headquarters.
Mr. Somerby informed him that the

offer was open to him as long as he de-

On their way back Mr. Bates and his

include the timber standing thereon."

"It makes no difference," returned Mr. Bates, with a smile. "We have con-

"How? not purchase?" gasped Grip-

"But, gentlemen, there must be some

They assured him there was no mis-

Mr. Gripper was in agony. He would take two thousand dollars. He would

take fifteen hundred. He would take

would give them the water and the land

if they would put up their mills thereon.

prey to remorse and bitterness of spirit.

came one of them, and we may here re-mark that six months later he was not a

The water-power was developed under

ly he had overreached himself in his na

less looms and clanging forges flows out

Mixed "Humans" vs. Pure Ones.

Garden of Plants, M. Quatrefages quoted

portion of mixed human races to the

pure ones. The aggregate of the popu-

ations of Mexico, Guatemala, Columbia,

La Plata and Brazil, amounts to 16,046,

100, comprising whites, Indians, negroes

number of the latter is 3,330,000, being

ording to M. Omalius's calculations, the

whole globe is peopled with 1,200 mil-lions of inhabitants: among these the

alf-breeds number 18 millions, which

coording to the Professor, these mixed

races may perfectly well form nations by

themselves, thus, the Basters and Gri-

quas, resulting from the intercourse be-

tween whites and Hottentots, have mul-

tiplied so as to become a serious annoy-

mixture of the negro with the native

Indian of Brazil, form a separate race

in the woods they have selected for their

Another instance quoted is that of

nine English sailors, six Otaheitian men,

and fifteen women of the latter stock

reduced to four whites and Otaheitian

women. Ultimately only one white re-

mained alive, but a mixed race had

6 individuals. In 1856 it consisted of

man races. M. De Quatrelages is a sin-

A Case of Mistaken Identity.

A Meriden man returning from the

club" a few nights ago, got into the

When they arrived the inebriated

boots preparatory to seeking his little

sprung from one common stock.

ice to the Cape Government. Again

e-fifth of the population. Now, ac-

and mulattoes of all descriptions.

fixes their proportion at 1 in 66.

ome curious figures regarding the

In a late lecture at the Museum of the

wealth to the nation.

f wealth had never grasped.

The company before whom McIntosh

But they would not do it. He had

whatever they were willing to pay.

mistake

ake at all.

per.
"No; we do not want it." Mr. Bates

near the Nebraska plains, was recently

NO. 49.

VOL. I.

POETRY. EARTH AND HEAVEN.

I wandered long beside the allen waters. For summer suns were warm, and winds were dead-Fields fair as hope were stretching on before me,

Porbidden paths were pleasant to my tread. From boughs that hung between me and the heavens I gathered summer fruitage red and gold— For me the idle singers sang of pleasure;

My days went by like stories that are told. On my rose-tree grew roses for my placking, As red as love, or pale as tender pain— I found no thorns to vex me in my garlands :

Each day was good, and nothing bloomed in vain-Sometimes I danced, as in a dream, to music. And kept quick time with many flying feet, And some one praised me in the music's pauses

And very young was life, and love was sweet. How could I listen to the low voice calling-"Come hither, leave thy music and thy mirth?"
How could I stop to hear of far-off heaven?
I lived, and leved, and was a child of earth.

Then came a hand and took away my treasure. Dimmed my fine gold, and cut my rose-tree down, Changed my dance-music into mournful measures, Quenched the bright day, and turned my green field

Till, walking lonely through the empty places.
Where love and I no more kept holiday. My sad eyes growing wonted to the darkness, Beheld a new light shining far away.

And I could bear my hopes should He around me Dead like my flowers, fallen before their time, For well I knew some tender spring would raise the To brighter blosseme in that far-off clim

Where shines the light of an unending morning. Where fair things bloom, but never any die; And the glad rose of a celestial dawning Flushes the heavenly heights, eternally,

THE STORY-TELLER.

GRIPPER'S MISTAKE.

One of the first settlers in the Wild River region was David Somerby. He was a quiet, well-meaning man, content to live upon the results of honest toil, and anxious to render unto every man his due. He bought his land when it was cheap, in fact when the price had been merely nominal; and, what with hunting and fishing, and cultivating such land as he was inclined to clear, h managed to live very comfortably.

Another of the early settlers was Jas

per Gripper. But Gripper was a different sort of a man from Somerby. He was close and tricky, and could bear down hard upon his neighbors in pursuing his own interests. He boasted to his friends that no man should overreach

Aye, Jasper Gripper, thou may over reach thyself. We shall see.

Time passed on, and it became known to lumbermen of the Massaquoit that the best pine in the country came from the Wild River region. One day in early spring a gentleman came up from the distant city and looked up and down the And moreover all danger from floods is filled him with wrathful suffering. Verin Jasper Gripper's land the following day he was joined by two other gentlemen. Gripper had often thought what a splendid place that would be for a dam and mill. With a firm dam the power would be enormous. There was only one trouble; the extreme freshets to which the river was subject in the spring and autumn would render it difficult to fix the dam. But then there were engineers who could overcome all such difficulties.

Finally the gentleman who had first visited the fall introduced himself to Mr. Gripper as Mr. James Bates, and frankly stated that he had been commissioned to examine the fall, and if he thought proper to purchase it. Jasper Gripper was keenly and sharply alive. His eye-teeth were cut. He knew for several years the attention of lumbermen had been directed to the Wild River pines, and that lately people had discovered that the land was of the very best quality. And, moreover, he knew that the fall upon his land was the only site upon the river, anywhere in that region where the dam could be safely erected There was another fall six miles below, upon David Somerby's estate, but it was of a wild, roaring, turbulent character, locked in the jaws of towering granite, where no mills could be possibly built.

" Of course," said Mr. Bates, "we cannot think of paying much for the water privilege, and but very little for the land which would be required for our buildings. The expenses of erecting a suitable dam will be very great, and at best we run great risk. You will be the gainer in every way. Not only will it open a ready market for your lumber, but the value of all your surrounding land

will be enhanced." Mr. Gripper winked and nodded. He had his own interests to look after. If he did not look after them he was sure nobody else would. After a deal of thinking he said he would sell the water privilege, together with ten acres of and adjacent, for two thousand dollars.

The agent was astonished. He considered the price ridiculous. "Why," said he, " you did not pay so much for your whole territory." It made no odds what he (Gripper)

had paid. His price had been named and the company could take it, or let it Mr. Bates was not authorized to ne-

cept such terms. He must confer with his principals. And he went away.

In a few days he came again, time in company with three others. They went up and examined the water privilege, and thea came back to Mr. Gripper's house, where they informed that individual that if he would throw in ten more acres of land they would

accept his offer. Gripper thought he had them. He had thoroughly digested the matter, and had come to the conclusion that the water power would be of inestimable value to the company to improve it and

that they were bound to have it. "Gentlemen," said he, "my offer of two thousand dollars was made for your acceptance several days ago. I did not leave it epen to your pleasure. I have since been examining the property thoroughly, and have concluded not to sell

for less than three thousand." how our mills, erected upon that site, would benefit you? The value of all come one of you."

the company, at a fair apprisal, and bemedless to say that the temperance man didn't "sign."—Exchange.

the rest of your property would be doubled-ave, quadrupled-the moment

supposed you would freely give the water power to a responsible company who would improve it." Mr. Gripper laughed scornfully. He knew his own interests better than that: they could take up with his offer, or they could leave it, as they pleased.

our wheels were set in motion. We had

After much discussion, Mr. Bates spoke "Mr. Gripper, we would like your final offer to remain open to our acceptance three days, at the end of which

time you shall have our answer. Will you accommodate us?" "When I said three thousand dollars," replied Mr. Gripper, "I meant to in-clude only ten acres of land. If you want ten acres more I must call it thir-

ty-five hundred." And with this monstrous proposition, which was to be open three days, the parties separated. One of the gentlemen of Mr. Bates's

party was Benton McIntosh, the most ccomplished engineer of the day. "You spoke of another fall below here," he said, after they had left Grip-

per's residence. "Yes," answered Bates ; "but you will find it utterly impracticable."
Still McIntosh wished to look at it, and thither the party bent their steps.

The fall was found to be a tumbling, dashing flood, pouring down a declivity of at least seventy feet in a distance of twenty rods, leaping and surging over jagged shelves of rocks into a boiling pushed them just one step too far. In seeking to overreach them he had over-reached himself. And they left him a hasm below, while on both hands arose perpendicular walls of solid granite, showing that at some period far remote the mountain torrent had literally cut

its way through the adamantine ledge.

MeIntosh examined the lay of the land below the fall, and at a point not far distant in that direction he found a shallow swell or gully, overgrown with a shallow swell or gully, overgrown with the company occase whom MeIntosh laid their report appointed a commission, with full power to decide and negotiate; and upon visiting David Somerby's section, and carefully surveying his territory, they concluded to accept his second proposition. So he surrendered his land into the stock of the company, and begrass and shrubbery, but with a deposit of river sand upon its bottom. The appearance of the place attracted his at-

"Probably," said Mr. Butes, "it is where the melted snow and heavy rain finds its course from the hills."

" I think not," said McIntosh. "This and is from the river-not from the hills-and you will observe that it could not have been backed up by any rise of the water below. Let us follow it."

And they struck out into the water ath, and followed it up around the mills for grinding grain; and in time ledge, by an easy and gradual ascent, other mills for making cloth, and for until it led them out upon the river's fabricating various other articles necesbank, xearly a quarter of a mile from sary to the comfort of man.

Nature herself, which will yield a power of profit and trust, while he was shunned barred.

The others quickly comprehended the rowness and selfishness of spirit. alue of the discovery. They saw that day a flourishing town is upon the site by cutting a canal along the old water of David Somerby's section, and surse-a course over which the river hum of thousands of busy spindles and poured a stream at its highest floods | makes cheerful music for the prosperous -they would be able to control the water | and happy operatives; and from its tireand to use it over again for the consumption by mills, set one below the other along the gracefully curved track. And two things more: The sites were more favorable for building here than were those above, with better timber land surrounding; and the furious cataract would not be between their mills and

the market. the newly-discovered privilege? It belonged to Mr. Somerby. They visited him and carefully opened their busi-

"Look here, gentlemen," he said, after they had beaten the bush awhile their experience with Gripper had made them cautious—"let us understand each other. Tell me plainly what you want, and I will tell you as plainly what I will

do on my part." Mr. Bates made up his mind that h had an honest, straightforward man to deal with, and he stated his case plainly and frankly. He not only told how the company would develop the water-power and erect their mills, but he went on to point out the advantages which would esult to the adjoining land, both in enhancing the value of the land itself, and also of the magnificent pine and spruce timber which covered it.

Mr. Somerby listened attentively, and at length told them to call upon him on the next morning. He wanted to sleep upon it.

That evening Jasper Gripper called down to see his friend Somerby. He wanted to purchase five hundred acres more or less, of the pine intervale and spruce upland adjoining his land. Gripper fought shy and hung on, and Som erby only got rid of him by assuring him that he was at present not at liberty

"Aha!" clucked Gripper. "Them mill folks have been here. They want the land. Well, let 'em buy it. I shall own all the land between it and their mills, and they'll find it hard work to get their

logs up without my consent." And Gripper returned to his home firmly persuaded that the company had resolved to purchase his water privilege. Oh! why had he not asked them five thousand for it?

On the following morning Mr. Bates and his friends were punctual, and when wrong house and had just pulled off his Mr. Somerby had been asked what conclusion he had arrived at, he spoke as bed, when the proprietor appeared, and follows:

"Gentlemen. I have thought the matindividual was still so befogged that he ter all over, and have made up my mind. I have two propositions to make, and insisted that his friend (who by the way you can accept which you choose. All is a strict temperance man), should be told, I own about fifteen hundred acres put to bed; assured him he would never of land in this section, and the river cuts say a word about his being "in-tes-tiit nearly in halves. Full half of it is cated;" pointed out to him the evils of rich intervale, covered with pine, and intemperance; depicted the sorrow of will then make several holes around the the rest is upland and hill, with spruce, his wife if she would ever know of his first, to mislead those in search of her hemlock and oak. First, I will give you condition; begged him never to touch treasure. Every day she will add a the land for your course, and deed to you the power, and also give all the land so far as to produce a bill for goods carefully enlarging the excavation, turnnecessary for your mill buildings, pro- from one of our merchants, which, he ing them, and re-covering them with vided that you, on your part, set at once about developing and improving the with tears urged his friend to sign it, sun's "Why, bless your soul, man?" cried one of the company, "do you realize will turn all my land into the stock of "thick and thin" if he would do so. It creek, where she will nourish them

RIDGWAY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1872.

the first offer on the spot, and to give Tremieux, a recent French traveller, bonds, if necessary, for the performance of the company's part of the contract. who penetrated into Soudan, gives the following interesting adventure on the But he liked the second offer best, though before accepting it he must confer at

Upper Nile. As the boats made their ways slowly against the tide, he landed and walked on, till feeling tired, he sat down at the foot of a tree, from which his approach

A Soudan Adventure.

had seared a troop of monkeys.
"When they saw me seated quietly, "When they saw me scated quietly, they gradually approached, without evincing alarm. My rifle lay uselessly beside me, for I had expended my last been employed as engineer in the packompanions called upon Jasper Gripper.
"Gentlemen," said Mr. Gripper, as
oon as mutual salutations had been excap, so that had I wished I could not have fired at them. They squatted down to examine me leisurely, with all the grimaces and pantomimes usual in those of Green and Harrison streets. The first changed, "you will understand that when I offered the twenty acres of land I did not intend, for the price named, to that have been domesticated. Occasionally they would quarrel and show their teeth. One crawling up, began to feel the barrel of my rifle, and finally grasped the strap to carry it off, but found it tee heavy. Thinking them too familiar I three a stone or two which cluded not to purchase your water privifamiliar, I threw a stone or two, which and a half afterwards he conducted himdid not think it necessary to tell him of the better power which they had disscattered the tribe, and some fled to the branches over my head, where they began to annoy me by shaking down dead with terrible spasms. He writhed like

"They descended again, but did not black. His eyes gleamed with the tercome so near me. I was so amused at rible fire of insanity, and protruded from their antics, that I sat there without no- their sockets. The affrighted women ticing the time, when suddenly from the rushed terror-stricken from the house, forest came the long-drawn, sad howl of the jackal, answered from various quar-ters and followed by a period of silence, lying, and succeeded, with great danger during which the animals assemble, to themselves, in securing him. It was when a general howl is given, but is not renewed unless some of the pack strays convulsions passed away, after which he

" Night was on me. From every quarter rose howls and cries; the boat was not in sight. I could not remain, and betraying unconsciousness of the awful to reach the boat seemed fearfully dan-

gerous, and I was unarmed. "I started up and cautiously treaded my way through the gathering gloom, "Friends, keep away from me. I shall beering into every tuft of bushes, when be seized again, and I may hurt you. I uddenly I heard a fearful sigh, a drawing in of the breath, that surpassed any forge-bellows I ever heard. I stood paralyzed. Again the long breath, and then came a roar that shook the very forest. A lion stood right in my path.

little surprised upon being appointed superintendent of the lumbering gangs, "After a few moments, cries and howls began anew; and I felt that my only hope might be in swimming, if I could just as the effects of the second attack with a salary such as his wildest dreams do so without noise. I advanced along the engineering of Benton McIntosh, the beach with care till I came to a bit and it proved even greater than he had anticipated. The mills were erected of woods. This I entered with deep mis- He examined him, prescribed some remegivings, heightened by a hideous laugh, dies, and waited to witness their efficacy. first, mills for sawing lumber, and then almost at my heels, the cry of the loathsome hyens. I pushed on every now
and then placing myself close to a tree
to peer around me. At last I reached a
spot on the shore whence I could see the "Eureka." cried McIntosh, clapping his hands exultingly. "Here we have a water course, marked out and graded by and respected, and honored with offices I slunk back, and the animal variebed.

"Eureka." cried McIntosh, clapping course raised in value, but it availed him not out of danger. A dark form was with him except to hold him down and with him except to hold him down and with him except to hold him down and prevent him from killing himself or 1870. The land of Jasper Gripper was of

rogress, but at last I distinguished the men on board, and hailed. Heaven be thanked! the answer came, and they were bounding forward to help me. It was well, for my strength was gone, so overwrought had been my whole ner-vous system."

Crocodiles.

Of all wild animals, the crocidile seems to be the most alarming and destructive. An Egyptian sportsman, who supported himself and his family by the produce of his gun, about six years since, with three of his neighbors, went to an island called Geizet-il-Arab a favorite resort of crocodiles—to hunt for their eggs.

three crocodiles escaped into the river. On examining the spot, a quantity of eggs were discovered in the sand. These they secured, and were proceeding back to their tent, when a crocodile who had watched the transaction rushed to the place of her deposit, and as rapidly returned to the river, and swimming, followed them opposite to their abode, where until nightfall her eyes were seen

above the water. The sportsmen feasted sumptuously ipon their spoil; but as soon as the last embers of their fire had died away, the rocodile charged them furiously, receating her attacks several times during the Cafusos, who have sprung from the he night; and it was only by the frequent discharge of their firearms that hey kept her off at all. The crocodile, which had hitherto remained harmless, low became furious, and attacked all the cattle it could catch upon the river-Piteairn's Island, in the Pacific, where side. Among the victims was a fine mare in a neighboring village, who, as usual, was allowed to graze in the coarse landed in 1789. In 1793, owing to brawls

abundant pasturage. mong these people the population was One day, whilst drinking, she was seized in the back of the neck by the aws of the crocodile. The mare being powerful animal, in an agony of pain, sprung up, which in 1825 amounted to threw up her head. The crocodile dropped upon her back, and, with her strange 189, so that it had almost trebled in 31 burden, the mare galloped off to her years. The object of the lecture is to restable. The astonished villagers immefute the partisans of the plurality of hudiately set upon the crocodile with their aboot, or stout sticks, until she was incere adherent to biblical traditions, and duced to let go her hold and dismount; wants to prove scientifically that we have but the mare died from the joint effect

of its wounds and the fright. During March, which is the breeding eason, the crocodiles deposit their eggs in the sand on the banks, or, in preference, in small sand-banks or islands on the stream. The eggs, which are white and hard, in size resemble those of a donestic goose. One found on the White River measured exactly three inches and a half in length, and five inches and

thirteen-sixteenths in circumference.

The care and anxiety bestowed by hese ferocious creatures upon their eggs s astonishing. When about to lay, the female crocodile will dig with her claws a hole in the sand, six inches deep, drop her egg therein, and cover it up. She After they are hatched by sun's rays, the mother will place her young in the shallow water of a retired

Hydrophobia Without a Cause.

convulsions passed away, after which he

spoke rationally and inquired what he had been doing; what great weight had

laid upon him, and similar questions

struggle through which he had passed.

When he was informed of the nature of

the attack he grew pale and said

world. Oh, keep away! keep away!" Shortly after this he was attacked with

more horrible convulsions than the first.

were passing away, and the victim was lying enfeebled and helpless on a couch.

paired to George's residence.

nature of the convulsive attacks, he pro-

made to move the sufferer to the hospi-

possible and borne to a covered carriage.

Dr. Treat and two others rode with him.

When the carriage reached the vicinity

of the river it stopped for a few minutes.

Phough the streets were screened from

he carriage stopped George's eyes grew

wild, and he cried out: "Oh! don't go near the river. We are near the water.

ions, grew purple in the face, his lips

became flecked with foam, and he snap-

ped, and barked, and ground his teeth

in a manner that struck terror to the

heart of Dr. Treat even, who had wit-

The river was crossed while the spasn

lasted, and the patient became conscious

before the hospital was reached. He

was carried into the building without

any difficulty, and seated in a chair with

his legs stretched out and his feet form-

ing angles between the floor and wall.

Dr. Treat accidentally placed some white

paper beneath them. The sight of it

threw him into convulsions. He threw

his arms out and held them as rigid as

bars of iron. Dr. Treat, who was sitting

near him, grasped one arm to hold him

down. The instant the patient felt the

touch he raised his stiffened arm above

his head, and actually lifted the doctor

out of his chair and from off the floor.

Dr. Treat staid with him until evening,

and administered such remedies, by the

process of injection, as his knowledge of

he disease indicated. He states that

the patient cannot possibly recover, as

each succeeding convulsion leaves him

weaker. The mere mention of the words

'water" or "drinking" is sufficient to

bring on spasms. The physicians con-

fess that they are unable to do anything

with the case, more especially as the pa-

tient claims that he has never been bit-

physicians will visit him this morning, but the former does not expect to find

Whiskey on the Plains.

Since the pale-faces introduced

'firewater" among the red men of the

West, those supple warriors have enjoy-

The henest chiefs-if any such there

be-insist that all the Indian troubles

arise from whiskey-drinking and cheat-

ing, practices in which they have been

Wkatever may be the cause or result

it is certain that the Indians long since

attained the felicity of drinking the most

It is a fact that, notwithstand-

ing the strict laws against selling liquor

to the Indians, there are hundreds of

white traders continually adding fuel to the fire of discord, by dealing out the

vilest poisons in exchange for skins and

The hiding-place of one of these men.

ed full opportunity for witnessing

effects of spirituous libations.

rasping liquor without water.

initiated by the whites.

him alive.

Dr. Treat and other prominent

He immediately went into convul-

tal as soon as he came back to consciou

discovered by the United States troops, and, after arresting the trader, several [From the Chicago Times, January 27.] Within the past five days a most peculiar case of hydrophobia has made its appearance in this city—peculiar, from the fact that the victim, in his sane momen were sent out to capture the whiskey. In the meantime, word had passed from Indian to Indian, and by the time the soldiers reached the spot, a goodly numments, positively asserts that he never ber of "braves" were found loitering has been bitten by a dog. Some of the acquaintances of the unfortunate patient around. The barrels were placed on mules, and the soldiers undertook to reclaim that he was bitten a number of turn, when the demonstrations of the spectators became so threatening, that they feared they should be unable to accomplish their mission. Having posiorders, however, they concluded that if they could not bring the liquor to camp, they would destroy it, and ac-cordingly they began knocking in the barrel-heads, allowing the contents to escape in streams and pools along the Then the excitement commenced. The Indians raised loud shouts, dismounted fully asked and insultingly refused. from their saddles, and, throwing themselves on the ground, drank eagerly of the confiscated liquor. Still the liquid flowed, and still the Indians drank. Now and then one fell over in a drunken stupor, and the soldiers thought their a snake. His face became red, purple, danger was nearly past, when suddenly a large party of horsemen appeared,galloping at a break-neck speed for the grand "treat." Haste was necessary,for rushed terror-stricken from the house, the liquor was quickly absorbed by the earth; but the warriors were equal to the crisis, and by the time the soldiers were ready to return, thirty-five Indians

A Year's Brain Work. Over thirty-five hundred new books appeared in England last year, besides thirteen hundred new editions—the exact total of both classes being 4,835and the most notable circumstance in would not do any of you injury for the the literary history of the twelvemonth was the decrease in novels from 200 in 1870 to 155 in 1871. Still, lest it might be inferred that the English novelists Four men taxed their utmost strength to pin him to the floor, but failed, and additional help had to be summoned. A doctor was called. He reached the house has largely increased during the year
—which is a tribute to the older writers. Works on Political Economy are rapidly increasing in numbers—45 last year against 26 in 1870. Theological books are in greater demand than formerlyout of one spasm into another all day tations into the English book-market sensibly diminished last year-the fig- her husband : "Dear John, the Apaches

were utterly incapable of motion, and

almost as many so intoxicated that they

started a furious fight among them-

is silhouetted on the sky just before me. I slunk back, and the animal vanished, doubtless a prey to the lion.

With him except to hold him down and prevent him from killing himself or somebody else. On Thesday morning doubtless a prey to the lion.

The Live being 322 in 1871 against 426 in prevent him from killing himself or somebody else. On Thesday morning the same of the "Then I pushed on steadily, but how the time hung! I seemed to make no ever, Dr. Treat was summoned, and he, sented in 1871 by no less than 1,359 together with two other physicians, re- works, published in thirty-one different The in- cities of the Empire, while Spain makes stant Dr. Treat saw him and beheld the a beggarly show, although her civilization and her literature are four centuries nounced the disease to be an intensified old. Spanish writers produced 115 new case of hydrophobia. Preparations were plays last year, but other contributions to the literature of the country are very inferior to those of Russia, in number as ness. He was wrapped up as warmly as well as in quality. Of the books of the year in Russia, according to Mr. Eugene Schuyler, 153 were on language, 133 on jurisprudence, 118 were historical works, and 282 were novels, poems and essays. The most remarkable feature of the Rushe view of those in the vehicle, and the sian book returns is the great progress iver was nowhere in sight, the instant made by native writers in the produc-

tion of political works. In regard to Germany, Robert Zimmerman writes that it is a significant in-Keep away from it! Don't let me see dication of the present state of philosophy that in place of philosophical systems, biographies of philosophers and their wives appear. Varnhagen's "Remains" seem to be inexhaustible; fourteen volumes of the "Diaries" having been published, a new work follows, unnessed many cases of hydrophobia, but none that equalled that under his care. der the title of "Biographical Portraits,"

A Runaway Pond.

An East Hardwick (Vt.) letter to the

Portland Press revives the following curious bit of local history Long Pond, or, as it is better known, "Runaway Pond," is situated partly in Glover and partly in Greensboro'. This pond was one and a half miles long, and half a mile wide, and formerly charged its waters southerly into La-moille River. On the 6th day of June, 1810, about fifty persons went to this pond for the purpose of opening an out-let to the north into Barton River, that the mills on that stream might receive an occasional supply of water. A small channel was excavated, and the water commenced running in a northerly direction. It happened that the northern barrier of the pond consisted entirely of quicksands, except an encrusting of clay next to the water. The sand was immediately removed by the current, and a large channel formed, and the crust of elay was incapable of sustaining the mass of water and broke, so that the whole pond immediately took a northerly course, and in fifteen minutes' time the bottom of the pond was bare! was discharged so suddenly that the country below was instantly inundated The deluge advanced in a well of waters sixty or seventy feet high, and twenty rods wide, leveling forests and hills, and filling up valleys, sweeping off mills, houses and barns, fences and cattle as it passed, for a distance of ten miles, and the main street, the rogues and lawless barely giving the inhabitants sufficient know where it is to an inch. This line notice to escape. A rock, supposed to used to be deeply venerated, and in for-weigh one hundred tons, was removed mer years it would have been considered half a mile from its bed. The waters a symptom of the decay of the republic moved so rapidly that they reached for a Tennessee constable to cross the Lake Memphremagog, twenty-seven street on the sidewalk, on the sacred soil miles distant, in about six hours from of Virginia, and arrest a criminal. But the time they left the pond. The dry bed of the pond remains, a portion is a tender veneration. When a man kills cultivated field, and to-day there are another and steps over the line for promany stacks of hay there. For the last forty years the stage road from Mont-

A Western editor speaks of his rival as "mean enough to steal the swill from a blind hog!" The rival retorts by saying, "He knows he lies; I never stole churches, but there is not a dangerous his swill !

as a great curiosity.

Facts and Figures.

"Putty-eyed monster" is what appears in the papers of a Tennessee editor who wrote with respect, "pretty aged minis-ter." The sons of the minister "interviewed" the editor the next morning with

A negro boy of eight has a picture primer to teach him his letters. One of the pictures is that of a bull chasing a boy, which the little darkey watches from day to day, gleefully exclaiming, "he hasn't cotched him yet."

A Rochester young lady has sued a photographer of that city for \$8,000 damages, because he displayed one of her pictures in front of his place with this playeard attached; "One half dozen photographs ordered by this very stylish young lady and payment respect-

Another proof of the exaggerated idea of the danger of being bitten by a rat-tlesnake is to be found in the experience of the Connecticut colony in Kansas. Eleven persons have been bitten since their residence there, none of the cases proving fatal except that of a child. It must be a good place for rattlesnakes.

At a late concert, a testy old fellow, who had suffered much annoyance from the incessant coughing of his neighbor behind him, turned around with, "That's a very bad cold you've got, sir," which met with this gentle reply, "I'm sorry for it, sir, but it is the best I have."

It will probably surprise a good many people in this country, and would aston-ish more in Europe, to learn that boards, planks and scantling to the value of \$6,155,192 were imported into the United States during the last year, to say nothing of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of rough timber, and over \$200,009 worth of fire-wood.

An expedition fitted out more than a year ago to search for Dr. Ujiji Livingstone, is still on the march through the wilds of Africa. As a loser of himself Dr. Livingstone is without a parallel in history. For our part, we can't see the spending so much time and money to find a man who can't be hired to stay found, and who is never happy except when he is lost .- Louisville Courier-Jour-

Grace Greenwood, in her lecture on The Heroic in Common Life," tells a story of the wife of a member of the Arizona Legislature, whose house, when her husband was absent on his Legislative duties, was attacked by Indians. She shot six, and the next day wrote to attacked the ranche. I have won the fight. You need not come yourself, but send some more ammunition.

A married woman in Decatur, Ohio, the other day, pining for her husband's ociety, went with her three little children to the billiard room and took a seat by his side. "It's disgraceful," said he, looking daggers at her. "I know it," continued the injured wife, "and you have borne the disgrace so long, my dear, that I am determined henceforth to share it with you," and she took out her knitting-work and settled down for the evening. He went home much earlier, and it was the last of him seen in that billiard room.

There is a very nice family out in Kalamazoo county, Michigan. While the father and the mother were engaged in a fight the other day, a child three years of was pushed into a tub of hot water and left there to soak. A couple of days after the leg of another child was broken in the daily family fight and left to heal itself. The human beings in Kalamazoo have finally taken the matter up, and are having this family investigated. This is an era of investigation and reform, and we trust they will do the business thoroughly.

It has been discovered that smuggling has been carried on to quite a large extent at Detroit for some time past. Passengers going from one side to the other of the stream that separates the United States from Canada carry considerable amounts of merchandise back and forth on the ferry and clude the examination of customs officials. We are sorry that the bulk of this business is done by women, who take advantage of the reluctance of the officers to search them to keep up a profitable contraband trade. Alas! they will do so.

This is about the right season of the year for the usual crop of items about the beggar who dies and leaves a fortune for previously-unheard-of relatives to quarrel over. And so we have the story from Fort Wayne, Indiana, of a woman who spent her life in gathering rags, and who recently died and bequeathed to her husband the snug little sum of \$4,000. The latter part of this information will please the skeptic, and he will reasonably doubt the truth of the whole matter on two distinct grounds. First, because she never could have kept the noney from her husband during her life; and, second, because it is contrary to human nature to suppose that she would have left it to her husband.

The town of Bristol, in Tennessee and Virginia, with a population of three thousand, is an anomaly among towns. The place is located in two States, and as the State line passes near the centre of the line is not now regarded with such tection, the officers step after him and fetch him back ; killing is, consequentpelier to Barton has passed through this ly, not so popular as formerly. Each "Dry Pond," and many tourists visit it side of the line has a separate Mayor and board of Aldermen, and regulates its own affairs in the sense contemplated by the Constitution. There are two papers number of either of these.