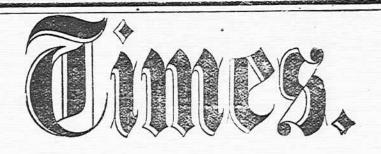


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MANNING, CLARENDON COUNTY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1889

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ATTORNEY AT LAW. MANNING, S. C.

TOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

MANNING, S. C.

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MANNING, S. C.

A BOY'S SECOND SIGHT.

REMARKABLE GIFT OF A BOY WHO LIVED HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Found in "The Annals of Philadelphia." He Saw His Father Chasing a Jug-The Incident of the Stolen Pocketbook-The Seer Eventually Becomes a Wreck.

Looking over Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," published in 1830, I came across a remarkable story, which cannot fail to be of interest both locally and generally, even at this late day. The author says:

"The good people of Caledonia have so long and exclusively engrossed the faculty of second sight that it may justly surprise many to learn that we also have been favored with at least one case as well attested as their own. I refer to the instance of Eli Yarnall, of Frankford. Whatever were his first peculiarities, he in time lost them. He fell into intemperate habits, became a wanderer, and

died in Virginia, a young man.

This remarkably gifted person was born in Bucks county, Pa., and came with his parents to the vicinity of Pittsburg. The account of him contained in the narrative before mentioned is in substance as follows:

When Yarnell was living near this city, being then a child only 7 years of age, as he was sitting in the house one day he suddenly burst into a fit of almost uncontrollable laughter. His mother asked him what pleased him so much. The boy replied that he saw his father (who was not at home) running rapidly down the mountain side, trying to overtake a jug of whisky which he had let fall. The jug rolled part way down the declivity, but was caught by the old man before he got to the bottom. When the father reached home he confirmed the whole story, to the great sur-prise of all. After this the boy excited much talk and wonderment in the neigh-

SEEN AT LONG RANGE.

About two years later the Yarnalls were visited by a friend named Robert Verree, with other Quaker relatives or acquaintances from Bucks county. Verree, to test the lad's miraculous power, asked him various questions and among other things inquired what was then going on at his own home in Bucks The boy described the house, which he had never seen; stated that it was built partly of logs and partly of stone; that there was a mill pond in front of the house which had recently been drained, and concluded with a description of the people in the house, and of two persons, a man and a woman, who were setting on the front porch.

When Verree reached home he inmired who had been at his house at the day and hour he had held his conversation with young Yarnall. He learned that there had been a shower at the time; and several of the field hands had gone into the house to escape the rain; the persons on the porch had been faithfully lescribed, even to the color of their As to the mill pond, the men had drained it in order to catch muskrats. In short, every detail given by the boy was hal. proven to be accurate.

The habit of the young seer, when asked to exercise his singular faculty. was to hold his head downward, often closing his eyes. After waiting for some time, apparently deep in thought, he would declare what he saw in his visions. He was sometimes found alone in the fields, sitting on a stump and crying. On being asked the cause of his grief he said he saw great numbers of men engaged in killing each other. Although he had never seen a battle, a ship or a cannon, he described military and naval battles as if he had been an actual looker on.

FINALLY BECAME A WRECK. Some of the Quakers who saw him became much interested in the boy, believing him possessed of a noble gift, and desired to have charge of his bringing up. He was accordingly apprenticed to a Frankford tanner, but he attracted so much attention, and so many called at the shop to hold conversation with him that his master became annoyed and tried to discourage such curiosity. The boy, therefore, began to shun questions as much as possible, and seemed by de-grees to lose his singular gift. He drifted into bad company and eventually became

His mother never allowed him to take any money for answering questions, be-lieving that his visions were God given, and that it would be wrong to turn them to account pecuniarily. Wives whose to account pecuniarily. Wives whose husbands had long been missing and were supposed to have been lost at sea or perished in accidents, and others whose relatives had disappeared would come to him for information. Of those still alive, he would tell how they looked and what they were doing. On one oc-casion a man asked him in jest who had stolen his pocketbook, and

taken aback when the lad replied:
"No one; but you stole a pocketbook from another man when in a crowd." And the historian of the boy's wonderful deeds states that such was the fact. This is about all there is of the strange narrative, which, like Sam Weller's love letter, ends so abruptly that the reader wishes it were longer.-Pittsburg Dis-

How a Mine Was Discovered. The discovery of the Amulet mine, on Lynx creek, reads more like fiction than reality. As it has never been in print we will give it: In July, 1886, F. E. Doggett, with pick and shovel on his shoulders, was climbing the Lynx Creek mountains on his way to examine a quartz mine. Becoming weary in the ascent he stopped beneath the friendly boughs of a juniper tree to rest. After recuperating for some time he took up his pick, and in throwing it on his shoulder it slipped from his hands, and, in felling behind him, its sharp point struck him in the leg, causing great pain. Picking it up with a vehement imprecation from the pain it caused him, he stuck it in the ground, snying it could remain there, and started to waik away. He had gone but a short distance when he relented, and, returning, pulled it from the ground, bringing with it some bright and shining metal. In his anger he had unknowingly struck it into a blind ledge, which he located as the Amulet mine, and from which there has been over \$50,000 worth of high grade ore shipped. From a careful examina-

tion made of the second class ore, which

has been allowed to remain on the dumps, it is estimated that it contains

fully 2,000 tons. Samples were procured

from this promiscuously, and sampled and assayed at the sampling works, giv-

ing a value of \$55 per ton, or total value of the ore on the dumps of \$70,000.—

Arisona Miner.

Why the Bear Got Mad.

Said Mr. Southmayd: "When a man goes out after them he wants to be sure that his ammunition is all right. Three weeks ago I was out gunning for birds and happened to run across a big black bear. He was about ten yards away, standing on a log and looking at me in

the most impertinent manner.
"I always carry a couple of buckshot cartridges in my left coat pocket for just such occasions. Breaking open my gun, I extracted the cartridges of small shot, kept my eye on the bear and in-serted two shells from my left pocket. "Then I confidently blazed away at

his head. He didn't tumble over as he ought to have done, but snarled wick-edly and made a break for me. With-out retreating a step I let him have the other barrel, and that didn't stop him worth a cent.

"About that time I began to suspect that there was some hitch in my combination, and when he knocked the gun out of my hands I inferred that it was time for me to get away. You ought to have seen me go. I guess he would have won the race if it hadn't been for a big split bowlder in the track. The split was just wide enough for me to get through, and I went through there lively. He reached out and got a piece of my shirt, but he stuck fast in the cleft long enough for me to get a hundred yards the start,

and then I was safe. "When I got home I found two buckshot cartridges safe and snug in my side pocket. I must have dropped two other shells in with them absent mindedly, and it was just my luck to grab the light loads when I wanted big shot. I had peppered that old bear in the face with quail shot, and I don't blame him for getting mad. I was mad myself when I found it out."—San Francisco Examiner.

## Curious Chinese Notions.

Both savage and semi-barbarous peoole have always exhibited a great repugnance to any surgical operation, however necessary, which involves amputation. The North China Herald, in commenting upon this circumstance, points out that the Chinese have always shown this repugnance, not on account of fear of pain, for they are patient under all kinds of physical suffering, but because they look upon it as a duty to keep the body intact. If they submit to the amputation of a limb, they invariably ask for the severed member, and keep it in a box, to be buried in due time with the owner. Sometimes they will actually eat it, thinking it only right that that which has been taken from the body should be returned to it.

On the same principle an extracted tooth will be carefully preserved, or ground to powder and swallowed in water. Another curious phase of the same idea is seen in the belief that a sick sarent can be cured by broth made from sh cut from a living child, and it is looked upon as a sign of filial piety for the child to submit himself to an operation for that purpose. The child is suparent, and if a portion of this essence arcturned to the fountain head, the arcut will be greatly strengthened. he peace loving nature of the Chinese said to be largely due to this respect for the human body.-Chambers Jour-

# Food for Consumptives.

they have lately been much used in consumptions; and as these complaints are now very frequent it were to be wished, says Medical Classics, that such patients would give the remedy a fair trial by oiling a dozen of the red garden smails very day in a quart of sweet milk or whey for half an hour, then straining the liquor through a coarse cloth and drinking it with sugar every morning gradually upon an empty stomach, and epeating these draughts for a month or wo if required.

This red garden small has also been ised externally in the open hemorrhoids. where fresh snails were applied every two or three hours, in a raw state, with remarkable success.

The large Roman or edible sneil is renowned both as a delicacy and on account of its reputed virtues as a remedy in cases of consumption, which it is said has in several instances been entirely cured by a regimen of the mucilage from On the continent the Rothese snails. man small is considered a great delicacy; but the garden and yellow banded smalls are the kinds more commonly eaten.

# The "Block" System.

The block system, as it is now termed in railroad parlance, is simply the division of a railway into a certain number of what are called telegraphic districts, the distance between which is determined by the amount of traffic, and each block station has signaling instruments by which the signal man can communicate with the box on each side of him. Now, when a train enters any block, a semaphore signal is lowered, and no train is has reached the end of the block, when the signal is raised and at the same time lowered for the block ahead, etc. The block systems in use in Europe and in the United States employ mechanical devices for lowering and raising the outdoor signal; but these, it is thought, will eventually be replaced by automatic de-

The Mud Supply. question agitated years ago. "What becomes of all the pins? might be supplemented by the query, "Where does Pittsburg's mud come from?" From some unknown and mysterious source there comes to the streets of the Iron City tons upon tons of mud. It is carted away, washed away, scraped away, only to reappear and to grow in bulk as rapidly as did Jonah's gourd. Known causes for this increment are not sufficient to explain the presence of these muddy ava-The debris of new buildings the droppings from wagens, the washings from higher portions of the these do not whelly account for the percunially enthering deposits. It must be that Pittsburg mud, like Topsy, "jes growed,"-Pittsburg Bulletin.

Moderate work, alternating with moderate rest, gives a brain which, taking the whole life through, will accomplish the most and the best work of which a human being is capable. The brains are to be improved and developed by reason able exercise and reasonable rest. The one is as essential as the other.-Once a

Digby-Aw've jawst thawt awf aw scheme taw keep thaw mawths awt awi maw clawthes, daw vaw knaw? Bigby-Whawt is it?

Digby-Aw-give awm awway-haw haw!-Life.

The Climate of Mexico.

The great advantage of a tropical country as a place to live in, day in and day out, is the freedom from the cares incident to a cold climate. There is no fire to be tended, no thick garments to be worn, no putting on of overshoes, no shivering at night under insufficient clothing. The cold is not cold to a traveler fresh from the north and in good health. The invalid will feel the relative cold of tropical nights in winter just as does a resident not very healthy, whose blood has been thinned by the action of the climate enduring over a series of years. The climate, either on the table lands or in the lower and warmer country, does not prevent out of door life at any season. In fact, one of necessity gets much outdoor air. It is a rare day in the coldest weeks of the short table land winter when windows are closed half a day. At nightfall the doors and windows are closed to keep out the chill, but the cold will rarely register below

62 degs. F. The most disagreeable thing about household life in New England during the winter is the overheating of rooms. The temptation is to make them over hot. People even get to enjoy a dry heat of 80 degs. But the danger comes when you go out of doors into the keen and eager air. In Mexican houses there is little difference at any time between the air in doors and that of out of doors. In summer the house is cooler than the street into which the clear and dazzling tropical sun is pouring its rays, but there is no such contrast of indoor and out-door temperature as one finds in the

north in the winter months. Here we have to be careful on leaving a lamp lighted room in the evening and going out of doors not to catch cold in the eyes, for it is a peculiarity of the tropics that the eyes are especially sensitive to sudden changes from light to darkness. I knew of a lawyer who one evening sat in his study at home writing with a bright light at his elbow. He worked a few hours, and suddenly went out into the cool darkness of the corridor of the patio, or courtyard. He was struck blind, and hopelessly.

I have heard that similar risks are enracteristic of the Cuban climate. Most Mexicans on winter evenings, when emerging from the theatre or a house, put a handkerchief to their nostrils so as to take in the cooler air slowly, and many men light a cigar or cigarette to warm the air passing into the lungs. One learns to respect these customs after having had his eyes ache for a week as the result of running out of a lighted room into the courtyard, or a ter having got a severe head cold from a similar imprudence.-City of Mexico Cor. Boston Herald.

# All About Alphabets. Will my youngest American readers-

my very youngest-please give me their Ah, here you are! Well, my little ones, as you very soon are to begin to learn your letters, if, indeed, you are not airendy learning them, it may interest you to know that the babies of other countries, as well as baby Americans, are expected to know their alphabets at a very early age; and some of them, be-

alphabets, have even a harder time than you do. Some again have less to learn. For instance, as a sprightly and learned Smalls, in the opinion of Willich, are correspondent informs this pupil, the al in value to oysters. They are, he Sandwich Island alphabet has only 12 s, equally nourishing and wholesome. Letters; the Burmese, 19; the Italian, 20; account of their gelatinous nature the Bengalese, 21; the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan and Latin, 22 each; the French, 23; the Greek, 24; the German and Dutch, 26 each; the Spanish and Slavenic, 27 each. But, on the other hand, the Arabic has 28: the Persian and Coptic, 32; the Georgian, 35; the Armenian: 38; the Russian, 41; the Muscovite, 43; the Sanskrit and Japanese, 50; the

Ethiopic and Tartaric, 202. If this information bewilders you, m poor little letter learners, don't mind it It will keep. One of these days you will be big and able to play tag, and, later on, baseball in these languages. Then, a few letters, more or less, in any one of them, will be a matter of small consequence to ou. Even now, I dare say, after what I have told you, you'd be able to play with the letter blocks of any country. In truth, if I were you, I think I should prefer a box of Ethiopic or Tartaric letter blocks to begin with.—St. Nicholas.

# Sunday in Paris.

Every year Parisian tradespeople are becoming less disposed to Sunday shop-keeping, and there are even fewer artisans to be seen at work than was formerly the case, says a correspondent. The in-habitants of the proverbially lively city have not, of course, adopted the strict Sabbatarianism of their British neigh bors, and it is even doubtful if many of them patronize the metropolitan churches on Sunday mornings. Their great object seems to be to extract as much rational amusement as possible out of the one day in the week when they are not tied down to their eternal desks, ledgers and counters. Dissipation there may be in some cases, and there is much un illowed to follow until the one in front godly revelry carried on during Sunday evenings in second class cafes, low dancing saloons and absinthe reeking resorts of the "Assommoir" type; but the re spectable portion of the community takes its holiday in a decent fashion, and enjoys itself in a manner at which only the sourcest disciple of Calvin or the most melancholy minded follower of Me lanethon could cavil. Serious, steady and respectable Parisians walk leisurely in the Champs Elysees on Sundays, when the weather permits, or attend morning performances in the theatres or the after noon concerts. Then they go home to dinner and have a family reunion, or wind up by a quiet game of cards or draughts in a favorite cafe.—Boston

The Camera Caught Him. berglar entered a house at Waterford, Ireland, and after purloining every thing he could find he prepared to re move a large photographic camera that was standing on a table. In some way he touched off a magnesium flash light attachment that was part of the machine tied precipitately flared up. The next day it was found that the camera had taken the photo graph of the burglar. The negative was placed in the hands of the police, and by its aid they quickly nabbed their man. It showed the burglar with a jimmy in one hand and a box containing jewelry under his arm, while he carried a sack over his shoulder with valuable pieces of plate, books, etc., and was gazing at the flash light in open mouthed amazement -Buffalo Courier.

An Accumulator. Swipes-Is that watch you bought any

Bodkin-Good? Well, I should say so! Last week it gained enough time to pay for itself.—Yenowine's News. COSTLY AND DEADLY KNIVES.

Made for Business in the Early Days of California.

In 1858 M. Price, who then had a small cutlery shop, sat up nights and made a fine bowie knife, which he exhibited in the first Mechanics' fair held in San Francisco. After the fair Ward Faton took the knife to the Bank Exchange and raffled it for \$150. Price had taken great care in tempering the blade, and had offered to forfeit \$100 if any better steel could be found. At that time Billy Allison, of Yolo, was making knives, which were sought by all men who wanted reliable weapons. Surveyor General Higley had an Alli

son knife, and he backed it against Price's blade. The test was made in the Bank Exchange, and aroused as much interest as a national election. Gen. Higley laid a half dollar on the counter and drove the Allison blade through it without turning the point or edge. Ward Eaton wielded the Price blade with a steady, strong arm, and achieved the same feat. Gen. Higley then tried two half dollars, and the point of his knife turned. Eaton piled up three of the coins, drove the Price knife through them, and when he raised the weapon the three half dollars were impaled on the point, which was not turned.

That made Price's bowie knives as famous on this coast as Toledo blades were in Spain, and every man who west heeled had to have one. Marion Moore, a noted mining and sporting man, whose mitro-glycerine blew up Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office on the corner of California and Montgomery streets, ordered of Price the best knife he could make. Moore gave Price a gold brick and a piece of gold quartz that he had taken out of a mine with his own hands, and told him to work the metal in. Price made an eight inch bowie, having a gold handle inlaid with quarts. Moore paid \$175 for the weapon, and handed back to Price the gold that was left over.

Moore's lawyer, McCabe, got a gold mounted knife for \$100, and these two expensive weapons played a leading part in a bloody tragedy in White Pine, Nev. Moore had a mine there, and, as was usual in those days, somebody tried to jump the claim. Moore and McCabe were caught in the tunnel by a band of fighters hired by the other claimants, and cut their way out with their bowie knives. Several men were killed in the fight, and as most of the dead had only knife wounds, it is supposed that Moore and his lawyer did some game and lively

A little gambler named Barney Kenny used a six and a half inch bowie of Price's make with deadly effect about eighteen years ago. He was playing poker with three other sports in a saloon in Portland, Ore. Somebody was caught cheating, and Barney grabbed the pot. Instantly the three confeder-ates pulled their pistols and blazed away were fired, Barney walked out of the room, leaving the others on the floor. One was dead, a second mortally wounded, and the third cut so badly that he had to be in a hospital for

months.
In 1861 Price made two knives for Col. inlaid with abaline one to his friend Charles Norris, who lest it some years later. It was a mere Price's place with two friends, saw three 375 knives in the case, bought them, and turning around, presented one to each of his companions just as he would hand about cigars.

One of the men who bought an extravagantly expensive knife from Price came into the shop some time after a fight had occurred in a mine and several men had been carved to death, and exchanged the weapon for some other wares. put the gold mounted bowie down he said with a shiver that he would never use a knife again. When the weapon was examined the blade was found rusted with blood, and there was blood even in the crevices between the slabs of the handle and the frame. There were no guards on the hilts of these knives, be ause the men who bought them carried them for sudden use, and a guard is likely to catch in the clothing and delay

The first big knives made by Price were for a party of United States surveyors, who wanted them as substitutes for axes in cutting trails through the brush. The blades were twelve inches long and very heavy, and in the hands aminer.

How "Doc" Smart Broke the Banks. "Doc" Smart, a noted Western bandit, with two confederates, bought all the playing cards at El Paso, at Goldsberg's stationery store, paying for them \$75, and when questioned as to what they intended doing with them said that they were going up in the mines and expected to do a great business, but if they failed would like the privilege to return what they did not use. Goldsberg consented, and in a few days they returned with about half of them.

This same Goldsberg was in the habit of furnishing all the faro banks in town with cards, and upon receiving orders for them and having none on hand ex-cept those returned by Smart he divided the lot between the different and on the same night every "bank" in El Paso was "busted" by Smart and a few of his confederates. The last "bank broke" examined their cards, and found that every card had been "pinched." investigation at each "bank"

same manner. It was found out next day that Smart had returned these cards to Goldsberg, and, of course, it was decided that Smart and his gang "pinched them. The town was too hot for him for several days after. It is estimated that the winnings were about \$125,000 —San Francisco Argonaut.

Still Hope for Him. "I'm very much worried about my

"What's the matter?"

"Why, I've spent thousands of dollars ducating him in elecution and oratory and he can't make living, after all."
"Why don't he start in business as prize fighter?"-Lincoln Journal.

While a colored laborer was upheaving the scil in the lot of J. R. Broadstreet, of Talladega, Ala., he unearthed a silver spoon having on it the initials "W. M. C.," and the date, "July, 1860." The spoon had lain there over twenty five years, and was in good condition.

WITS OF THE PAST.

Famous Englishmen Who Sald Some Very

The late Mr. Alexander, the eminent architect, was under cross-examination at Maidstone by Sergeant, afterward Baron, Garrow, who wished to detract from the weight of his testimony, and, after asking him what was his name, proceeded: "You are a builder, I believe?" "No, sir, I am not a builder; I am an architect." "They are much the same, I suppose?" "I beg your pardon, sir; I can not admit that; I consider them to be totally different." "O, indeed! per-haps you will state wherein this great difference exists?" "An architect, sir," replied Mr. Alexander, "conceives the dosign, prepares the plan, draws out the specifications -in short, supplies the mind; the builder is merely the bricklayer or the carpenter. The builder, in fact, is the machine; the architect the power that puts the machine together and sets it going." "O, very well, Mr. Architect, that will do. And now, after your very ingenious distinction without a difference, perhaps you can inform the court who was the architect of the Tower of Babel?" The reply for promptness and wit is not to be rivaled in the whole history of rejoinder: "There was no architect, sir, and hence the con-

One evening at Carlton House the Prince Regent observed the author of "The Heir-at-Law." "Why. Colman, you are older than I am." George replied: "Oh, no, sir; I could not have taken the liberty of coming into the world before your Royal Highness."

When a subscription was proposed for Fox and some one was observing that it would require some delicacyand wondering ho. Fox would take it, Selwyn said: "Take it? Why quarterly,

To all letters soliciting his subscription to any thing, Erskine has a regular form of reply, viz.: "Sir, I feel much honored by your application to me and I beg to subscribe"-here the reader had to turn over the leaf-"myself your very chedient servant," etc.

"My Lord," said Dr. Parr to Erskine, whose conversation had delighted him, "should you die first I mean to write your epitaph." "Dr. Parr," was the that, especially in Turkey, leniency to reply, "it is a temptation to commit criminals entails misery on the lawsuicide."

at Barney, who drew his knife and waded in desperately. After a brief but furious combat, in which fifteen shots in conversation with him, gradually One of Curran's friends, a notorious lost his temper, and at last said, with great vehemence: "No man, sir, shall trifle with me with impunity." Curran to restore the caliphate to its ancient corrected him by saying: "Play with you, you mean.

Jack Gamble, who supplied Mexican charming villas near Tours, observing loiters in his chateaux en Espagne, huggeld onzas for the handle frames. The shell that her watch had stopped, told her ging himself in the illusion that he is and gold quartz, and the colonel paid maid to see what o'clock it was on the a mighty monarch and spinning, with for the two weapons. Gamble gave sun-dial in the garden. In a few min- the aid of soothsayers and toadies, infancy of Gamble's to have such a of breath and carrying something while the country over which he yet weapon, as he was never known to use heavy in her apron. "Ma foi, rules is reeling to its foundations, and Joe Winters, in 1864, walked into madame," said she, "I can't make out threatens to overwhelm him and his what it says, so I have brought it here, projects in a common ruin. - Fortnightthat madame may look at it herself."

Bushe, the Irish Chief Baron, made this impromptu verse upon two agitators who refused to fight duels, one on account of his affection for his wife and the other because of his love for his daughter:

Two heroes of Erin, abhorent of slaughter, Improved on the Hebrow command: One honored his wife and the other his daughter, That his days might be long in the land.

Dr. Croly said very smart things and with surprising readiness. At his Philip to the appetite," said Croly.

At the breaking up of a fashionable about to "drop" in at Lady Blessington's; whereupon a young gentleman, of a strong man would cut a person's head off at one blow.—San Francisco Exmodestly said: "O, then, you can take modestly said: "O, then, you can take know her, and you can introduce me." your young friend; you can do it easily enough by introducing him in a capacity very desirable at this close season of the year-say you are bringing with you the cool of the evening."-London Society Times.

# Indian Mounds in Iowa.

State several Indian mounds were recently opened in the country around showed their cards "pinched" in the greatly from the American Indian, and articulated and are now on exhibition. They are of huge stature. Another large mound, at Charles City, in Floyd County, has also been explored. Here the skeletons were in a trench, instead years, to be then broken up because of of on the ground, and a quantity of faulty models. Its weight is from pottery, arrow-heads and stone implements of peculiar design were also found. The most curious relic was a tools rapidly on account of the quanvase with a rim ornamented in the tity of silex in it. It also contains an same fashion as vases found in ancient oil which prevents the iron in contact English mounds and described in the with it from rusting. report of the United States Bureau of specimens of this kind are exceedingly tions are to be made."

THE SULTAN'S COURT.

How Abdul Hamid Lost the Respect of His

Round the Sultan moves a little world

of marshals, chamberlains, secretaries, dragomans and eunuchs, who interfere in all matters of state. The principle which guides His Majesty in the selection of these officials may be guessed from the mixture of slavish flattery of his mental abilities and insolent trading on his weaknesses which alone enables them to maintain their posts and influence. All of them have ups and downs of favoritism; but among them there are invariably two or three sufficiently strong to get the most important measures blocked for weeks if it suits their purpose, and not unfrequently rejected entirely, even though unanimously recommended by the cabinet, the members of which have gradually sunk into mere heads of departments. Witness the recall of the Ambassador from Rome without the knowledge of either the Grand Vizier or Foreign Minister, and an order for torpedo boats kept secret from the admiralty. Against the power of this secret council it is futile to struggle, and people dealing with the Government and palace must accept things as they are, and pay court to the parasites, who rapidly acquire wealth by turning their influence to the worst account. Of the Sultan's nervousness, that tremendous lever in designing hands, enough has been written to the English journals, where every body has read of the fortified seraglio and and the mosque built at its gates; of the elaborate precautions against imaginary conspiracies, and of the host of unscrupulous spies. To his fears and indulgence in costly follies Abdul Hamid owes the loss of his people's respect and much of the bad luck which is dogging his footsteps. At heart he means well, and is probaoly unconscious that his selfish whims and fancies are always allowed to outweigh the good of the nation, but the effect is nevertheless deplorable. He erroneously believes himself to be a reformer, though he may fairly claim to be an innovator. Pious he is, and sober, uxorious also, and squeamishly merciful toward non-political offenders. He will not sanction the death of the vilest murderer, quite forgetting abiding. Music is his greatest pleasure, though he does not despise conjuring tricks and puppet-dancing. But, to do him justice, these are the relaxations, not the business, of life, which is to piot and scheme and labor splendor, and the Ottoman empire to the ranks of the leading powers. Ever An old lady residing in one of the dreaming, never acting. Abdul Hamid utes Mile. Nicole returned, quite out numerable cobwebs of future triumphs,

# ly Review. A GOTHAM ROMANCE.

An Auction Sale Behind Which Lay the Tragedy of a Life. A mysterious and striking auction sale took place in New York the other

day, in an up-town flat. It had evidently been occupied by a woman, young, beautiful and refined, and she had gone out of it without removing even her rings that laysin the jewelstand on the dainty dressing-table. table one day when one of the guests Every thing was sold unreservedly. inquired the name of a pyramidal dish A piano, with a pile of songs and sheet of barley-sugar, some one replied: "A after sheet of classical music; a library pyramid a Macedoine." "For what containing all the best of the modern use?" rejoined the other. "To give a authors, and many whom the verdict of the ages have consecrated; books finely bound and artistically illusparty, one of the company said he was trated, showing that the render liked to have her mental food served up on dainty dishes; pictures that, while they were not, perhaps, very costly, showed the owner knew the best and me with you; I want very much to appreciated it; bric-a-brac of all sorts and well selected; a table service, While the other was standing aghast consisting of napery-like satin and at the impudence of the proposal and china, showing the best of the Wedgmuttering something about being but wood, Sevres and Worcester manua slight acquaintance himself, etc., factures. And wearing apparel dainty Sydney Smith observed: "Pray oblige enough for a Princess-tiny Satin slippers, five-and-a-half gloves, stockings like silk cobwebs and handkerchiefs as fine-quaint, picturesque, made evidently for a tall, slim woman; Eastern shawls, delicate lace-trimmed lingerie -all the beautiful things with which a high-bred and luxurious woman surrounds herself. Apparently no selections had been made, nothing kept back, and the woman had walked away According to intelligence from that beyond a doubt with nothing but the clothes she wore. The auctioneer said, Dubuque, "all seeming to confirm the briefly, in answer to all interrogations, theory that these mounds contain the that the owner had suddenly deterrelics of a prehistoric race, differing mined to go into a convent, and had directed that the entire contents of the a vastly superior order of intelligence flat be disposed of for the benefit of the and civilization. Last week several institution she had entered. It was skeletons, in a perfect state of preser- plain that the great tragedy of a life vation, where taken from a mound a lay behind it, but what it was, the demile from Dubuque. They have been tails of it, will never be known .- N. Y. Cor. San Francisco Argonaut.

-It is stated that vessels built of African teak wood have lasted 100 forty-two to fifty-two pounds per cubic foot; it works easily, but wears the

-A lady of Wrightsville, Ga., put Ethnology. That report states that up a lot of preserves and seasoned them with what she supposed to be rare in this country. Further explora- ginger. What was her horror to find afterward that instead of ginger she had used snuff.