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THE Canton Advocate.

Evil News Rides Fast, While Good News Baits!

VOL. V. CANTON, D. T., THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1880. NO. 15.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

Having New Job Type
AND
A FAST JOB PRESS

We are prepared to do anything in this line with
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Correspondence.

Correspondence solicited from all parts of the county, on all matter pertaining to local news. All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

COMMENTS.

In hot weather the French theaters reduce prices.

A LONDON firm advertises that it has for sale one of the identical stamps by which George III. attempted to impose the obnoxious tax on teas imported into British America.

THERE are about eighty employes in the Dead-letter Office at Washington, and about eight thousand letters are daily recieved there. In general the most valuble inclosures are found in letters which are not directed at all.

THE shipments of fresh meat to Europe during the week ending July 10 were the largest on record for one week, the number of live cattle alone being 3,965, of which 1,482 head were shipped Friday on steamships that sailed Saturday. The largest shipments on record for any previous week were for the week ending May.

A SUBSTITUTE for ice has been put down on the floors of certain skating rinks in London. It consists of a mixture of carbonate and sulphate of soda, which forms a crystalline mass offering about the same resistance to skates as ice does. It is cut up as easily as ice, but can be readily smoothed and repaired.

THE province of Buenos Ayres counts 54,000,000 sheep, of which 13,000,000 belong to Irish settlers within a day's ride of the city. These flocks will suffice, if necessary, to feed the national government army for many years, without counting 6,000,000 cows, which belong mostly to natives.

MANY artesian wells have been sunk in California, and they have given a large supply of water at small expense. A well near Stockton at the depth of 976 feet struck a stream which flows 300,000 gallons a day. At San Rafael a well twelve inches in diameter is being sunk by improved machinery. These wells may soon be extensively used for purposes of irrigation.

AT a meeting of the Irish Home-Rule Members of Parliament, held Monday night, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Gladstone's amendment to the Land bill, limiting the operations of the measure to tenants paying a rental of $150, was pernicious, in that it offered a further inducement to a certain class of landlords to get rid of such tenants. It was also resolved to obstruct the measure until such time as the Irish farmers have pronounced whether it is advisable that the bill should become law or not.

THE month of June, 1880, will long be memorable for its steamboat disasters. On the night of the 11th the Narragansett was burned and the Stonington crushed. Quickly followed the news of the collision of the Queen and Anchoria. The City of New York was burned in the East River, and the Adelaide was run down in the North River by the Grand Republic. The Long Branch, loaded with excursionists, was disabled in the East River, and the horrors of the burning Seawanhaka are yet fresh in every mind.

IT is rumored among the Russians of the embassy at London that the Czar will abdicate before long. It is said that some time ago he wished to abdicate but was persuaded to give up the idea on account of the empress, who did not wish to lose her rank. Now it is thought that the emperor may marry the Princess Dolgourouka, give up the reins of power and retire to the south of Italy, where he has considerable property. But then all this may be unreliable gossip, for of course there are numerous stories, true and false, floating about the region of the Winter Palace.

ABEDDIN PASHA, the able Albanian Minister of foreign affairs in Turkey may not have been the auther of a proclamation calling on the Albanians to resist the cession of any part of their territory to Greece or Montenegro, which has just been issued and which a cable dispatch to-day declares that he has repudiated. But it is no secret that Abeddin Pasha regards the cession of Albanian territory to Greece and Montenegro with disgust, and if as chief of the Turkish government he simply declines to employ the Turkish army in compelling the Albanians to submit to such a cession, he will put the great powers into a very awkward dilemma.

MR. GLADSTONE'S amendment to the "Compensation for Disturbance bill" leaves that measure as objectionable as ever. The chief objection to the first bill was that men were prevented by it from freely making their own contracts. The bill is still left amenable to this objection. It rests, not with the contracting parties, but with a court to determine what is a "reasonable" rent for land in Ireland, and if the court considers that the rent which the landlord has seen fit to refuse is a reasonable rent, the tenant shall be awarded such compensation as the court may deem proper. Nobody would hold land in the United States, or in any other civilized country, under such a provision, and if landlords are "evicted" in Ireland for charging too much rent it is not very likely that their estates will bring a high price. People in free countries have always had a prejudice in favor of making their own bargains; and it is not likely that they will forego this prejudice merely because Mr. Gladstone has grappled with a question which he is not strong enough to master.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

A Record of Important Events, Domestic and Foreign.

WASHINGTON.

J. D. J. LOPEZ, postmaster at Anton Chico, New Mexico has been arrested for rifling registered letters.

PROBABLY the highest elevator in the world is that just completed in the Washington monument, the first trial of which was made on 21th inst. It is 176 feet high, is capable of bearing ten tons, and was erected at a aost of $20,000.

THE secretary of state has addressed a letter to the commissioner and alternates, stating that on the 10th of August he will call together, at New York city, the international commission, for the purpose of effecting permanent organization for holding an international exhibition in 1883.

THE state department is in receipt of no additional information from Peru regarding the progress of the war between that country and Chili. The department still hopes that the offer of meditation by the United States will be accepted by the contending Powers, or at least that a reconciliation will be effected between them.

THE old complaint is being revived among manufacturers of tobacco that state prisons are allowed to manufacture tobacco for their convicts without complying with any of the requirements of the internal revenue laws. The latest complaints come from western manufacturers, and the penitentiaries complained of are those at Joliet, Ill., and Waupun, Wis.

HON. J. A. CAMPBELL, at one time governor, of Wyoming, and later third assistant secretary of state, died at his residence here on the 14th. He served with distinction in the army of the Cumberland, from the first days of the war until its close, where he was one of its best known staff officers, having acted as Gen. Schofield's adjutant general during the closing years of the war.

AT a cabinet meeting the interior department submitted information that Spotted Tail, becoming dissatisfied, had removed his children from the training school, where, with seven hundred others, they had been sent to be educated, and that his course had led to serious disapproval, on the part of the rest of the tribe, who are anxious to be educated, and they have appealed to the president to depose Spotted Taie, and appoint a new chief over them.

THE state department has received a dispatch from Minister Maynard, at Constantinople, stating that he had been waiting without success for ten days, for an audience with the sultan to bid him the customary diplomatic farewell, and asking him whether he should delay his departure any longer to obtain an audience on return to the United States at once. President Hayes directed that reply should be sent instructing Minister Maynard to use his own discretion about waiting for an interview with the sultan, but at the present time urging him to make reasonable haste to return and take the office of postmaster general.

The annual report of Colonel Worthington, the statistician of the Agricultural department, just made public, some interesting facts concerning farm labor and wages. In the Pacific and mining states and Territories the range of wages for farm laborers, without board, is between $30,75 in Montana and $22.50 in Washington Territory. Of the states east of the Missouri, Minnesota pays her farm laborers better than any other Northern state monthly wages with board being $16.33, while Vermont pays only $12.60. In the Southern states the prices paid range from $12.26 in Louisiana to $7,32 in South Carolina, the average being $9.60. The cost of subsisting the laborer for the average of the whole country in 1880 is $7.17 a month, against $7.14 in 1879. The demand for laborers is good in all sections of the country.

CRIME.

A DEFICIT of $4,300 has been discovered in the postoffice at Richmond, Va.

THE sureties of the Richmond, Va., postmaster will make good the defficiency in his accounts, and there will be no criminal prosecution.

A PATIENT in the insane asylum at Kalamazzo Mich., has died, as is alleged, from he effects of a kick in the stomach by a keeper.

JOHN CONE, marshal of Canfield, O., was shot and killed by one of a gang of drunken roughs from a neighboring town. The murderer seized a hand-car, and escaped.

STEPHEN RICHARDSON, colored, entered the house of his father-in-law, Robert Phinney, at Wilmington, N. C., and killed his mother-in-law, and fatally injured his wife and father-in law. Richardson was arrested.

A ROW in a saloon, in Chicago, on the 15th inst., resulted in the death of the bartender, Patrick Bateman. He interfered and received a blow on the head intended for somebody else, which killed him.

A POOR woman, living near Fort Wayne, Ind., who had been deserted by her husband, poisoned herself and five children, on the 15th inst., but they were discovered by neighbors in time to save their lives.

THE owner of the steamboat recently destroyed on Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, by a boiler explosion, has been arrested on a charge of criminal negligence, based on the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the persons killed. He gave bail in the sum of $1.000.

A NEW YORK dispatch to the Chicago *Journal*, of July 17th, says Chastine Cox, the burglarious murderer of Mrs. Jane de Forest Hull, was executed in the prison yard a few minutes before 9 o'clock this morning. He was "game" to the last. After the noose was adjusted, his lips moved as if in prayer, and a moment after the spring was touched and he was jerked into the air. He died comparatively easy. The crime which Cox expiated with his life was the murder, on the night of June 10, 1879, of Mrs. Jane L. de Forest Hull, wife of Dr. Hull, while she was sleeping in her chamber at the Hull residence, 140 West Forty-second street. On the trial, Cox's counsel admitted that Cox, by a sudden impulse, determined to rob Mrs. Hull's house while passing by, that he attempted to open the front door but that his key broke in the lock. He then clambered along the stone coping on the front of the house, and finding the window of Mrs. Hull's room unfastened, threw it up and entered the room. He had secured the jewelry and was about leaving as he came, when Mrs. Hull recognized him and tried to raise an alarm. He stifled her cries with the pillow and the polonaise. When he found or thought that she was dead, he threw water over her face in the hope of reviving her. He then passed the candle he had before her eyes. Seeing that she was dead, he put the candle in his pocket, passed out by the window, and fled in the darkness of the night. Cox fled to Boston, where he was arrested chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Balch, a reporter of the Boston *Herald*.

FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

A VIOLENT wind-storm in South Chester, Pa., unroofed thirty-five houses, and severely injured two men.

AT Bradford, Pa., a tank belonging to the Acme Oil Company was struck by lightning and 82,000 barrels of oil were burned.

THE total loss by the First Avenue fire, in New York, is $150,000, distributed among many insurance companies.

HERMAN KOHLER'S brewery, in New York city, was partly destroyed by fire on the 21st inst. involving a loss of $300,000.

THE Archer refinery and starch factory, on Archer avenue, Chicago, was burned on the 20th inst., the loss being between $30.000 and $40,000.

THE Atlantic Furniture Company's business at Baltimore, Md., with the stock and machinery, burned on the 20th inst. Loss, $35,000.

THREE brothers named Bryson well known and highly respected in Montreal, were drowned in the river at that place by the upsetting of a boat.

THE City Hotel at Flint, Mich., burned on the 20th inst. The guests escaped in their night clothes by the upper windows. Loss, $10,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

A 4-YEAR-OLD daughter of F. M. Bruer, of Streator, Ill., fell into a pan of boiling water which her mother had placed in front of where the child was swinging. The swing broke and let her fall into the water with fatal results.

THE Maggie Franklin colliery, owned and operated by the Enterprise Coal Company, at Excelsior, burned on the 16th inst. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $7,000. Three hundred men and boys were thrown out of employment.

A MAN named Richardson, a resident of the township of Ida, Michigan, was returning home from the city. When about five miles from town he fell from his wagon, one wheel of which passed over his head, crushing it badly, from the effects of which he died in about an hour. He was about 50 years of age.

AT Sulphur Springs, while Miss Terry, a visitor, was asleep, she was attacked by a rabid polecat, which fastened its fangs in her cheek and could not be removed until its head was severed from its body. The lady suffers most excruciating agony and her life is despaired of, the poison from the animal having entered her system.

A ST. JOHN'S N. B. special says fires are raging along the line of the St. John & Maine and the European & North American railroads, through to Mattowamklag. Wednesday night, a fire swept the railroad between Cork and Harvey stations, and burned the license steam bridge between the spans. Section men got to work as soon as the fire passed, and after some hard work, got it repaired, so that on yesterday trains passed over safely.

A VIOLENT and destructive cyclone and hail storm visited Monroe county, Mich., on the 19th inst., sweeping everything in its path with terrific fury. The swath mowed by it is from a half mile to a mile wide. The wind uprooted and twisted the largest of trees, while hail was accompanying. The storm was very severe. Fields of oats and corn were threshed clean, and fruit trees stripped. About the worst damage inflicted was in vineyards, which were very extensive in this region. These were completely stripped, and green fruit of this year's product ruined. Besides the great damage done vines, a few houses and barns were upset, live stock somewhat injured, and windows riddled of glass. Loss estimated at $20,000.

AN accident occurred on the Long Island railroad near Rockaway Station, on the 14th inst., by which 26 laborers were injured and two killed. A gravel train going east with 300 Italian laborers on board, ran under a heavy wire rope by which a derrick near the track was sustained, sweeping the cars and knocking off the laborers. Many were maimed in a shocking manner. Many had their skulls fractured and broken limbs. The train from which they were swept was going ten miles an hour; the derrick in question had been used for the purpose of digging a huge well for the Long Beach hotel, and the men were making arrangements to take it down. Unfortunately the guy rope was lowered as the train was approaching, knocking the whistle off the engine and sweeping the cars. The unfortunate men were thrown violently to the ground, and their screams of pain and terror were heard for a half mile.

FOREIGN.

TURKEY is trying to fit out a Mediterranean squadron.

CARDINAL NINA, papal secretary of state, has resigned.

THERE have been excessive rains in England and farmers are complaining.

ELECTION riots, with fatal results, have occurred in the province of Peruambuco, Brazil.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch reports that some Christians have been massacred in Adams, in Asia Minor.

SEVERAL bloody fights have occurred between the Montenegrins and Albanians, the latter have the best of it.

PALACE intrigues, the inexorable demands of the powers, and the utter collapse of the Ottoman empire are said to have caused a willingness on the part of the sultan to abdicate.

IN the French senate the minister of finance stated that the treasury would during the current year be able to redeem 167,000,000 francs' worth of treasury bonds. According to the lowest calculation the revenue would exceed the budget estimate by 20 per cent.

THE presence at St. Petersburg attended by a staff of experts, of Barker, the American. has given rise to most varied rumors concerning the introduction of a grain elevator system, the construction of a Siberian railway, and exploration of the iron and coal districts of southern Russia.

A PARIS dispatch of July 15th says the national fete was a brilliant success. When the booming cannon in the morning ushered in the rejoicing, the city had been profusely decorated with triumphal arches, flags, and streamers. The ensigns of other nations mingled with the omnipresent tri-color. The fashionable quarters of the city, though not absolutely bare, were very sparingly beflagged. Nearly all the shops were closed. The ceremony of distributing flags to the army occupied half an hour, and about five hundred were distributed, half-minute guns firing and bands playing.

A DISPATCH from London of July 16th says that an explosion occurred in the London and South Wales Colliery company's new black vein pit on the Risca, 6 miles from Newport. The shock was very violent. It is supposed one hundred and nineteen men were in the pit at the time and there is scarcely a probability that any will be saved. One body has been found at the bottom of the shaft. Ventilation has been restored in the mine with a view to exploring for bodies. A dispatch from Cardiff says one hundred and twenty-eight were in the pit of the London and South Wales Colliery company's mine at the time of the explosion, and it is believed all perished.

GENERAL NOTES.

ICE $10 a ton in New York.

PRINCESS LOUISE will sail for England again on the 31st inst.

JACKSON, Miss., has established land and water quarantines against New Orleans.

PITTSBURG dealers and manufacturers report a decided improvement in the iron trade.

THERE were seventeen cases of sunstroke in Chicago on the 14th inst., eight of which resulted fatally.

IN New Hampshire, on the 22nd inst., a shock of earthquake was felt making buildings tremble considerably.

A MCLEAN county, Illinois, woman died on the 19th inst., from the effects of a sting, by an insect of some kind on her lip.

GENERAL GRANT and party arrived at Manitou, Col., on the 20th inst, They will spend the hot season there.

JUDGE STEPHEN T. LOGAN died at Springfield, Ill., aged 81. He was once Abraham Lincoln's law partner. and had been active in politics.

THE first lot of new wheat has been sol at Des Moines, Iowa, at 70 cents. It was the Mediterranean variety, plump, and No. 1.

ARRANGEMENTS are nearly complete for the resumption of work on the Washington monument, suspended for twenty-five years.

A DISPATCH from Deadwood says it is reported there that two companies of the 7th cavalry, under Capt. Ilsley, recently engaged a large band of Sioux, and sustained a heavy loss.

A YOUNG man calling himself John H. Christiancy, and claiming to be a son of Minister Christiancy, has been committed to the Inebriates' home at Fort Hamilton, New York, on his own motion.

A DISPATCH from Lewiston, Me., says the democratic state committee had decided that it is inexpedient to fuse with the greenbackers even on govenor, and that a call will be issued next week for a regular convention.

THERE are new gold excitements in New York. Several farmers in the town of Wells, claim to have found gold in a stream that runs through their lands. The gold washes out in grains varying from the size of a mustard seed to that of a pea. The stream from which it is taken rushes down a gulch, in which some prospecting has been done for the quartz veins, and the company will probably put up a stamp mill after some experimental digging.

Two men named Amos Harrison and Philo Peters, while bathing in the Arkansas river, forty miles east of Pueblo, found an iron pot containing three thousand dollars in gold and silver. A letter concealed in a buckskin purse found in the pot is yellow with age and is dated April 13th, 1860, and says: "I stole the money in Chicago from a farmer. My partner died in Kansas, March 15. I am going to New Mexico. If anybody finds this pot they can keep the money." Signed A. L. L.

A PITTSBURGH dispatch says the development of the coke trade which is now one of the leading interests in this section, has been simply marvelous during the past ten years. Only a few years since the manufacture of coke was confined to very few firms, and some of them had trouble in disposing of their product. Pittsburgh coke is shipped to all parts of the country, and even in the anthracite regions it is in demand. Census statistics show a total of 6,601 ovens, averaging one man for an oven. Excluding miners who dig coal to supply ovens will give an aggregate of over 6,000 employes. It is estimated that the product of each oven is 350 bushels per week of six days. This would give an aggregate product of 351,538 bushels per day, or more than 100,000,000 bushels per year.

POLITICAL POINTS.

C. E. HOOKER, has been renominated by the democrats of the fifth congressional district of Mississippi.

WILLIAM P. CONODY, collector of customs, Wilmington, N. C., has been nominated as republican candidate for congress for the third district.

THE republican convention for the twelfth congressional district of Illinois, nominated Hon. Isaac L Morrison, of Jacksonville, for congress.

A NASHVILLE dispatch of the 15th says Hon. W. H. Whitthorne was nominated for congaess by the 7th congressional district democratic convention on the 13th ballot.

A DUBUQUE special of the 15th says: Hon. N. C. Deering, of Osage, Mitchell county, was this afternoon renominated by the republicans of the fourth district, for congress. The convention was held at Mason City.

AN Indianapolis special of the 15th says: Hon. Godlove Orth was nominated for congress by the republican congressional convention of the ninth district, at Lebannon, to-day, on the 42d ballot.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Opened steady; ¼c lower; closed dull; No. 1 hard, 1.15; No. 1, 1.03; No. 2, 99⅛; 99½ for seller July; 92¼ for seller August; 87⅝ for seller September; No. 3, 83; No. 4. 75; rejected, 61. Corn—Firmer; No. 2, 37⅞, Oats—Firmer; No. 2, 25. Rye—Scarce and firm; No. 1, 75. Barley—Stronger; No. 2, 75.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Flour—Quiet, but firm. Wheat—Unsettled and generally lower; No. 2, red winter, 99; No. 2, Chicago Spring, 94⅛@95 for seller cash; 95 for seller July; 87¾@89 for seller August; 85 for seller September; No. 3 Chicago spring, 82½@85; rejected, 61@66½. Corn—Unsettled and generally lower; closing weak; 37¼ for seller cash; 37 for seller July; 36@36⅛ for seller August; 35⅞@36 for seller September. Oats—In fair demand and at lower rates; 25 for seller cash; 22 for seller August; 22 for seller September. Rye—Steady and unchanged. Barley—Steady and unchanged. Pork—Strong and higher; 13.75@14.00 for seller cash; 14.00 bid for seller July; 14.05 for seller August; 13.95 for seller September. Lard—Active and higher; 6.80 for seller cash; 6.80 for seller August; 6.85 for seller September. The "Drovers' Journal" reports: Hogs—Receipts 16,000; shipments, 7,000; good to choice generally strong; others steady; common to mixed packing, 4.30@4.50; choice heavy, 4.60@4.90; light, 4.40@4.55; all sold. Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,600; common to fair shipping, 4.20@4.50; good to choice 4.60@4.90; canners and butchers buying freely; grass fed Texans, strong; 2.35@3.50; native butchers', 2.30@3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; firm; 3.50@4.75. The "Journal's" London report says: All kinds of cattle steady.

A Prima Donna's Voice.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Nothing can compare with St. Jacobs Oil as a prompt cure for neuralgia and rheumatic pains, says Mme. Marie Salvotti, prima donna, Wilhelmj Concert Troupe.

Eaten by an Alligator.

Bellville (Tex.) Times.

We are informed by Judge W. E. Crump that a negro boy about 14 years old disappeared mysteriously last week at his plantation, on the Brazos river. The finding of his clothes on the bank of a lake led to the supposition that, while bathing, he was attacked and devoured by an alligator, as no trace of the body could be found. The lake is only four feet deep, and full of alligators.

Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—*Democrat*.

A LOST TITLE.

A Modern Romantic Episode in the Noble House of De Clifford.

London Queen.

The holders of the peerage of Lord Clifford and of Lord De Clifford are descended in the male and female line respectively, from the once great and powerful house of Clifford, who enjoyed earldom of Cumberland, and who as stated by me in a recent paper, stood next to the Percies in the north of England. Of late years, the ancient barony of De Clifford has passed, through females, into one or two different families. Nevertheless the title is still extant. All my readers are aware, no doubt, that the old bridge across the Thames at Blackfriars was the work of an engineer named James Mylne. It is not often that the architect of a bridge becomes also the architect of a peerage; and yet one of the merest accidents in the world, in which Mylne figured as the principal hand, conferred that very ancient title, or at all events its revival, upon a plain Somersetshire gentleman.

The story is told at some length in the "General Biographical Dictionary" of Chambers. Mr. Mylne happened to be engaged in making some very great alterations and improvements at King's West on or near Bristol, for the late Lord De Clifford, then Mr. Southwell, who had known him at Rome, and who had conceived a very high opinion of his talents, for a sight of his (then) new bridge at Blackfriars. On Mr. Mylne's arrival there he commenced making some plans, in the course of which he discovered in the back part of the house a small room, to which apparently, there were no means of access. It was resolved accordingly to cut into it from the outside. On obtaining an entrance they found, to their great astonishment. a quantity of old family plate and a pile of musty papers and parchments. These were deciphered by the aid of a local antiquary, and the result was that among them, was found the original records of a barony granted to that family in the reign of Henry III. The family pedigree was hunted up and set forth, the Herald's college was consulted, the matter was brought under the attention of the house of lords, a petition to the king to have the claim submitted to a committee of privileges was duly presented and favorably received; at last after a short interval, during which every link in the chain of proof was closely examined and established to the satisfaction of the committee, the king revived the dormant title and Mr. Southwell took his seat among the peers of England, as second on the roll of barons, in 1876.

The room in which these papers were found had in all probability been closed up, for the sake of security, during the "troublous times" of the reign of Charles I., and had never been opened subsequently—upward of a century. The absence of damp and the exclusion of air no doubt had contributed to preservation of the precious document which conferred a coronet on Mr. Southwell. The title, at the death of this nobleman's son and successors, fell into abeyance, which was terminated, in 1833, in favor of his eldest daughter, Sophia, who married Capt. John Russell, and whose grandson is the present holder of it.

Hunting Wild Hogs in Tennesse.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The early settlers brought hogs with them into Tennessee, and having little or no food for them, suffered them stray off among the hills to root for their own living. The mast, which is very abundant in these hills, consists of hickory, beech and chestnut, as well as acorns, so that hogs, deer, and turkeys grow fat on it in the fall and win,er. Hogs stray off miles away from their owners, and become wild as deer, and it requires as much skill and cunning to capture the one as the other, and in course of time their whole nature is entirely changed. Instead of the fat, lazy lubbers as we see them on the farms, or as a house pet in an Irish shanty, they become ferocious wild beasts They grow tall and slab-sided. Their ears stand up straight, their hair grows long and wiry, and, in short, they are different animal in nature, habits, and appearance.

Mountain wolves are plenty in these hills, but they seldom attempt to capture a hog from the drove, knowing they are likely to be captured them, selves.

The people who live in the hills depend almost entirely on game and wild hogs for their supply of meat. The wild hog is not fit for food in summer, but grows fat in the late fall and early winter on the great abundance of mast in these great forests. The wild hog is not considered the property of any one settler, but is looked upon as common stock property for all who may choose to pursue and capture him.

After a hard night's rest on a blanket before a big log fire, we are up by daylight to find about three inches of snow on the ground, just what we wanted. Even the long Kentucky rifle is left hanging in the rack in the cabin. Our outfit consists of a stout hickory club and a butcher knife, the latter tightly belted around his waist in a leather scabbard. These are the only sporting tools used for hunting wild hogs in these hills, and they are very effective, as we shall presently see.

Some seven or eight of us, with as many stout dogs, set out that morning, and after a tramp of three miles or more we begin to discover signs of game. We now halt and hold a council of war. Our old bushwhacker, Jack Newland, is chosen captain of the party, and the plans of the hunt chalked out by him.

"You see, boys," said Captain Jack, "here is the range of a drove, and you see by the signs and fresh beds, as well as by the tracks in the snow, that there is about twenty hogs in the drove, big and little. Most on 'em is big fellows, and will give a hard fight. Now, Jim and Ned, take two dogs and go round that pint of hill over thar: Sam, you and Bob just kinder crawl around over that ar' nob and lay low. The rest on us will follow on the track, When I see the hogs I'll holler like an owl. Then you answer, hoo! hoo! hoo! same as me, case I see the hogs rootin'. Then pitch in and head 'em off till the dogs come up."

The snow gave us a good chance to see the hogs a good way off, and we had not proceeded far before we sighted them a few hundred yards away, busily turning up the leaves in search of food. Here we halted behind trees, and Capt. Jack gave the call in imitaition of the big-horned owl, which was answered by the other two parties. This was the signal for attack. We started in on a run to surprise the game, and soon the dogs had brought the hogs to bay. The rest of the hunters now arrived with all the dogs, and the fight commenced, each one urging his dog to seize a hog by the ear, and, watching his chance, would jump astride of him, and holding on with one hand, would put his deadly blows over the head with his club, and as soon as down, out with his butcher knife and plunge it up to the hilt in the hog's throat—then off for another. The chase and slaughter are thus kept up for a mile or more, or until the dogs and men are tired out, or all the hogs killed, when we retrace our steps and make arrangements for gathering up our game.

We have seen a stout hog bound off through the woods with his rider while the dog was fast to his ear, and carry both a considerable distance before being killed. The sport is ludicrous in the extreme, as well as being attended with considerable danger; and unless one is familiar with it, he is pretty apt to get severely hurt by the side wipes of the hog's long tusks. When we engaged this drove the fight was exciting and furious. As for ourselves, though not a coward, we must confess that we often preferred to take refuge up a sapling and watch the fight than to participate in it. The day was far advanced when the sport ended. We all assembled and built a large fire and proceeded to drag the slaughtered hogs into camp, which proved a very laborious job. When all the killed had been brought in, we counted eleven large, fat porkers. It was now near dark, and we concluded to camp there for the night, returning to where we had left our provisions in the morning. On first discovering the game and bringing it into camp, we hung up the hogs to have them ready for transportation. We cut out tenderloins and broiled them on the live coals, and enjoyed a hearty supper and breakfast. During the night we were awakened by a pack of wolves which had assembled on a neighboring hill to give us a grand serenade. We could not see them, but should judge from the great noise they made, there were fifty at least, and had we not eight or ten stout dogs and a farge fire, they would doubtless have made an attempt to capture and carry off our game.

THE LAST OF THE VESPUCCI.

The Fair Descendant of the Man Who Gave His Name to America.

Atlantic Monthly.

A decided sensation was created at Washington during the Van Buren administration of the appearance there of a handsome and well-educated Italian lady who called herself America Vespucci and claimed descent from the navigator who gave his name to this continent. Ex-President Adams became her especial friend and she was soon a welcome guest of the best society.

In a few weeks after her arrival she presented a petition to congress asking, first, to be admitted to the rights of citizenship, and secondly, to be given "a corner of land" out of the public domain of the country which bore the name of her ancestor. An adverse report, which was soon made, is one of the curiosities of congressional literature. It eulogized the petitioner as "a young, dignified and graceful lady, with a mind of the highest intellectual culture and a heart beating with all its own enthusiasm in the cause of America and and human liberty." The reasons why the prayer of the petitioner could not be granted were given, but she was comended to the generosity of the American people. "The name of America—our country's name—should be honored, respected and cherished in the person of the interesting exile from whose ancestor we derive the great and glorious title." A subscription was immediately opened by Mr. Haight the Sergeant-at-Arms of the senate, and judges, congressmen and citizens vied with one another in their contributions. Just then it was whispered that Mme. Vespucci had borne an unenviable reputation at Florence and at Paris, and had been induced by a pecuniary consideration to break off an intimacy with the Duke of Orleans, Louis Phillippe's oldest son, and come to Washington. Soon afterward the duke's younger brother, the Prince de Joinville, came to this country and refused to recognize her, which virtually excluded her from reputable society. For some years subsequently she resided in luxurious seclusion with a wealthy citizen of New York, in the interior of that state, and after his death returned to Paris.

Edwin Forrest's Strong Prejudices.

Portland (Oregon) Bee.

The writer of this has seen Edwin Forrest walking up Pennsylvania avenue arm-in-arm with President Buchanan, and from the considerate manner of the nation's chief, who appeared to be doing most of the talking, a stranger would have inevitably taken the tragedian for the president, and the president himself for some eminently respectable member of the learned profession. Mr. Buchanan was a great patron of the theater, and Mr. Forrest a most savage and uncompromising democrat, which probably accounted for their intimacy. During the war Mr. Forrest's sympathies were so strongly Southern and so openly expressed that his friends considered little short of marvelous that no notice was taken of his many incautions, not to say foolish remarks. Certain it is that his feelings sometimes carried him beyond the verge of discretion, notably so in the instance which I am about to relate. In 1863 he was playing at Ford's theatre, Washington, the same building where President Lincoln was assassinated. The bill for the evening was Richelieu, and one of the stage boxes was occupied by a group of cabinet officers and other dignitaries of the government. The presence of these officers seemed to stir him up frightfully, and when the cardinal bids Francois "Put up the sword, states may be saved without it," Mr. Forrest read thus: "Put up the sword, states can be saved without it." Giving the auxiliary with that tremendous emphasis of which his voice alone was capable, shaking his finger at the box the while, and glaring upon the occupants with the ferocity of a tiger. The audience could not but see to whom the line was directed, although whether any noticed the slight interpolation of the text is a question. Among the actors who were familiar with the play, it was much commented upon.

John Nichol, of Cataraqui, Canada, has a cat, which, whenever its master shoulders his gun, is on the alert and follows him. When a bird is shot, it seeks and often finds it before the dog

"Where are you going, my little man?" "To school." "You learn to read?" "No." "To count?" "No." "What do you do?" "I wait for school to let out."

SUMMER RESORT FOR WORKING-WOMEN.

A Chance for a Philanthropist to Immortalize Himself.

Lake Geneva Journal.

You good, rich men, who have builded such beautiful cottages here, who own the railroad and the land surrounding this wonderfully beautiful lake, whose waters are pure enough to be made of dew-drops, make yourselves immortal by building here a summer home for workingwomen. Most of these women—not "shop girls"—are compelled to stand at their work from 8 in the morning until six at night (with only an hour for lunch), the whole year round. Many are breaking down under this hard and constant strain of nerve and muscle. A matron or a housekeeper to take charge of the beds and linen is all the help needed. Each can care for her own room. You would be surprised at the little cost that would be involved compared to the amount of real good done to this most worthy class of workers. If your business men would make a beginning, even if you charged a moderate price for board, and one-third rates for railroad fare, you would make sunshine and hope all through the dark days of the year. The thought that they could sit hours each day for a month under the trees and watch the shadowing pictures on the grass, made of sifted sunshine, with no care, or thought of work: that their meals would be spread with good, plain food in a large airy place instead of the hurried bench in a hot, smoky smothering room; that the cheapness of sailing on that "queen of a lake," would offer opportunity for all, these, and kindred thoughts would quicken the lagging strength; would brighten the heavy and sad eyes; would rest the tired-out body and brain, every hour of the working days. We do not ask you to build a hotel in imitation of A. T. Stewart, who so signally and lamentably failed, but we do ask you to make a plain, substantial cottage, with accommodations for 500, near one of the hotels which could supply the table, and let the management be given to somebody "tried in the balance" of honesty, and "not found wanting." None but those who are self-supporting should be permitted to enter, and none to stay longer than a month. The building should be opened the 1st of June, and closed the 1st of October. This would give a chance for all, school teachers included. None of exceptional character should be admitted. This would be an institution like those now doing more good to this class of women in the cities of New York and Boston, than perhaps any other. Chicago is soon to be the rival of, if it does not outgrow New York. Those who found her institutions will be among those who do not die, when the body is laid away, for their work will live on to bless their memory. Who will lead the enterprise?

DR. ERS. E. G. COOK.

How a Diamond Was Saved.

The "Sancy" diamond was a fine stone of 53¾ carats. It was picked up on the field of Nancy by a Swiss soldier, who sold it for a florin to a priest; was unsuspiciously redisposed of by him for a scarcely larger sum, and transported by the currents of chance or trade to Portugal, where it figured in 1849 among the crown jewels of the unlucko Dom Antonio. This monarch, in difficulties, first pledged, then sold it for 100,000 livres to Harlay de Sancy, a French nobleman, whoes descendant, Nicholas de Sancy, was induced to place the gem in pawn for the relief of a pressing exigency of the crown in the time of Henry III. For this purpose it was intrusted to a servant to be carried to a jeweler at Metz. But neither the servant nor jewel reached their destination, and the conclusion seemed inevitable that the temptation had proved to strong for the man's fidelity. De Sancy alone never wavered in his reliance on the devotion of his dependent, and maintained that only with his life would he have separated from from the precious charge, committed to him. And, in fact, after some further search had been made, the murdered body of the messenger was found by the roadside. It was opened and the diamond was discovered in the stomach.

On one of the hottest corners of Woodward avenue, Detroit, at high noon, a small boy with a boot-black's kit sat under the full blaze of a sun pouring down for all it was worth. The boy perspired, roasted, blistered and almost melted, but he had stuck for half an hour when a lady passing by halted and said:

"Little boy, aren't you afraid of being sunstruck?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the prompt reply.

"Then why don't you get into the shade?"

"I can't."

"Did any one tell you to wait here?"

"No, marm, but I'm doing it on my own hook. It's awful hot and I'm most dead, but I've got to stand it."

She looked to see if he was tied, and was about to go on and regard him as the son of a brutal father in a saloon around the corner when the lad explained:

"There, he is now! That boy up there is the chap I was waiting for, and I had to sit out here to see him when he turned the corner. He's the feller that called my sister a poke-eyed rabbit, and I'm going to jump in on him and lick him most to death! I wish you'd hold my box so I can get the bulge on him before he suspects anything."

What Has Happened Since 1840.

Lippincott's Magazine.

It is not too much to say that no great invention which had not its beginning in the decade of 1840–50 has appeared in the past thirty years. In that period occurred the most signal development of the application of chemistry to manufactures and agriculture; an enormous expansion of commerce by means of railroads and ocean steamships; the discovery of either, and the perfection and diffusion of some of the most precious contributions ever made to the welfare of mankind. In 1835 only 984 miles of railroad had been completed in the United States; in 1840 they had been nearly trebled (2,818); in 1845 they had been nearly quadrupled (3,768). In 1835 Boston was connected with Worcester, and Baltimore with Washington; from Philadelphia the traveler could go no farther west by rail than the Susquehanna at Columbia. In 1839 Ericson brought over the propeller to these hospital shores. In 1840 the Cunard line of ocean steamers was established, but for a time only "side wheelers" were tolerated. The first regular ship, the Britannia, reached Boston after a trip of fourteen days and eight hours. Morse's telegraph, after vain efforts on both sides of the Atlantic, was at last subsidized by our own government, and in 1844 communication was opened between Baltimore and Washington.—"What hath God wrought!" signaled Morse at the capital to Alfred Veil at Baltimore. The news dispatches to the press "by electro-telegraph" or "by magnetic telegraph" were meager, while public patronage was so timid that the wits of the day made fun of a delighted father in Baltimore who "wired" the news of the birth of a grandson to a post-office official at the capital—"as if the mail were too slow" at twenty miles an hour. In April, 1840, Goodyear was in the debtors' prison (a lodging almost as familiar to him as his own home) in Boston, he had, the year before found the clew to the vulcanizing of rubber, but the process was not reduced to a certainty till 1844. At about the same time (1845-46) the McCormick reaper was confirming the independece of the New York *World* of the Old as the granary. (As late as 1836-38 wheat had been imported into the United States from Portugal and the Baltic.) The sewing-machine devised by Elias Howe in 1843 was patented in 1846, but the importance of this invention was not fully realized for more than a dozen years afterward. The daguerreotype dates from 1839, and in 1840 the enterprising Mr. Plumb began taking likenesses in Boston—with small success for some months. Five years later his "galleries" were to be found not only in that city, but in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and even Dubuque, Iowa. Finally, July 24, 1847, the patent was issued for Hoe's lightning-press, with its "impression cylinder" (the type revolving on a circular bed) and a printing capacity of 10,000 to 20,000 impressions per hour.

Humor.

Class in history, professor. "What important personage was confined on the island of St. Helena?"

MR. H. "Robinson Crusoe."

An Ichthyophagous Club has been started in New York. It is calculated to ruin the reputation of any husband who goes home late at night and tries to tell where he has been.

The busy bee is held up as an example of industry to boys, yet what a terrible example he is. If boys were like bees, you couldn't stick your nose into a school-room without getting it thumped.

A man may object to wearing buttonhole bouquets, but it's astonishing with what fortitude he goes through the ordeal of having one pinned on, if the donor happens to be young and pretty.

A Sacramento girl was guilty of a mean trick the other day. She eloped with her objectionable lover the same day her mother was enamelled; and as the latter was compelled to remain shut up three days, or else crack all over, the couple managed to get away without pursuit.

Last Sunday one of our Sunday school superintendents, on his way to church, met a boy with a fishing-pole. "Where are you going with that pole?" asked the superintendent. He had not seen the boy since the last time he filled up at a Sunday-school picnic. "Please, sir, I've got a wicked father, who sends me out of sight of the house I am going to play hookey, and come to Sunday-school.

The Philadelphia *World* gets off the following horrible story: Her name was Nelly. They had been indulging in a waltz, and as they seated themselves on the ocean side of the Sea View, her Charles devoted himself to cooling her off. Turning around and facing him, she asked, "Why am I like a certain animal in the menagerie?" He didn't know, he said. "Why, I'm a Nelly-fanned," she said. He immediately asked for the position of keeper, and they will be married in the fall.

Pennsylvania's Oldest Married Couples.

Pottstown Ledger.

Jacob and Mary Dampman, of St. Mary's, Warwick township, Chester county, were married on the 7th of July, 1811, sixty-nine years ago. and they are still knocking about enjoying comparatively good health. Mr. Dampman will be 90 on the 10th of November next and Mrs. Dampman will be 87 on the 13th of September. They had eleven children born unto them, of whom six are living. At the family reunion of the descendents of this venerable couple, held on the 20th of July, 1879, there were present ninety persons in all, of a whole number of one hundred and three, and five generations surrounded the family table on that day. We claimed last year, in publishing the account of the reunion, that Jacob and Mary Dampman were the oldest married couple in this state, but the Blossburg *Gazette* disputed this, and claimed the distinction for Abraham Plonock and wife, of Union township, Potter county. This latter ancient pair, it was stated, had been married in 1805, and were still living and able to "potter" about Potter county. If Mr. and Mrs. Plonck are still living, in this year of our Lord 1880, thy can celebrate there arrival at this far distant milestone of married life, the seventy-fifth anniversary, of the diamond wedding, which not more than one or two couples in a million live to see.

Senator Brown of Georgia, is a busy man. He is obliged to keep two short-hand writers in order to get properly through his correspondence. He has declined to take the stump for an active canvass, pleading a severe cold and the demands of business.

Mr. George I. Seney, president of the Metropolitan Bank, New York, who lately added $175,000 to the endowment fund of Wesleyan University, is just completing a large new church for the congregation at Benardsville, in Somerset county, N. J., where his summer residence is.

"Elder, will you have a drink of cider?" inquired a farmer of an old temperance man who was spending an evening at his house. "Ah—hum—no, thank ye," said the old man, "I never drink any liquor of any kind—'special-cid Ader; but if you will call it apple-juice, I'll take a drop."

It is said that Lord Hartington was once reproached for yawning visibly in the middle of one of his own speeches as Under-Secretary of War, and replied that he could not help it, because it was so dull.

The estate of the late Joseph Nickerson, of Boston, is appraised at $4,569,120, of which $1,118,800 is in shares of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad.