WILD FOWN SHOUTING AT ITS BEST

ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST. amone Piness That May be Visited by Sportsmor-Louisiana the Most Fromta-tes of All-Reports From Half a Run-dred Correspondents of The Sun.

The close season in Maine for ruffed Fouse commences Dec. 1; in New Jersey Dec. The woodcock shooting in New Jersey also siones at the same date.

We are informed by Mr. John R. Ropes of Morfolk, Virginia, who controls the shooting on Little Island, Shell Island, and Beach Island, that a rumon of the lease of those grounds by s private ciub is without foundation. Capt. L. B. Andrews at Little Island has charge of the property, which is reached from Norfolk by mail to Virginia Beach, thence by conveyance, distance of some fifteen miles. The charges are \$2 per gun for the shooting privilege, and #2 for board and lodging; the same amount for services of boatman and decoys. The islands uprise one of the best wild fowl territories on Virginia.

Chinoctesque Island, another famous haunt for wild fowl in Virginia, is within easier reach of New York. Moreover, it is doubtful if better shooting can be found, even in less accessible Indeed, for positive assurance of sport, it is that point nearest this town where St can be found. From Chineoteague to Cape Charles, a distance of some fifty miles, are numerous sounds and bays, marshes and creeks, in which are found all sorts of ducks and great gange of wild geese. Comfortable quarters maybe chained at Chincoteague; but for excursions to the southward, where more primi tive conditions prevail, the sportsman should provide himself with a commissariat more in harmony with his own rather than with the somewhat erude diet which he will find in the little hamists which here and there are found in the coast. Chincoteague and the waters to the southward within the limits mentioned may be positively recommended assure to prowide ample wild fowl shooting. From reports which we have printed from there, it is announced that ducks have commenced to arrive in a considerable number.

A correspondent who has recently shot in Delaware and Maryland reports no upland game there. No ducks on the Susquehanna flats, but a large number in the Elk Biver. Through Virginia to the North Carolina line he found the quall small but very plentiful.

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Above all the States of the Union with the Evolution of portional and so and those of the Pacific costs. Louisland offers the best all-round epopertunities to sportsmen. Whether it be upland abooting for large and small game, or for wild fowl, or fishing, which is unaughted. Most of this may be found within easy reach of New Orleans, which, although not the eleanliest of cities, possesses the advantage of alsolute non-interference by municipal and small, large seeds of the sportsment of strangers who may tarry there.

West of New Orleans on the Southern Pacific Rallroad, commencing on the line of the Bayon. dees Allemands, near Vermilion hay clucks, seese, brant, and bay snipe of all sorts. The former are shot in the numerous bayons which flow into the bary, over decoys, or in ducquis paddied by an passistant, it is no even the distances on the bayons the will low read of the same particularly propelled, and suddenly emerges from behind amome point of tall sodie, into one of the distances on the bayons, the will low read of the same particularly propelled, and suddenly emerges from behind amome point of tall sodie, into one of the distances on the bayons, the will low read of the same particularly propelled, and suddenly emerges from behind amome point of tall sodie, in the spring of the same particularly propelled, and suddenly emerges from behind some point of the same particularly propelled, and suddenly emerges from behind some point of tall sodies in the spring of the same particularly propelled, and suddenly emerges from behind some point of the same particularly propelled, and suddenly emerges from behind some point of tall sodies in the sum of the same particularly propelled, and suddenly emerges from behind some point of tall sorted in the sum of the season of the bayons the sum of th ments at clay pigeons! As to the woodcock, they are at the season when found in Louisians full grown, vigorous specimens, the admiration of the sportsman and the delight of the spieure. Large vellow legs abound, and in August is found the famous papabotte, one of the most delicious of all birds, whose food is the Spanish fly. This incisive diet imparts to the flesh of that birds whose fived in the spanish fly. This incisive diet imparts to the flesh of that birds rejuvenating effect on persons advanced in years. Its arrival is looked forward to by such as marking the expansion of an horizon which during the other months of the year is one of very limited radius. In Clairborne, Webster, Union, Morehouse, Wachita, and Caldwell parishes there is an abundance of until, deer, &c. The shooting of quali on thore sections free from thickets, swampe, and woodland is done by sending the dogs into the hedges, the sole ratings of the birds when finshed. Sportsmen walk on either side of those barriers, When the birds are driven out they offer the fairest possible shot. Pointe Coupée, known as the Fause liver district, is the haunt during the winter of a vast number of ducks.

East of New Orleans. on the Louisville and Mashville Italiroad, are several famous wild fowl localities; such as Chef Menteur. English Lookout. Ac. At Lake Catharine, in St. Tambany parish, is a great ground for quali, wild turkey, bear, &c. Deer may be killed in the season, from Oct. 1 to March 1 anywhere within forty miles of New Orleans. Since the closing of the Bone Carré crevasse, which thermitted the water of the Misskeippi to flow into and freshen that of Lake Ponchartrain, the latter has been restored to its former value as a fishing ground. Here is found the creaker, a delicious fish which appears to be a species peculiar to the locality. Weakfish are also taken there of very large size. In the fresh-water bayous, black bass, frequently of five bounds weight, are found in profusion. New Orleans, from the number of game fish which may be taken with the rod and reel in its vicinity, contains a body of anglers who, from incessant practice, which unbounded opportunities afford, are not excelled by those in any other portion of the Union. On and about the Chandaleur Islands, extending westward to Sabine Pass, the fishing is superjatively good. Spanish mackerel, pompano, sheepshead, redfish, red snapper, tarpon, grouper, drumfish, and devil fish or octopus are found. On the small outlying keys there is an immens aumber of racooons and of green turtle in the Season.

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drumfish, and devil fish or octorus are found. On the small outlying keys there is an immense aumber of raccoons and of green turtle in the season.

Amid such an abundance of fish and game sight must not be lost of the vicissitudes which the sportaman has to encounter in order to avail of it. Probably the country roads in lower Louisiana during the winter season reach the highest realization of the delirium tremens of locomotion. The rich alluvial soil of the State lends itself readily to this accomplishment. The vehicle in use is called a hack, with two seats. At times the structure actually floats upon a sea of mud. On either side of some of the roads are ditches filled with water. To horse men these offer so much better facility of progress; it is not an intrequent sight to be mounted men actually riding through them, with the water breast high to their borses, in oreference to attacking the horrors of the highway. The writer on the occasion of a journey from New Iberia to a plantation some twenty-three miles distant, was from 8 a. M. to 10 P. M. secomplishing that distance with two horses and a couple of mules attached to the hack. The depression attendant upon such snail-like locomotion, with the accompaniment of torrents of rain and a landscape monotonous in the extreme, is a sufficient excuse for the readiness with which the nativa resort to firearce for the settlement of a trivial dispute. Beath, and a speedy one, under such conditions of travel and environment, can only be regarded as "a long-feit want." To hunt in Louisiana under these circumstances requires that the sportsman shall possess a constitution of from and an evenness, cheerfulness, and placidity of temper possessed by few.

There is, however, another side to this medal. There are days and weeks of cloudless skies, and a comperature elastic and suave, which more than reconciles one with the gloomy obverse. Again, there are found in the creole sections of Louisiana, those of the lower parishes, linus of the most fameus hotels is at Opelouses

he knows nothing of the excellence which that dish can reach. A chateaubriand anywhere else is without significance compared to that which it sitains at the hands of the chef of the little inn at Opelousas. Scattered here and all through the Teche are many such inns, almost all of superior excellence. The sportsman has there something which is deficient almost everywhere in other portions of the Union cut-side of the large cities—a certainty that game which he may kill and care to eat will be served by culinary artists of supreme attainments.

Me are informed by a young man who was on a ranch in California last season, soon after the wheat crop had appeared above ground, that clouds of wild grees settled upon the fields to feed upon the tender sprouts. Vigorous measures were resorted to to drive off the fowl. The most effective and destructive device was a triangular pen, into which the grees were slowly driven by men on horseback. At the apex of the enclosure was mounted an enormous swivel gun, charged with a round on more of shot. When the pen had become completely packed with fowl, fire was opened on them, and hundreds were killed at a single discharge. Their bodies were used for manure, in the future, possibly, this wholesale slaughter may serve to emphasize our present barbarous methods of treating game.

There is one report which we print this week which deserves to stand alone. It is one which appeals with equal force to the sportsman and the gourmand.

It is a popular belief that all canvasback ducks are of superior flavor. This is only true of those which feed upon wild celery and wild rice. When they cannot procure these they do not disclain small clams and fish. With such a diet they become as rank as a coot or a shell-drake. Thousands of canvasbacks which have so fed are sent to our own and foreign markets, for which the same price is paid as for the Chesapeake Bay sort. The dealers however, discriminate very sharply between those which are supplied from the Long Island or other coasts, where the wild celery is not found, and pay accordingly.

Our reports for this week indicate, as have all which have been beretofore printed, that for good shooting one must go south of Mason and Dixon's line. The North and West are too closely hunted, and the open seasons are entirely too much extended. This also applies to the Southern States where the closed season is not one of more than five or six months. Otherwise the conditions are so much more favorable at the South for the propagation of game that it must always be the Mecca to which our sporting pligrims will have to look.

which our sporting pilgrims will have to look

South La Grange, Me.—Deer are seen within
a mile of this station. Otherwise the shooting
is not very good about here.

Costegan, Me.—A good many deer at 39 and
Bundy Pond. Sport is rather dull just at present. The gunners are all waiting for the first
fall of snow.

Sebre, Me.—Deer and foxes are quite plentiful. There are some caribou eight or ten
miles back of here.

Sangerville, Me.—No game in this vicinity.
but some further north. If your sportsmen
are looking for large game there will not be
much use in hunting them until after the first
fall of snow.

Passedumkeag, Me.—Deer are quite plentiful.
Guilford, Me.—There is plenty of game, large
and small, near Willimantic. Trains leave
Monson Junction on the Bangor and Piacataquite Railroad for Monson, where you take a
team and drive some fifteen miles.

Greenbush, Me.—This has been a very good
season for partridges; but it is now too late for
strangers to come, as the season closes bec. 1.
Deer, however, are still quite plentiful.
Green Corner, Me.—Not much left; our proximity to Lewiston hurts the hunting here.

Hanchard, Me.—Deer and caribou are very
plentiful this season.

Chester, Conn.—Game is quite abundant here
this season. Coon hunting takes the lead in
this town.

Han ock's Bridge, N.J.—Game of all kinds is
and has been very scarce with us this season.

Centreton, N. J.—Plenty of hunting, but no
game.

Pemberton, N. J.—The shooting for quail and

is changed now. If a stop is not put to the raids of the market gunners, who kill game by every untair means, we shall soon have none left. The farmers post their lands: few, however, strictly enforce the law.

\*\*Breactivitie, N. C.—This is a very fine section for game, particularly quali and rabbits. The farmers are nosting their land, which is a bother to Northern sportsmen who come here.

\*\*Asheetite, N. C.—Quali hunting splondid; some squirrels and rabbits. Plenty of large game in the mountains, but hard to get at. I am an enthusiastic sportsman. Call on me if you come this way this winter and I will assist you all I can.

\*\*Poeon River, N. C.—There are many qualis and squirrels here. This is a very good locality for sportsmen to visit.

\*\*Greensburg, N. C.—The hunting in surrounding country is tolerably good.

\*\*Mount Oraghan. S. C.—The prospects for hunting are first rate. Whenever we look out of the windows we see game all about us.

\*\*St. George's, N. C.—Quali are abundant in this section, but the-country is intersected with swamps and "bays." to which the coveys take after being finished; therefore the shooting is difficult and the work of the dogs hard. The birds are elentiful enough, but there are few large openings—country mostly woods. Woodecock will be abundant later on. No duck shooting. There are wild turkeys for those who know now to hunt them, also a good many deer. I suppose forty or lifty are killed about here every season. Raccoons and possume are of course thick. A party could camp on the Edisto Riiver, ten or fifteen miles below here, and have good shooting and fishing, the last for bass when the water is low. Any person with a pack of hounds can have all the hunting he desires. I cannot imagine why Northern sportsmen are content to chase a drag, when not only in this, but in many other sections, the best of hunting of the wild red fox can be obtained. Our foxes are vigorous fellows, and sportsmen need the best of mounts to run to a finish.

Way Cross, Ge ful about here. The following are the reports of the wild fowl

The following are the reports of the wild fowl shooting on the coast:

A flight of wild geese occurred on Tuesday night, Nov. 26.

Good Ground, Long Island.—A great number of ducks. Our bay gunners get 15 to 50 per day, Tom's Ricer, N. J.—Buck shooting is some better, but not good by any means; weather entirely too warm.

Barnegat, N. J.—Gunning for ducks has been better this week. A great number of fowl fiving, but, owing to bad weather, do not stool well. Beports of number of birds killed are very grod.

stool well. Beports of number of birds killed are very good.

Themsend falet, N. J.—The gunners report ducks as coming quite freely now.

Burrsylle, N. J.—Duck shooting never was better in Barnegat Bay.

Chinecteanus, Va.—Duck shooting getting prefix good. Several parties down last week from Philadelphia and Baltimore and did very well.

A Southern White Man Pound Guilty of

From the atlanta Constitution. Sylvania, Nov. 24.—The case that excited most interest in court last week was that of the State against Mr. E. S. Marsh a gentleman who lives in the lower part of the county, for shooting a negro. Some time during the latter part of last year Mr. Marsh, who was then a constable, went to the house of the negro. Anderson Brannen by name, to levy on some cotton. The constable, when he made the levy, wanted to lock up the negro's house, when the latter resisted and was shot in the neck. The wound was quite a serious one, but the negro eventually recovered from its effects. Last June, however, he died very suddeniy.

when the latter resisted and was shot in the neck. The wound was quite a serious one, but the nerce scentually recovered from its effects. Last June, however, he died very suddenly.

The negroes in that portion of the county where he lived were very much excited over his death, thinking it was caused from the constable's pistol wound. Drs. 8. W. Minns and J. L. Hull of this place were accordingly summoned to hold an autopsy over the dead man, which they did, and found that the parts around the spot where the builet was lodged were in a perfectly sound and healthy condition, and also that the ball was not in a vital part. This settled the question of murder.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Marsh was put on trial for assault with intest to kill, was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by Judge Lumpkin to two years in the penitentary. The Judge complimented the jury very builty upon the fourless manner in which they discharged their day. He said that it was the sublimest verdict he had ever received from the hands of a jury, and that such vericits would go further toward settling the race problem than everything else combined.

FAMOUS TURKEY DRIVING. PLOCES NUMBERING THOUSANDS QUEBEC'S HIGHWAYS,

Mustled by Boys Buring the Day, Receting on Trees and Fences by Night, Fatted in Verment, and Sold to New Yorkers as the Choicest of Philadelphias.

DES RIVIERES, Quebec, Nov. 27 .- To the stranger who visits this part of North America in the fall of the year, particularly during the latter part of October, nothing is likely to be more interesting than the great flocks of peul-try driven along the public highways to the stations on the Vermont Centrali Bailway for shipment to various points in the States, where they are rested and fed up before killing and dressing for the market in New York city. Droves aggregating many hundreds of turkeys, and other hundreds still of ducks, go straddling and waddling, piping and quacking along the road with a man in to coax and a lot of happygo-lucky boys behind to drive, without attracting any other sort of attention from a native than a farmer would bestow on a passing bunch of steers; but to the stranger is is a sight not soon to be fergotten. One drove that contained 1,500 turkeys alone arrived here the other day, and was quickly huddled in a cattle car and shipped off into Vermont. That was a big flock for these days, and it made quite a little stir hereabouts. Time was when an ordinary flock consisted of 2,000 turkeys, 1,000 gcese, and 700 or 800 ducks, while flocks of 5,000 turkeys, and a corresponding large number of geese and ducks were not unknown. These would be strung along over a half mile of the public road, and a small army of boys was needed for the care of them.

The poultry drovers were almost invariably Yankees, and Vermont Yankees at that. The driving season began in September and ended in November. At the opening of the season the boss drover would drive up through Quebec in a two-horse wagon, going often as far as the St. Lawrence River, either above or below Montreal. He had his agents at every village along his route, and to each agent he had previously sent the price he would pay per pair for each sort of birds. The prices in the old times were about 60 cents a pair for turkeys. the same for geese, and from 30 to 35 cents a pair for ducks. Since the building of the Vermont Central prices have advanced, and this year the dealers have been paying 8 cents a pound for prime turkeys, such as sell for 18 cents in Fulton Market, New York, while goese have brought \$1.40 a pal;, and ducks 60 cents Having, as one may say, billed his route, the drover began buying at the river end of it. The

ngents everywhere along the route on the Sunday before or perhaps two Sundays before the drover was expected to come back over the route, would go to the parish church as the people were coming out from the service, and getting upon the church steps where they could see the people and all could see them, they would announce in a loud voice that the drover would reach that village on a certain day and would pay such and such prices in cash for turkeys, geese, and ducks delivered at a certain place in the village-usually the yard or garden of the agent. The day named was a great event in the

year's history of that parish. The crop of poultry from the farms was the personal property of the women. The women came to town very

try from the farms was the personal property of the women. The women came to town very early on that day, riding in big carts with their poultry stowed in the bed of the vehicles. Occasionally a woman would have enough of a flock to make it worth while to drive them to town. Baptiste might be allowed to come along once in a while, but he had not a word to say about the deal in poultry. He might look on, but he must be a silent spectator.

But Marie, the owner of the flock, was by no means silent. Such times as the Maries had dickering with each other in an effort to swap gobblers for next year's crop, and such feminine quarrels as arose over the effort of some sly Marie to get the better of some unsophisticated one in a trade, and then such a din as arose when the drover himself arrived and began buying the fowls! Shrill volces and hoarse, high and low, harsh and soft, were mingled together, while the never ceasing "quit." quit." and "quack." "quack." of turkeys and geese and ducks served to fill in to overflowing whatever cracks and interstices might be left in the volume of female talk and chatter.

The Yankee drover was not only a shrewd, but a quick hand at a bargain, however, and one after another of the little flocks was counted and unid for and the proprietor sent away more or less happy to the village store, where her money was spent in buying things for herself and the little Maries at home. The ducks could not be so released, for ducks: will fly. Accordingly the drover or an assistant grabbed each duck by its loit wing, which was spread out on top of a convenient block of wood placed there for the purpose, and then a blow or two of a sharp axe chopped off about all the long feathers on that wing. Care was tuken not to cut the flesh of the wing. for mulliation of the wing affected the ducks in utilities of the wing. all the long feathers on that wing. Care was tuken not to cut the flesh of the wing, for mutilation of the wing affected the duck's ability to travel. With one wing crippled the duck of course, could not fly away. It could then be driven along the road as easily as a

turkey or a goose.

The arrival of the boss drover at a village for the purchase of the surplus crop of poultry it that read the was all drovers. It has been droved the purchase of the surplus crop of poultry it that read the was all droved by when deep the form that the man and the was all droved they was a night's rest and a comfortable feed to the fowls purchased and they were ready to fail in line the next morning and travel away on the road to vermont.

The buying began up on the St. Lawrence River somewhere, and the drove on the first day it started toward Vermont consisted, of course, of the fowls purchased in one garlish the number amounting perhaps to no more than two or three hundred, seeing that it was a river parish. But each village added its hundreds, while purchases were made at about every farm house passed by the drove.

The driving along the road was done by a man and from three to thirty boys, according to the size of the flock. As many boys as could be obtained were life for large flocks. A man would take a handful of grain from the sack and scatter it in the road. This kept the flows or pous, or all three in one, maybe, elung over his shoulder as a farmer earries his grain when sowing it broadcast. At intervals this man would take a handful of grain from the sack and scatter it in the road. This kept the flows next to him in a constant state of expectation, and they followed readily. Those further away saw what the front ones were doing, and came along, too, but this only served to keep a small bunch on the move, after all, and the man in front was not infrequently dispensed with. The boys were decended on to keep the flock or drove moving. To enable the boys to do this witch or enable the boys to do this witch or enable the boys to do this witch witch or enable the boys to do this witch or enable the boys and each bunch had three or four boys to care for ft. The boys walked behind their bunch and chered the witch he tended to grain and the provided the provided the provided the provided th

In had weather, too, the turkeys very often took a notion to go straying across the fields. Up would go a dozen or a score at once on to the fence and then down on the further aide, while filty or a hundred might follow. Away they would go in all directions, as if an evil spirit had taken possession of them, while the boys followed in a mad rade to round them up and get them started on their way again. It

was a vexatious and tiresome job to drive tur-keys on muddy roads, and when to the mud was added a cold and drenching rain the boys and fowls suffered ailke. It sometimes hap-pened that the turkeys would not travel at all, and, of course, there was then no going on with ducks and seese, and the crow of drovers had aimply to make the best of it and wait until the next day.

and, of course, there was then nogons on wat ducks and seese, and the crew of drovers had simply to make the best of it and wait until the next day.

When nightfall came the turkeys would fix upon the fences and thence into the trees and shrubs along the roadside. No efforts would make them go further, though it sometimes happened that the flock began to roost when less than a mile from their ultimate destination. The feelings of the drover anxious to reach home at such a time can be imagined. But nothing could be done to keep the turkeys traveiling. So when the birds began to show a disposition to go to roost, the boss would bring out the corn and oats and peas and give them all a liberal feed. Then the turkeys got as high up as possible in such trees as were near by but very often the top rails of a half of a mile of femcing were full of turkeys, while every stray tree near the road was bending down under their weight as well. The ducks and geese squated on the ground.

If a farm house was handy by, the drover and his boys would make their headquarters there. If not, they built fires and camped out. As the Vermont line was approached cambing out was necessary for the safety of the birds every night. It was a hilly country there, and force that knew all about turkey drives abounded. Highgaie, Vt., is in a famous country for force. In that country five or six fires would be built about the flock, while sentinels atood guard at times.

Turkeys and geese are themselves pretty good watch dogs. They awaken at the least unusual sound. The approach of a lox was pretty sure to awaken some wary gobbier who would at once say "guit." and there-

good watch dogs. They awaken at the least unusual sound. The approach of a lox was preity sure to awaken some wary gobbler who would at once say "Quit." That would awaken all the turkeys around him and they would all say "quit." and thereupon the boys or the boss or all hands would turn out and race around the flock until the birds got quiet again. It was a rare thing for a fox to get away with more than one or two birds even cut of a big flock.

The distance which routiry was driven was often more than 100 miles. Drives lasting ten days and of an avorage of eighteen miles a day are told of here. The boss drover picked up boys to help as he went along. The boys were all eager to go: it was a great thing to go travelling into a foreign country, and get badd for it at that. They received twenty-five cents a day and their food and lodging such as it was. For food they got baker's bread bought in the villages to rare treat, that I and cheese with butter andcold meat when such things could be bought along the road. The waking gave them vorsclous appetites, and the change from their home diet helped to increase the quantity they could est. Boys and ponitry were fed with count liberality, but the turkeys, having none of the mental exhibitration which the boys had invariably lost flesh on the road while the boys gained. If there were plenty of boys to be had they were paid off at the end of three or four days, and new ones took their places. This was because it was not considered a proper thing to take young lads turther from nome than that. The boys waked bome, of course, when paid off, and had a grant lark on the way. When bors were scarce they sometimes had to go clear through to the boss's farm.

There is no way of telling how many turkeys and other sorts of poultry were driven through into Vermont in the old days. This year, up to Nov. 23, about 25,000 were shipped south over the vermont Central, and the season is not nearly over. They are still driven south over the country roads. In the old days the Canada farm

Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The business of importing live turkers at this port is not large, only 3.704 having been entered at the Custom House here during the year ending Nov. 15. A good many dressed turkeys are imported, however, for the New York market.

THE PRUDENT KENTUCKIAN'S WEAPON A Kutfe in the Left Suspender Wortl More Than a Pistol Anywhere,

From the Chicago Herald. good deal in my time, and I never knewthe man with the pistol to get away with theman

with the knife. The latter is a terror." Mr. Smith was discussing the Swope-Godlos tragedy in Kentucky, and remarked that Col. Swope was a fool to draw a revolver of a man "You who he knew habitually carried a knie. see." and here Delegate Smith crossed his legs and lighted a fresh cigar. "a man, saless he is a dead shot and quick as a flash, has no business to carry a gun. anyhow. Many a good man has been killed because, havng a gun, he

a dead shot and quick as a flash, has no business to carry a gun. anyhow. Many a good man has been killed because, hayng a gun. ne didn't know how to use it, whe'eas if he had had no gun at all he wouldn't have been hurt. Down in my country people dor't shoot a man who is not armed. Hence, unless a man knows how to use a nistol with prympt effect, he'd better not carry one. Now, Ch. Swope carried a pistol, didn't know how to see it. fired at his man, missed him, and thee before he could fire again, the man with the knife was at work on his person with the furyof a tizer.

"I tell you," continued Mr. Smith, as he pushed the bell button, "I'm not afraid of a man with a gun, but I'ms mortal dread of a man that carries a knife, A good many people think a knife is a coward's weapon, and so it is when used to stab a men in the back; but it is the most confidence-begeting arm that a man ever carried. Most jeanuckins carry a knife of some kind, It it in't a 'bowle' it is a dirk or a dagger. The favorite knife among Kentuckins carry as the form of a second, and as it requires no preparation, in a sheath agd the sheath is attached to the left suspendor. It is the fashion, you know, in the South to wear low-cut vests, and the knife, therefore, can be reached in the fraction of a second, and as it requires no preparation, aim, or anything, its possessor can rush upon an opponent with a quick ness and force that are irresistible, and there is no escape. I have seen a number of duels between men armed with knife and pistol, and I never knew the pistol man to escape but once, and he shot the man with the jaile before the latter could reach him. If a fable or any other barricade cau be interposed, why the man with the pistol has a great advantage, but in open ground, unless he is a quick and dead shot, the man with the knife segulation of the men were armed with the single would be in his vitale. Ugh!" and Delegate Smith shuddered at the mere thought.

"The knife, however, is not pepular with any but Kentuckians. The late Judg

Banced Forty Miles. From the Buffale Courter.

From the Bufate churier.

A young civil engineer who came home to Buffalo last week after a four months' expedition through the Bluck Hills with a Government surveying party, told the following story:

"One evening last summer we pitched camp, and after supper the commanding officer in the party ordered me to make a defour to a certain point further north. The distance by the road I was told to take was believed to be about four miles, but to get it exactly I was given a pedometer to carry in my pocket. On the way I came to a small mining settlement, and a dauce was going on in the biggest saloon.

"As I had benty of time on my hands I went in and ioined in the dance and never rested a leg until midnight. I then proceeded to finish my defour, got back to camp and turned in. In the morning I was asked to report, and without a thought I handed over the pedometer. The officer looked at it in amazement, and then exclaimed: Forty-four miles! Where on earth did you go last night? I was replexed at first myself and could not explain my wenderint record, and it was not until later that I recalled the dance, but I can't believe that I denced forty miles in a single evening."

OTHER SHIPS THAN OURS. FRANCE, FOR INSTANCE, HAS A NEW ONE THAT IS A SURPRISE.

The Hoche, that is New Pitting Out for the Mediterranean - A Twin Screw Cruiser with a Heap of Upper Works. The four vessels of our new navy which set out a few days ago on their way to European waters will probably not be the only or even the newest specimens of warlike marine architecture that Europe will have a chance to inspect during the next few months. Before our squadron of evolution gets through cruis ing about in the Mediterranean it will proba-bly run across the new war ship of the first order, the completion and armanent of which the French Government is pushing as rapidly as possible, and which is already assigned to the squadron of the western Mediterranean.

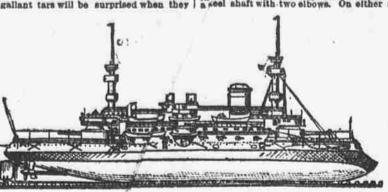
Judging from all accounts, unless they read THE SUN and are prepared for it beforehand, our gallant tars will be surprised when they

and has revolving cannon, syllions, and chart rooms. Further toward the rear are great pipes for ventilation, by rhich are put at the same time the armed spall boats, the hoods of the towers serving are lodgment; those of the barbette towers hve also rapid-fire can-

the barbette towers bye also rapid-fire cannona.

The total length the Hoche is 105 metres (about 340 feet); it her greatest width she measures 19,55 metes (about 56 feet). It spite of this size she is sade to promise well for the rapidity of bandus. Her despest measurement from the principal deck to the keel is 8.15 metres (about 50 feet); from the spar deck to the bottom s the hold 15.5 metres (about 50 feet). The gret passageway is 12.15 metres (about 40 feet below the water line. She has alve decks as a platform in the hold. She draws about metres (25 feet) of water.

"To put his metal fortress in motion there are engine of 11.700 horse power (reckoned at 65 kilogrammetres for a horse power). There are four fincipal engines placed in two compartmess, two to the starboard and two to port, ad connected with two acrews 5.12 metres (about 16 feet) in diameter. These engine are of the system a plan, equally and sympetrically placed. Each engine has two vertial cylinders, a large and a small one, Stem enters into the small one and is expanded in selarge one. Each engine is connected with a seel shaft with two elbows. On either side



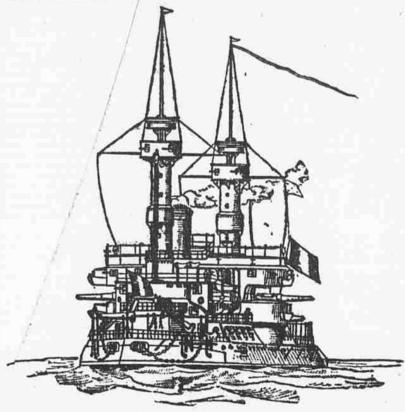
meet the Hoche, which is the name of the new French vessel. The Hoche has been built by M. Huin, a French naval engigeer of the first class, after his own plans and resigns, and has, according to French papers, 'an aspect which astonishes." According to the same authority. the most singular feature of the new vessel is remotely similar to the pessilar low bow and stern of the Boston and of the Atlanta.

"The vessel, above water, has been out away fore and aft in its light works, in order that its two massive towers, armored, closed, and movable, bearing guns of thirty-four centimetres (corresponding about to our twelveinch guns) may be brought near mough to the water not to damage by their enormous weight, the sea-going qualities of the vessel.

the two engines can be run alone or independent of each other. The condensation is done by contact: the circulating pumps are run by special motors. Two auxiliary piston engines work pumps in the hold. The starting of the engines can be done either by hand or steam. The frames of the engines are of plate iron, which makes an economy of weight without any loss of solidity. The machinery was constructed after plans of the builder of the vessel. The extreme speed is 90 revolutions at 7 kilogrammes (about 16 pounds) of absolute pressure. The dock trials have been satisfactory, the engines moving with such regularity that there was not the least vibration feit on the principal deck.

"To furnish steam for these enormous en-

"To furnish steam for these enormous en-gines there are eight cylindrical, high pressure boilers, enveloped in steel, and with furnaces grouped in threes placed in four fire rooms, separated by stanch longitudinal and trans-verse bulkheads. They contain when full of



Between these two towers, enclosed in steel walls, cut away at the ends to give a greater 'As between a knife and a pistol as an of- range to the two guns, is erected the superfensive or defensive weapon, give me the knife structure, which includes the principal deck. every time," remarked Congressional Delegas the battery deck, and the spar deck. The two Marcus A. Smith of Arizona the other dayAt masts, placed back of these towers and rising the Palmer House. "I've seen both user a twenty-eight metres (about ninety feet) above the water are double towers of steel placed one within the other, the interior tube serving for the passage of ammunition for the service of the arms in the tops. In the space left free be tween the two tubes is built a staircase, provided at each turn with a landing, which permits the commandant to scan a part of the horizon through a porthole conveniently placed. Besides this, each mast possesses a circular turret, furnished with lookouts,

"The main, or principal deck is arranged for the lodging of subaltern officers and of marines. The battery deck, which is armed with 14 guns of 14 centimetres (about 6-inch), is divided toward its centre by two armored towers, fixed on movable platforms, disposed in barbette, and armed with guns of 20 centimetres (about 8 inches), 7.9 metres (about 24 feet) above the water. This height permits of their being utilixed even in a heavy sea. An exterior free space is left on each side, so that these guns can be fired either in pursuit or in retreat.

The pont de gaillards ordinarily serves as odgings for the superior officers; their quarters during battle are placed below the water line. The spar deck serves as a promenade. The sides of the battery deck follow the forms of a ship, but those of the post de gaillards after a projection mount vertically to form the free spaces for the guns mentioned above. Then between the two masts are arranged longitudinal passageways. A large transverse passageway connects the two barbette towers

water 169.960 litres (about 4.500 gallons), to vaporize which requires a grate surface of 52 square metres (about 460 square feet). The raising of the ashes is done by steam pumps. raising of the sense is done by steam pumps, after the Mauplou system.

"The stacks of these furnaces unite at the height of the spar deck in a single one, which is protected by an envelope of plates of chrome steel. This envelope is itself surrounded at the base by an armored shield.

is protected by an envelope of plates of chrome steel. This envelope is itself surrounded at the base by an armored shield.

"The consumption of coal per hour at reduced speed will be about \$5.50 kilogrammes is little over \$6 tons., For high speed it will be in the neighborhood of 12,500 kilogrammes (about 14 tons). This vossel, giving chase or in retreat, will be able to run 33 kilometres (about 20% miles) an hour. Flying at this speed through a rough sea, this vossel will offer to a spectator a little distance away a truly surprising sight, because he will scarcely see the hull, while the superstructure, the towers, and the masts alone will loom above the water. Her armored shelter, her small boats perched high, fearing nothing from the shocks of the sea; her windows, her ports for lighting and ventilating the lodgings; all the upper works, including the masts, crowned with rapid-fire cannons and revolving Hotchkies guns; her lookouts and loopholes, arranged in the least spaces; her sentry boxes, her third tier of galleries—all give to this vessel the formidable aspect of a libating fortress-castle.

"Attacked by torpedo boats, she can direct on them at great distances the powerful glare of 4 Mangin projectors of 60 centimetres (about 2 feet) in diameter. The two which are placed in the turrers are near the water, the other two are one fore and the other aft. Her secut boat, making turns about the vessel, will rake the horizon with its own electric light. Numerous rapid-fire cannons and revolving Hotchkies guns will sweep the sea with their shells, and, iastly, a supreme barrier, the allivant nets will protect the ship from the approaching torpedoes. These torpedo-proof nets make a belt 242 matres (about 30 feet) in length, and 6 metres (about 28 feet) from the sides of the ship. The total surface of the nets is in the neighborhood of 4.052 square metres (about 40,000 square feet)."

NOT DRILLED FOR FITS. School Children Proof Against Paule by Fire, but Not Against All Pante.

The pupils in the public schools are carefully taught that there is no danger in case of fire providing they keep cool. In case of such a calamity as a fire breaking out they have been put through a regular drill, with their teacher for a captain. So thoroughly has this drill been taught that every scholar in the biggest school in this city can be marched into the street in periect order in something like four minutes. The benefit of this teaching was shown a short time ago when a tenement house in Ridge street, near the corner of Rivington street, caught fire and burned flercely. Grammar School No. 4 fronts on Rivington. with a wing, forming an L. running out to Ridge street. The burning building was one of a row of tenements that set in the space between the main school building and the wing. Windows in a number of the school rooms, which were crowded with children of tender years, faced the flames. Big clouds of heavy black smoke, interlaced with red tongues of fire, almost lieued these windows, but the children paid not the slightest attention to anything but their books, and they droned out their lessons as calmly as usual.

This indifference or courage in the face of apparent danger was bragged about by the school authorities, but the occurrences in the Rivington street school on last Tuesday afternoon have proven that there was something lacking in the drilling system. It was shortly after 2 o'clock, the busiest hour of the day, when all the children were absorbed in their studies, and the only sound heard throughout the building was the lazy hum of childish voices. On the first floor of the school is the primary department, on the floor above it are the girls' grammar classes, and on the third floor is the boys' grammar department.

Buddesly there was the patter of hurrying feet on the bare floor of the second-story hallway, and a few seconds later there was heard the sound of feet hastening down the stairs. This was unprecedented, and the children on the first two floors leaned forward and strained their sars in an effort to learn what had happened. Walls they listened the confusion seemed to increase.

The first idea of the children was apparently chool authorities, but the occurrences in the

that there was a fire in the neighborhood, and they glanced about in expectation of seeing dancing flames and rolling clouds of smoke. If these had been visible the fears of the children would have undoubtedly been allayed. Recollections of their drill would have kept them motionless in their seats. They were taught to act this way in case of fire, but it was apparent that they had not been taught how to act when they heard the running feet of their classmates without any apparent cause. It also became clear to them that it meant something entirely out of the ordinary, and they evidently reasoned that the cause was of as vital interest to themselves as to anybody else.

and they evidently reasoned that the cause was of as vital interest to themselves as to anybody elso.

be in many of the class rooms on the first two floors there began an unwented stir, which grew steadily until it reached the halls, which grew steadily until it reached the halls. Many of the girls on the second floor came out of their teachers to prevent them, and started down stairs in a mass. The smaller rupils in the nrimary department also came out, and, meeting the children hurrying down the stairs, grow more frightened than ever. Janitor Stites, attracted by the unitation, appeared and sought to quite the new thoroughly excited children. Two little fellows, who had been as frightened as any of their companious at first, became roof when they heard the protestations of the teachers that there was no danger. They got in front of the staircase and structed to reassure the children. They behaved like heroes and accomplished more than the teachers and ianitor because the pupils paid more attention to them.

After a deal of confusion the children were to them.
After a deal of confusion the children were

After a deal of confusion the children were reassured, and then the whole cause of the trouble was made known. A little girl named Mary Rheinkoff had had a fit, which frightened some of the other little girls in her class so much that they had run out into the had. How to act in case of fits had not been drilled into them, and being left to their own resources they had acted as they thought best, and had nearly caused a panie. Things were just resuming their normal condition when a file of police marched up. One of the little fellows who had got into the street had hurried to the Delance of woe to Sergeant Germann. The presence of the police alarmed the parents in the neighborhood who had children in the school, and they began calling for information regarding the trouble. For a few minutes the scene resemined that memorable occasion during the draft began calling for information regarding the trouble. For a few minutes the acene resemtled that memorable occasion during the draft riots of '63 when a growd of men and women battered at the deors of this same school and yelled for their children. Fortunately, no one was burt, but it would not be a bad scheme when drilling the children to prepare them for first and unwented noises as well as for fires.

OF JACK ASHION.

Besten Partitatio Great Their-Concess ing Sulivan and Jackson-A Licking for Baldock-Jack Bempsey to Fight Again, It is not generally known, but it is a fact. nevertheless, that the Godfrey-Ashton fight

came dangerously near a fatal termination. I met its refereo in Boston last week, and he said: "Not in years have I seen a man so badly beaten as was poor Ashton. He was sent up again and again when it was patent to every one that he was only half conscious and hadn't the ghost of a chance, and Godfrey. who is notoriously not a dead game man, curlike, hammered him unmerelfully when he found that Ashton could not defend himself. An out and out good man would have given Jack a crack on the point of the jaw and sent him out at once.but Godfrey seemed anxious to protract the fight as long as possible in order that he might punish his man indefinitely. I was on the point for saying, though I had no warrant in the rules for such a decision, 'Take Ashton away. He has no chance of winning and he may be killed. I give the fight to Godfrey.' when the darky ended matters by knocking Jack out." From another source I learned that poer

and that it is very doubtful if he will ever be and that it is very doubtful if he will ever be able to go into a ring again in as good condition as he was when he faced his last conquerer. Godfrey feels very much elated over his vietery, and this country is not big enough for him now, so he talks of going over to England, where he thinks men of his color have a better show than in America. I doubt if he will cross the herring pond while Peter Jackson is on the other side. He has no desire to test the prowess of the antipodean again. A burnt child dreads the lire, and if any Jackson is offered to him George will reply in his politest tones: "No, thank you. Not any for me." Godfrey is said to be a very provident man, and in Boston he is reputed to be the richest heavy-weight puglist in America, He can, I am told, draw his check for \$15,000, and have it honored, too. He is, as the Yankeus say, as "close" as the bark is to the tree. When he built his residence he lived with his family the hack of his lot. At night, after his day's labor was over, he dug his cellar and built the foundation walls of his house with his own hands. As the race men say, "He is out for the stuff" now, but he will take no chances of tarnishing his reputation if he can avoid them. Should Jem Smith pull through with Frank Slavin, he and Godfrey ought to make a great fight.

By the way, Smith is about as poor a speciable to go into a ring again in as good condi-

Ashton was very severely injured internally.

Frank Slavin, me and coultry ought to make a great ingin;

my someth is about as poor a speciment of a champion of England as ever hald the title. Had fair play been accorded to him, Jake Klirain would have whipped him beyond doubt, for Jack Baldock told Pat Sneedy atterward that "in a fair fight Klirain can stand on a niste and lock smith." It for poor, and that in the coming mill with Slavin "a stand off" is the best that the Australian can hope for, as Smith will have the e at the ring side who will not see him beaten. The fight is not take play the common of the constitution of the constitution

How Young Abe Lincoln Danced.

Gen. Singleton of Quincy. Ill., who was one of the bright young lawyers of Springfield whon Abraham Lincoln was a green youth there, tells this story, which we believe has never been printed before. The beavy of bright young ladies to which Miss Todd belonged before her marriage to Mr. Lincoln used to have a good deal of sport at this awkward young man's expense. One evening at a little party Mr. Lincoln approached Miss Todd and said in his peculiar Liforn:

"Miss Todd. I should like to dance with you the worst way." From the Washington Post.

the worst way.

The young lady accepted the inevitable and hobbled around the room with him. When Miss Todd had returned to her seat, one of her mis-Well. Mary, did he dauce with you the worst way?"
Yes," she answered; " the very worst."

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