vino Santo, holy wine!

On the first days of October, Only in a shining sun-Only in the dew of morning, Clusters lifted one by one; Thus begins the solemn vintage, Vintage with the cross for sign-Vine Santo, holy wine

Pales the autumn, falls the winter, Lie the grapes untouched and still : No man hastes and no man hinders While their subtle juices fill, Till the sacred day of Christmas, Day of days, of joy divine, Then is brewed the holy wine. Past the winter, past the springtime, Into summer far and late; For the joy of Vino Santo They who long must long and wait; Only glowing heat can ripen-Glowing heat and cross' sign, Vino Santo, holy wine!

Dear, to-day, the strange, sweet story, Sudden seemeth thine and mine; Thine and mine and all true lovers, Sealed by seal and signed by sign; Silence, patience, from love's vintage Drink at last, in joy divine, Vine Santo, hely wine!

THE TERRIBLE SURPRISE.

The Story Retold of Osceola's Slaughter in E all of the Seminole War.

On the twenty-eighth of December On the twenty-eighth of December, 1825, says a writer in Harper's, General Thompson and a lieutenant left Fort King, near the present site of the town of Ocala, south of Silver Spring, Florida, for an afternoon stroll. They were walking along, chatting and smoking, going toward the sutler's store, when suddenly, all unsuspicious of danger, they received in their breasts the fire of Oscaola's band, who were hidden in the thicket near by. General Thompson fell, thicket near by. General Thompson fell, dead, pierced with twenty-four balls, Lieutenant Smith with thirteen. This massacre may be called the opening of r. The little g in the fort, hearing the firing, prepared hastily for defense. They congratulated themselves upon the re-enforcements they were hourly expecting—two com-panies of troops from Fort Brooke, Tampa.

That very day, the twenty-eighth, these two expected companies, under the command of Major Francis L. Da le, of the Foorth infantry, were marching northward along the road which led from Brooke to King, when, as they were ad-varing care easy and in perfect security, they were attacked by a large body of Indians posted in the thickets not and the advance guard fell dead at the first fire; indeed, half of the command the sun in the front bedrooms in the sun in the front bedrooms in the sun in the side of the house, were killed. The remaining officers ral-lied their men, fired blindly back into morning, and on the side of the house, the thicket, and fought desperately for looking south, nearly all day. When an hour, when the Indians retired for a lot is on the northeast corner, it is best to build a breastwork of logs, but before it was knee-high—that poor little unfinished breastwork that mutely told us such a story of despair—the Indians returned over the ridge with a yell, and recommenced firing, having almost certain aim, so near were they, and gradually closing in around the little fortification, until, when all had fallen, they entered it in triumph.

and offered his sword in token of surrender; but the Indian to whom he offered it shot him dead on the spot. This young officer was Lieutenant Basinger. Another poor fellow, one of the officers, with both arms broken early in the fight, had sat, so the negro said, propped against the tree, with his head bent, and minding nothing that went on around him, until at last a stray shot killed him; and a third, with one arm disabled, had continued to fire until he, too, was killed. After taking the arms and some of the clothing from the troops, the Indians went off to meet the band of Osceola, who had the same day accomplished the massacre at Fort King. Great rejoicings went on in the Indian camp that night.

On the twentieth of February follow ing General Gaines passed over the lots, where they are in a position to same road on his way from Brooke to front them either way. King, and came upon the scene of the massacre. I was with him, and we found the advance guard lying where they fell, with the bodies of Major Dade and Captain Fraser, the oxen attached to the cart, with the yoke still on them as if asleep; and there stood the forlorn little breastwork, thickly studded with balls, and within it our men, kneeling or lying upon their breasts just as they were when they fired their last shot. In the dry air of the Florida winter they were but little changed; we recognized all the poor dear fellows, and buried them, with moistened eves : the detachment moved round the little breastwork to slow music, and the cannon which the Indians had thrown into the swamp was recovered and placed vertically at the head of the mound. But I shall never forget the sight of the men lying there in their blue clothing, so still and silent, under the lovely Florida sky. After the war was over they were reinterred in the military cemetery at St. Augustine, where there is a handsome monument to their memory.

## Look Out for Fires!

About this time look out for fires which might have been prevented by a little ordinary care, is never an untimely warning, but it is especially timely at become imperfect or untrustworthy by serveal months of disuse, is taxed to its unmost capacity in stores and dwellings.

| Present of about 550,000 quarts taxly the summer season the city requires about 550,000 quarts. The sum of \$40,-100 is expended daily for milk.

### An Old Pioneer of '49,

From Bret Harte's story, "Gabriel Conroy," in Scribner for January, we extract the following: A thick fog, dense, impenetrable, bluish-gray and raw, marked the advent of the gentle summer of 1854 on the California coast. The brief immature spring was scarcely yet over; there were flowers still to be seen on the outlying hills around San Francisco, and the wild oats were yet green on the Contra Costa mountains. But the wild oats were hidden under a dim India-inky vail, and the wild flowers accepted the joyless embraces of the fog with a staring waxen rigidity. In short, the weather was so uncomfortable that the average Californian was more than ever inclined to impress the stranger aggressively with the fact that fogs were healthy, and that it was the "finest climate on the earth." Perhaps no one was better calculated

or more accustomed to impress the stranger with this belief than Mr. Peter Dumphy, banker and capitalist. His outspoken faith in the present and future of California was unbounded. His sincere convictions that no country or cli-mate was ever before so signally favored, his intoleration of any criticism or belief to the contrary, made him a representative man. So positive and unmistakable was his habitual expression on these subjects, that it was impossible to remain long in his presence without be-coming impressed with the idea that any other condition of society, climate or civilization, than that which obtained in Cali-fornia, was a mistake. Strangers were brought early to imbible from this fountain; timid and weak Californians in danger of a relapse had their faith renewed and their eyesight restored by bathing in this pool that Mr. Dumphy kept always replenished. Unconsciously people at last got to echoing Mr. Dumphy's views as their own, and much of the large praise that appeared in newspapers, public speeches, and correspondence, was first voiced by Mr. Dumphy. It must not be supposed that Mr. Dumphy's positiveness of statement and peremptory manner were at all injurious to his social reputation. Owing to that suspicion with which most frontier communities regard polite concession and snavity of method, Mr. Dumphy's brusque frankness was always accepted as genuine. "You always know what Pete Dumphy means," was the average criticism. "He ain't goin' to lie to ple se any man." To a conceit that was so outspoken as to be courageous, to an ignorince that was so freely and shamelessly expressed as to make hesitation and cautious wisdom appear weak and unmanly beside it, Mr. Dumphy added the rare quality of perfect unconscientiousness

### Corner Lots for Building.

unmixed with any adulterating virtue.

To persons about to build a residence, the following article from the Land Owner, on the most desirable corner to locate on, will be read with interest : When a lot is on the northwest corner of two streets, it is best, in a sanitary thirty yards from the road. Major Dade point of view, for its frontage to be on consultation. With the energy of a des- that its frontage should be on the east perate purpose the forlorn band began side and its depth on the north side of the street. The east side of the street looks west, from which quarter our prevailing cool summer winds come. All rooms looking west are very cold at night, especially at the time of year when sudden changes of temperature are common. If the front bedroom windows face the east side of the street, they can be kept closed at night, and air secured from the sheltered side windows An eye-witness, a negro who had followed the Indians, told us that as they entered, a handsome young officer dressed in a blue frock coat, the only man who was not either dead or mortally wounded, stepped forward to meet them, and offered his sweet in taken of sweet. The rays of the sun do not strike the south side of the street. is on the southwest corner, it is better strike the south side of the street, while they do strike the west side in the early shine and heat in the front bedrooms at show how a lady, vulgarly called an old the most desirable hours. When a lot maid, got a husband, and one that may is on the southeast corner, it is best that it should have its frontage on the south side and its depth on the east side, for the reason before stated, that the sun does not strike the south side of the street, while its rays are poured on the east side from about noon till five P. M. from the best (the front) bedroom by having the windows closed on the east industrious, genteel and intelligent. side and by opening them on the south side. These are important facts to be remembered by those who are subdividing large lots for sale, or by those who are erecting houses on large corner

## A Heart that can Feel.

"I give and bequeath to Mary, my wife, the sum o' one hunder pounds a year." said an old farmer. written down, measter?" "Yes," replied the lawyer; "but she is not so old she may marry again. Won't you make any change in that case? Most people do. "Ay, do they?" said the farmer. "Well, write again, and say that if my wife marries again, I will give and bequeath to her the sum of two hunder p unds a year. That'll do, won't it, measter?" "Why, it's just doubling the sum she would have if she remained unmarried," said the lawyer; it is generally the other way-the legacy is lessened if the widow marries again." "Ay," said the farmer, "but him as gets her'll desarve it."

## A City's Milk Supply.

The quantity of milk brought to New York daily at this season is very nearly

t	Ca
ł	Harlem railroad
ı	Erie railroad.:
1	Morris and Essex rai road1,
ł	Housatonic railroad
i	Midland railroad
1	Hndson River railroad
I	Other conveyances

this season of the year, when untried This would show a daily consumption at heating apparatus and that which has present of about 390,000 quarts daily.

### MASSES OF COPPER.

How Mass Copper is Mined --- The Difficulties Attending the Work.

The largest continuous mass of copper which has been taken out of the mines of the Lake Superior region was probably that from the Minnesota in 1857, which is variously stated as weighing 420 tons and 470 tons. Its length was about forty-five feet, its breadth or height twenty-two feet, and its greatest thickness eight feet. All such masse are very irregular and ragged in their form and thickness, thinning out gradually from a foot to a few inches, and struggling through the vein until they connect with other large masses. This was the character of a mass found in the Phœnix mine, one of the oldest on the lake, which mass altogether weighed some six hundred tons. But this was really a series of masses more or less connected by strings of metal, yet no one large part of it weighed, singly, over two hundred tons. A similar series of masses, weighing about six hundred tons, was extracted from the Minnesots. Some of the Phoenix masses were four or five feet thick of solid copper. The Cliff mine has yielded masses weighing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty tons in one piece. One of forty tons was taken out this year, besides numerous blocks weighing from one to eight tons. This mine and the Central are now yielding mass copper in abun-

It is of course impossible to pick, or to drill, or to break out such huge masses of solid metal, when they are found by drifting upon the course of the vein. The method is as follows: The miner picks out, or excavates, a narrow passage or chamber upon one side of the mass, laying it bare as far as possible over its whole surface. It is usually firmly held by its close union with the vein stuff, or by its irregular projections, above, be-low and at the end. If it then cannet be dislodged by levers, the excavation of chamber is commenced behind the mass, and this excavation is made large enough to receive from five to twenty or more kegs of powder. In one instance. in the Cliff mine, a charge of twenty-one kegs of powder threw down two hundred tons of copper. Bags of sand are used for tamping, and the drift is closed up by a barricade of refuse and loose. dirt. After such a blast the drift is, of course, charged with foul air, and it cannot be safely entered for hours afterand fall all strength in their limbs,

The huge masses of copper dislodged in this way are too large to be handled and got to the surface. They have to be cut up. The copper cutters are called in, and the mass is marked off in squares or blocks of suitable size. Copper cutting is a distinct art, and requires considerable skill and experience. Ordinary miners, however skillful they may be, can-

not cut up copper without long training. The tools are simply narrow chisels and striking hammers. The chisels are shaped like the parting tools of turners. They are made of flat bars of half inch steel, about two inches wide and eighteen inches long. They are chamfered each way like a cold chisel, to form the cutting edge. This edge is made a little longer than the thickness of the bar. The cutter holds the chisel and two men strike it. A thin slice or chip of copper is in this way cut out in a narrow channel across the mass of copper. The operation is repeated until the narrow cut, but little over half an inch wide. has been carried through the mass. The chips cut out in this way are long, narrow strips of copper only about half as long as the groove from which they are taken, the metal being condensed and thickened by the force of the blow. This work is necessarily slow and tedions, and it costs \$12 per square foot by contract. At this price, the cutters make \$2 per day. - Scientific American.

# A Tramp in Clover.

It is none of the world's business who the lady is or in what part of the county half of the day-thus getting the sun- she resides. The facts are sufficient to prove himself worthy of her. Six months ago a tramp came to a Berks county (Pa.) farmhouse and asked the daughter for food, and it was given to him. He was considerably worse for wear, yet his modest demeanor and gentlemanly bearing attracied the attention of the family. The cold winds of night can be kept He was given work on the farm, and shortly became a favorite. He was sober, Gradually the daughter took a liking to him, and she loaned him money from her own purse to purchase clothing

She encouraged him to keep himself well dressed, and in a short time the farmer saw that his man of all work had suddenly become a fine looking and earnest suitor for his daughter's : and in marriage. It was first refused, but the only child cried to her mother: the mother interceded, and finally the stern parent gave his consent. It was virtually a romance in real life. The marriage took place, the ceremony being performed by a Reading clergyman. The young man is tall and finely formed, is a German by birth, and has been in this country not quite a year. He has a good education, and wants to be a farmer. The lady is proud of him, and does not seem at all embarrassed when reference is made as to how she secured him. He has made a "ten strike," and is now on a fair way of becoming a rich man by-

# Rather Slow Traveling.

The following "general order," published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, Feb. 14, 1775, is an interesting centen-

It having been found very inconvenient to persons concerned in trade, that notice that the New England mail will henceforth go once a week the year round; where a correspondence may be carried on, and answers obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks, which used in the winter to require six weeks. By command of the postmaster-general.

WM. FRANKLIN, Comptroller.

Hotel Charges. The York (Pa.) Democrat tells the following story: Not long since two York men visited Kansas. They stopped at a hotel one forenoon, and after dinner one of them walked down to the barber's shop to get shaved. The shop was shut, the barber having gone off to take his after-dinner nap. Then the York man walked back to the landlord and said: "With your magnificent country, which is the garden of the world, you ought to be the most prosper-ous people on earth. That you are not is due to the fact that you don't attend to business. You don't look out for coppers. Here's your barber now, shut up and gone when he might have earned ten cents by shaving me. Now he don't get it, for I'm going to shave myself, and save my cents. I have a razor in my valise, and if you will show me a mirror, I will shave myself." The land-lord said the barber was a shiftless man, who, like most Western men; couldn't compare with Pennsylvanians for attention to business, and patience in scooping in the dimes; but he hoped they would all improve in time, and then he showed our friend into a room where he found a good-sized mirror, and shaved himself. Soon after, he joined his com-panion and congratulated himself on the success he had had in saving ten cents, and teaching Western men financiering.

After tea the pair paid their bills and went to the depot to take the train. On their way the man who hadn't shaven said : "Pretty reasonable house, that ; only a dollar for dinner and supper. Only a dollar !" said the other, "why, paid a dollar and a half!" and a little further explanation showed that he had been charged fifty per cent. more than his companion. So back he went, and demanded of the landlord an explanation, and got it in these words : "The fifty cents extra is for the use of a room. You don't suppose we can have our rooms turned into barber shops for nothing, do you?" and the man who shaved himself went to the depot a sad-

der if not a better man. He don't brag

he attempts to give another Western

officiated in some capacity as a "hand" on board a canalboat, a fact which she was anxious to conceal. She evinced much anxiety to master the details of her newly chosen profession, and exhibited more then ordinary comic talent. She was duly promoted, and in time became a general favorite with both manager and public. One night, when she was to appear in a favorite part, a couple of boatmen found their way into the pit near the footlights, anxious to see the famous comedienne. The house was crowded, and after the subsidence of the general applause which greeted her appearance, one of the boatmen slapped his companion on the shoulder and exclaimed, loud enough to be heard over half the house :

"Bill. I know that gal!" "Pshaw?" said Bill; "shut up."
"But I'm sure I do, Bill. It's Sal Flukins, as sure as you're born. She's old Flukins' daughter, that used to run the Injured Polly, and she used to sail

"Tom," said Bill, "you're a fool; and if you don't stop your infernal clack you'll get put out. Sal Flukins! You must know a sight if you think that's

Tom was silenced, but not convinced. He watched the actress in all her motions with intense interest, and ere long he broke out again :

"I tell ye, Bill, that's her; I know 'tis. You can't fool me-I know her too well. You just wait ; I'll fix her. Keep your eye on me.

Sure enough he did fix her. Watching his opportunity when the actress was deeply absorbed in her part, he saig out in a voice which rang through "Low bridge!".

From the force of habit the actress instantly and involuntarily ducked her head to avoid the anticipated collision. Down came the house with a perfect hunder of applause at the "palpable hit," high above which Tom's voice could be heard:

"Didn't I tell ye, old boy, 'twas her? You couldn't fool me.'

## Employment for the Poor.

Those who can give employment of any kind to persons, male or female, young or old, out of work, at this time, should not fail to do so. There are a great many idle people in the cities who are very much in need of something to do, and who will not ask unreasonable remuneration for their services. It is not hard to find them, or to commucicate with them. Thousands of them can be seen by visiting the various places where charity is distributed. It is better to furnish work than to give gratuities. Idleness not only produces individual suffering, but is injurious to the public welfare, and a cause of loss to the whole community. If you can give or find any sort of employment for an unemployed man or woman, or boy or girl, don't fail

How they Dress.-The dress in which United States diplomats attend the court of St. James consists of a plain dress coat and vest with knee-breeches, black silk stockings and low shoes. It is not so ugly as would appear from the description. The object was to give Americans a very unpretending and subdued appearance, but the dress has failed to prduce this result, for, with the excep-tion of Bangalese nabobs, the son of the mikado of Japan, and the khan of Khiva, the mail from "Philadelphia to New England" sets out but once a fortnight during the winter season, this is to give ing with gold and silver, are the most remarked and conspicuous persons to be

> Young ladies who are accustomed to read the newspapers are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invariably making good wives, and always select good hus-

### THE WAYS OF CHINAMEN.

Lecture on the Chinese in California

The Chinese in California are being lectured about by Prentice Mulford. He said that the Chinese first entered California in 1850. He trotted patiently after the white man, and the two ful-filled the fable of the hare and the tortoise. The Mongolian has carried back to his native land uncounted millions of dollars. He does not assimilate with us, does not even use our groceries, does not allow his bones to rest in our graveyards. The Chinaman is found in nearly every avocation except law and divinity. He built the Pacific railroad. It had been said that Chinese could not blast, because that was a process requiring skill; but the Chinese proved his ability by making fifteen tunnels through the Sierras.

The Chinaman does three-fourths of the laundrying in California. Previous to ironing the clean clothes he fills his mouth with water, and with a great noise diffuses it over the clothes, like a spray. There are 20,000 Chinese in San Francisco. Their quarter has the Mongolian architecture, the Mongolian garb, and Mongolian groceries. Their food used to be called "heathenish truck." It is true that the Chines , from their dense population to be fed, have acquired the faculty of utilizing as food every nutritions substance; and while much of their food we should consider unsavory, if not unwholesomely gross, there are some articles eaten by them which we might well adopt-for instance. a soup made of shell-fish.

The Chinaman is a recreative barbarian. He plays more and preserves the spirit of his youth longer than we do. In California he has theaters in which drama occupies months, like a serial story in a newspaper. He never dances, and thinks dancing is an indication of Anglo-Saxon insanity. He flies kites and plays battledore and shuttlecock. His evening meal is prolonged, and he is not a gloomy, silent eater. He is a good agriculturist. With our comparamuch of his adventure since his return tively wasteful farming, and our comto York, and it will be some time before pletely wasteful sewage of cities, how he attempts to give another Western would China have fed her three hundred man a lesson in financiering.

A Theatrical Incident.

Some years ago the manager of a well regulated theater somewhere along the line of the Eric canal engaged a young line evaporations or exhalation of the viands. Many loads of salt pork have been drawn in funeral processions to be in theory partaken of by the departed; and when its freshness is over he takes it home and eats it himself. As for his cooking, he simply wilts his vegetables in boiling water, and eats his meat half raw. But he has an idea of literature, and on his business sign he places, along with his name and business, a verse from his favorite post or philosopher. His medi-

cinal pills are about as large as walnuts. He is not allowed to testify in court, but when it is necessary to introduce his statement, the way to bind him with the solemnity of an oath is to bring in a living fowl and kill it. He has been taxed while other foreigners are exempt, but is not allowed to testify in court, nor his children to attend the public schools.

## Latest Fashion Notes.

Trains are narrower than heretofore, occupying now only the space of a half breadth. Walking skirts should not exceed three yards around the bottom, and properly consist of one front gore on either side, and a single breadth of wide, and two breadths of narrow material in the back."

A novelty in dress collars are those made Byron shape, and there is an effort, where the dress color is of velvet, to banish all white, in the way of lingerie, about the neck. It is barely possible this may finally prevail for street costumes, but will hardly obtain for house toilets, small and to lis

A recent novelty in passementerie is a check, half in gimp flowers and half in dead gold. Another and equally new one is a passementerie of silver as fine as lace, and used as an applique on velvet. Everything soft and cream-colored is fashionable this season, and, in consequence, the rage for the cashmere lace continues; this is a fine creamy woollen lace, made in thread lace patterns, and

much used for trimming purposes.

Fine wool sashes in check-like tartans, very long and wide, are trimmed on either side with a black volvet band, embroidered with delicate tracings in white silk, and on one side only there is a row citizens and exhibitors: of fringe. These sashes are designed to Pennsylvania, New York, drape over a black silk or velvet skirt Ohio, and are quite effective.

For negligee, the narrow standing linen collars, with small points turned down and rolled over, have the preference over the wide turn down collar-in fact are the favorite style. Lace, crepe lisse and tulle ruffles are worn for dinner and evening occasions when full dress is not required.

Silk stockings take the shade and color of the evening dresses with which they are associated.

## Piute Patience.

The Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle says A Plute squaw is a study of patience and cheerfulness under adverse circumstances. The happiest face in town was probably that of an old leather-colored female sitting on a pile of stiff mortar before a building going up in the burnt district. The lower end of the board upon which her youngest was strapped was stuck into the mortar so that she was released of that care. Her next, a red faced shaver of three years, warm and dirty in a coat of squirrel skins, gnawed the undecayed side of an apple, and the old lady herself sat with her lap full of garbage, picking out and enjoy

'Can a duck swim ?"

# THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNAIL.

Some Interesting Facts and Figures About

At the Centennial reception, at Phila-delphia, extended to President Grant and the United States Congress, the fol-lowing interesting figures and statistics were given: The government of the United States, by acts of Congress passed in 1871 and 1872, created the United States Centennial commission and the Centennial board of finance. To them was intrusted the duty of preparing and superintending the execution of a plan for holding "an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products and manufactures under the suspices of the government of the United States," in Philadelphia in 1876. The Centennial commission was formally organized March 4, 1872, and the board of finance May 10, 1873. They knew they were engaged in a noble enterprise, and armed with a consciousness of the results to be attained, they pressed on with unfalter-ing energy toward the great purpose of their creation. On the fourth of July, 1874, the first shovel of earth was removed by the mayor of Philadelphia from the spot on which now stands Memorial Hall. Since that time there has been inclosed for the use of the exhibition 230 acres.

The following buildings have been erected and have either been completed or are in a condition to be completed in ample time for the exhibition : 11

The main building covering 21.47
Art gallery (Memorial Hall) 1.50
Machinery Hall 14.00
Horticultural Hall 150
Agricultural building 10.15

This is exclusive of the space occupied ow this work for a moment with the great exhibitions that have taken place in other parts of the world. The following is a list of exhibitions elsewhere, with the space covered and the cost of erection:

Space Covered

After that the civil authorities take of him.

The way they built a church at Clar don, in Canada, was that the gentlem paid for the building, the young me for the painting and furnishing, the space covered and the cost of erection:

Vieuna, 1878......50 acres. Philadelphia, 1876...60 acres. List of foreign nations that have so-

epted the invitation to take part, with the amounts appropriated for expenses, as far as ascertained : Great Britain, and Canada (gold).....\$250,000 120,000 Hayii .... born France and Algeria ..... CONCERNIC 171,000 Venezu [All expen-75,000

Austria. Italy (government \$38,-Nicaragua .... of commerce 600,000 Siamerattich bels to Japan ..... China ..... - Gustamala and Denmar Honduras ..... (gold) 44,000 Hawaii. orway .... Argentine con-federation ... Ample pro-Owner of all vision; goods exhi-bited.]..... yet known.]

Total ....... Foreign nations who have erected and will erect buildings: I want had were this

Orange Free

Great Britain 3 Egypt 2
Germany 1 Canada 1
Brazil 1 Austria Sweden...... 2 turkey Japan .... ...... Morocco.

Portugal .....

Turkey .....

Egypt....

Buildings......18 SPACE TAKEN BY FOREIGN NATIONS IN EXHIBI-

 Machinery Hall
 14.00 about 25 % a

 Horticultural Hall
 1.50
 1-7

 Agricultural Hall
 14.15
 1-8

The following States have had the ground selected within the inclosure, and are having the work prepared for the erec. tion of buildings for the use of their citizens and exhibitors :

Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, Indiana. Kansas, West Virginia, Michigan. New J. rsey, The amounts of money which have

been subscribed and appropriated toward the work are as follows: Total stock subscriptions, reliable . \$2,357,750 In which are included: New Jersey.....\$100,000 Delaware ..... 10,000 10,000 10,000

5,000 Wilmington, Dei.... Gifts concessions and interest. ... 230,000 Further receipts from concessions. Appropriations by Pennsylvania ... 1,000,000 Appropriations by Philadelphia .... 1,500,000 Making a total of ...... 25,187,000 Amount still required to prepare for opening up to May 10, 1876..... 1,537,100

Of these subscriptions and appropriations about ninety per cent have been furnished by the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia and their

The Sacramento Record Union tells the following story: A miner named Town, employed in the Oregon mine, at

Items of Interest, 100 Hot The richest man in Werment only

counts up a trifle over \$100,600." . . . . . . . . . . Gray fur is a very popular trimming to Mr. Moody says that "the devil goes " to church more regularly than any

# Three Michigan editors have left their offices for the pulpit during the last

In 1874 in the cometeries near New York 28,668 people were burield and 1873 the number was 29,107, and discount

The strike of the Sydney (N.S.) coels miners is over, and the men have returned to work at the reduced wages.

The recorder at Montreal sentenced four of the rioters at the city half to six months imprisonment each at hard labor.

New York city authorities are trying to break up the lottery business by arresditing all the small ones and letting the

big ones go.

In May, if he lives till that time Pio
Nono will celebrate the fiftieth anniverof his consecration as a bishop in the church of which he is now the headed med A wearied young lady has ened the departure of a tedious caller by remarking, as she looked out of the window; "I think we are going to have a beautiful sunrise."

The British court of common pleas

decides that a person formerly a proctor's clerk, now living mainly on an allowance of from his mother, legally may describe himself as a "gentleman."

A hunter of Brainerd, Minn., while, out in the woods recently, lischarged his gun to clear out the barren, and un

known to him a fine back happened to bed in range, and was shot through; the

When a French army officer is con-victed of felony his epsulettes are torn off, his sword is broken, and a private steps from the ranks and kicks him.

ladies for the carpets and the roung ladies for the lamps.

The Vienna scademy of sciences, says La Nature, is occupied with a question which concerns the entire world—the decrease of the quantity of water springs, rivers, and matercharses, wh II BUILD HET TOUGH A Western journalist, whose wife has

just presented him with twins, and who, or this leastnawas domina his paper for one day, wrote, the day after, the following excuse: "We were unable to issue our paper yesterday in consequence of the arrival of two exists." coneral reader who is not conversant balls TutorestoWhat the populary of the second law of thought? St. lent. It cannot both be and not be. For example, the door over there must be either shut or open. It can't be both shut and open. Tutos "Giss and lent illustration." Student: "Wall, take the case of another door.

sold, was direct was tax numored by the Detroit Free Pressbagata & hestin !!

Mark Twain was disappointed in Niagara Falls That's because he did not go over theman notice basis an older Oregon pay: her governe: the same salary Michigan pays here and ret. Oregon's governor is a little bit of plant with no voice at all.

he varnishes a chair and quest of inchis bar-room every one who comes in it sure do nake for that seat, no matter how handy others are. The late Mr. Astor didn't believe him good elethes, and he was worth 548,000,000 000. Those of partorth muly a william or so have a good excuse now for west-

ing last year's overcoat.

A man can fully appreciate the terrors of winter when he awakes near morning and finds the bed clothes on the flow and himself engaged in a gigantiz staggle of to crawl under his shirt. The Atlantic continues as usual, to

swallow up a vessel and massingers about once a week. The sea nominally causes the trouble, but of course there are women at the bettom of it. If some of the cows around the country only knew how their owners were lying about the quantity of milk they give the said cow would put a hind foot through a new milk pail.

If you were a Washington clerk now

you'd get down awful early in the morn ng, work like fon and endeavor to prove to your superior that the government would lose a thousand dollars a minute by getting rid of you.

What Does he Want his Paper For ! Occasionally & man may be heard to complain of his paper because it con-tains advertisements. What does that man want a newspaper for the can want it only for the winformation it gives. Now it matters not to him. whether it comes in the shape of an advertisement — in the reading columns.
The knowledge is what we are after.
Where does the farmer get his first knowledge of farms in seed? Did you not find the reaper you now use first described in the advertising department of your farm journal? That new cultivator that now does the That new cultivator that now does the work several times better and cheaper than the old one where did you find that? Among the advertisements! Those new sweet potatoes that yield so finely, and cook so mealy, where flid you learn concerning them? That new means that they work so meals was

ing the tid-bits, while the family cur renewed work at her feet on the well-polished bones thrown to it.

Town, employed in the Oregon mine, at Eureka, wheeled a car from the 390-foot level into the shaft, and fell with it to the dump, 400 feet. Two miners went down to his assistance, and he was brought to the surface, his mouth filled brought to the surface, his mouth filled with it to the dump, 400 feet. Two miners went down to his assistance, and he was brought to the surface, his mouth filled brought to the surface, his mouth filled with it to the dump, 400 feet. Two miners went down to his assistance, and he was brought to the surface, his mouth filled brought to the surface, his mouth filled with it to the dump, 400 feet. Two miners went down to his assistance, and he was brought to the surface, his mouth filled brought to the surface, his mouth filled with it to the dump, 400 feet. Two miners went down to his assistance, and he was brought to the surface, his mouth filled brought to the surface, his mouth filled with it to the dump, 400 feet. Two miners went down to his assistance, and he was brought to the surface, his mouth filled brought to the surface, and he was brought to the surface, his mouth filled brought to the surface, and he was brought to the surface, his mouth filled brought to the surface, and he was brought to t