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"ORLDEESTER" ENSEER DR.

saloon to another. Mathew Mills is the name of this strange creature, and, though now feedng from the measur hand of charity ha was at one time, when California was in the height of her prosperity, a man who reckoned his wealth to run into a million of dollars, with a splendid prospect of a yearly increase in his income. Then Mathew Mills rode about the streets of San Francisco in a turnout that cost thousands of dollars, and he lived in a style that dazzled the quarter of a hundred other millionaires contemporaneous with him. Now he travels from saloon to saloon and from free lunch to free lunch, asking alms of whoever comes in his way when he feels thirsty and never ordering a drink without first asking for the dice-box, that he may see whether he is obliged to pay for it or not, and when he is in a restful mood he may always be found in the eardroom of some cheap saloon, throwing the dice alone and muttering to himself excitedly as the spots turn up. He has a mania for dice-throwing, and this peuliar craze has won for him the title of Dice-box Mills. Mills has no confidents newsdays, and it is only when his thin blood is warmed by a few libations of absinthe that he will converse beyond the limit of a few words with his companions, and then he has but one topic, and that is his early days in California, and the sudden nanner in which he lost his wealth and came down to the exceedingly low plane upon which he has ever since raveled. Mills was born in New Bedford, IDED METAL Mass., in 1520. He was a sailer in early lays, and at the age of eighteen years CUT FROM STEEL SOMETHING NEW. had made two trips around the world For RESIDENCES, CHURCHES, CEMETERIES, FARMS CARDENIS, Gales, Arbers, Window Guards, Trellises, with his father, Joshua Mills, who was the captain of a mcrehantman sailing Fire-proof PLASTERING LATH, DOOR MATS, from New Bedford. In 1849 Mills caught the gold craze, and came around CENTRAL EXPANDED METAL CO the Horn, working his passage, and 116 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Hardware Men keep it, Give name of this paper landed in San Francisco with less than twenty dollars in his pocket, and twenty dollars in those days in San Francisco went but a very short way toward lining the stomach of a healthy man or covering his back. But Mills was of a speculative turn of mind, and he went to a hardware dealer who had been an acquaintance of his father in New Bed-ford, and proposed that he let him take a cargo of hob-nails, shovels, pick-axes, washing-pans, etc., into the mining listricts and sell them on commission. The hardware merchant fell in with the idea, and a few days later Mills started ries, Household, Parm, Childrens Hour, Puz zies, Riddles, Kev. Tal-mage's Sermons, Market Reports, Practical Peli-tics and Friction, Clean in everydepartment. Grand out for the mines with a half dozen pack mules loaded with articles that premiums to getters up of clubs. Act at once and would be of use to miners. The venture was a success. The articles sold show your wisdom. Address plainly. No need to register letter. The WEEKLY BEE, Toledo, O. readily and the margin on them was wide. In a few months Mills had DETROIT STEEL TACKIE Block cleared enough money to enable him to buy an interest in the establishment of HALF THE COST of hofsing saved to Storcheepers, Butchers, Farmers, Machineste, Builders, Contractors and OTMERS, Admitted to be the great-est improvements EVER made in tackle blocks, Freight prepaid. Write for catalogue the man who had given him the start, and they did business together for two years, when Mills became restless, and, selling out his interest to his partner. FULTUN LIVEN & ENGINE WKS., he started for the mines with \$8,000 in his pocket. He stopped at Frazer's 10 Brush St., Detroit, Mich., Established 1852, ma30.90.1y camp, then one of the most prosperous mining camps, and being of a convivial nature, he lived a happy, careless existence until his money was exhausted. During Mills' stay in California he had PICKET MILLS become possessed with a passion for gambling, and whether with cards or dice, the reckless manner in which he played made him a conspicuous figure in B. C. MACHINERY CO. 301 Levi Street, Battle Creek, Mich. the wild communities that sprang up among the Sierra Nevadas in those early days. As a consequence of his recklessness he gambled with varying fortune, until at last the game got the best of him, and he found himself penniless. But he possessed a lively spirit, and with pick and pan he set out for the diggin's" on a prospecting tour. Good fortune attended him, and one day, while bending over a spring of water in a remote canyon, he noticed some glittering particles at the bottom. He

shoes, and he invariably carries in each

hand a piece of brend and cheese, at

which he nibbles as he shifts from one

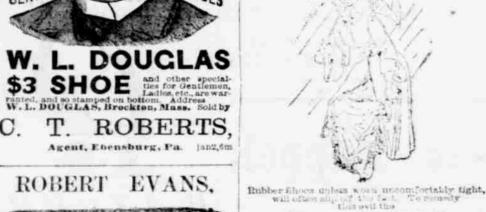
impressed by the proposition, and as his luck was good he was confident of doubling his interest in the mine. "It's see who has the first throw." The throw fell to Mills, who caught up the box and recklessly threw the five cubes out on the bar. They turned up four aces and a tray. Mills smiled, and his friends patted him on the shoulder. As white as a sheet, Glaister picked up the box and with a nervous jerk turned the dice on the bar. An instant they spun about, and Glaister hung over the whirling cubes breathlessly. At last they settled down, and to the astonishment of the spectators five acea were up. Glaister fell to the floor like a dead man when he saw the result, while Mills wandered into a corner and sat down in a daze. A few days later the transfer of stock was made and Mills entered upon a debauch that only ended when his money was exhausted. All efforts of his friends to put him on his feet again failed; his brain was touched, and for years he has been a harmless and worthless beggar, with a mania for throwing dice .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ested friend and powerful protector. At taxes seems a natural, legal and wise first it was hoped that the ranks of the procedure. As an instance of how it is a go," said he, "and we'll draw cuts to Zemsky Natshalniks might be recruited done I may quote the following order exclusively from the nobility, but this sent round to the peasants of the hope was doomed to disappointment, owing to the circumstance that all the nobles who were qualified for lucrative posts already occupied them, and those who were not did not as a rule possess even the slight qualifications demanded by the new law, viz., had not passed through an establishment of intermediate education. The choice, therefore, fell upon retired army and navy officers and "shelved" tschinovniks, the first batch of whom was let loose upon the country in January, 1890, the second on June 13. The will of these men has thenceforth become the sole substitute for the electoral rights of the peasants, who formerly elected their own judges of the peace, and also, in many cases, for the statute and common law of the land. They were to drill and teach the peasants according to the method followed by Carlyle's Dr. Francia with his beloved Gunchos. Knowing that education and instruction as imparted in the schools is an abomination to the authorities, they naturally acted on the salutary principle that what smarts teaches. Their procedure was simplicity itself. You stole Kaloff's hen? You didn't? don't believe you. Anyhow, a sound iding can do you no harm. We have to chastise a good child that it may not become bad as well as a bad one that it may not grow worse. Give him thirtyfive, hot!" Last spring it was stated in the district of a very zealous Zemsky Natshalnik, M. Monlyinoff, that there was scarcely a family that had not one or more members flogged. The following fact-the truth of which is acknowledged by the entire Russian press-may help to show to what lengths the whipping mania has been carried: One day a pensant, who had left his native village some weeks home by etape-that is to say, he was convicts, felons and murderers were got together who were going the same way, when he was compelled to join them, and to march for two or three days till they arrived at the next chape prison, a filthy, louthesome shed. Here a halt of a week or ten days would be made, and the march resumed; and so on, until he at last reached his native place. This is the most economical mode of traveling in Russia; technically, it is not a punishment. As a matter of simple fact, it is a horrible ordeal to go throughalways worse than imprisonment, and occasionally more terrible than death-

convenient place, look at the fine thread of mercury when the humoroseizes us, and say that the temperature at that place is 60 degrees. 70 degrees or 80 degrees, as the case may be. The temperature of what?

All that the thermometer really records is its own temperature: that is to av, the temperature of the mercury in its bulb. Now this mercury is inclosed in glass, which is a very poor conductor of heat. If a cold thermometer is put in a pail of hot water, although the mercury will begin to rise quite rapidly, its motion will gradually become slower until at last the column seems to be at rest at say) 95 degrees. But the mercury is still rising imperceptibly, and later will be seen to stand at 95% degrees, or, perhaps 96 degrees. All this time the mercury is being warmed by the heat flowing from the hot water outside through the poorly onducting glass. This flow of heat becomes very slow, indeed, as the mercury approaches the temperature of the water, so that several minutes may elapse before the column of mercury becomes quite stationary. When it does so, and not before, the "reading" of the thermometer gives the true temperature of the water. If the thermometer is surrounded by air, the heating process is very much slower, and the mercury does not come to rest for a long time. An ordinary house thermometer, when taken from a cold to a warm place, or vice terss, will not attain the temperature of the air surrounding it in its new position for many minutes. It will not do so at all except under favorable circumstances. Suppose, for example, that the air is quiet and the sun is shining brightly on the thermometer. Of course, the instrument will be heated above the temperature of the air, just as a stone or a siece of iron would be. Most thermometers are provided with a shield which shades the bulb from the sun's rays; but the tube, the case of the instrument and the wall or post against which it hangs, are heated by the sun, and some of their heat is conducted to the mersury through the glass. In order, then, to ascertain the tempernture of the air (out of doors), it is, first of all, necessary to place the thermometer in the shade. But this is not enough. Even in the shade the instrument may be surrounded by substances warmer than the air. In one direction is a patch of ground or a wall, on which the sun is shining brightly, in other directions are the bodies of men and animals. All these heated objects radiate heat to the thermometer, and raise its temperature above that of the air. Even the shaded ground may be hotter or colder than the air, and in either case it will exert a disturbing influence. How can all these causes of error be avoided, and the true temperature of the air obtained? They can not be entirely avoided, but it is quite easy to diminish their effects so greatly that they are of no practical importance. It will be readily seen, that if the air were a very good conductor of heat, the effect of the sun or other hot body upon the thermometer would be very slight, because the air which surrounds the thermometer would carry off the heat so rapidly, that the temperature of the mercury could never rise far above that of the air. disorderly, threatening to wreak venge-But air is a very poor conductor-indeed it can scarcely be called a conductor at all. Air cools hot bodies by the process called convection. The air in contact with the hot body becomes heated, expands, and, being lighter than the surrounding air, rises and is replaced by the latter. This is heated in turn, and rises in the same way, and so a current of air is formed, which continually carries heat from the hot body.

said, will not follow these changes at all closely unless the wind is blowing hard. Within doors, too, and especially in winter, the temperature of the air may change rapidly, and the heat radiated from human bodies, lamps and stoves affects the thermometer.



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## MOUNTAIN HOUSE Barber :-: Shop !

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Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.



WALKING FISHES

Denizens of the Deep Who Imitate Man's Movements.

V It may seem absurd to speak of fishes as walking. The flying-fish is well known, but its flight looks much like swimming in the air. We naturally think of fishes as living all the time in water, as being incapable, in fact, of living anywhere else. But nature maintains no hard and fast lines of distinction between animal life which belongs on the land and that which belongs to the water. If we can believe the accounts of naturalists-and there are no grounds for doubting them-there are fishes that traverse dry land and others that walk on the bottom of the

It is reported that Dr. Francis Day, of India, has collected several instances of the migration of fishes by land from one piece of water to another. Layard once met some perch-like fishes traveling along a hot and dusty gravel road at midday. Humboldt saw a species of dorus leaping over the dry ground, supported by its pectoral fins; and he was told of another specimen that had climbed a hillock twenty feet in height. A French naturalist published in the Transactions of the Linnman Society of Normandy," 1843, an account of his observations on the ambulatory movements of the gurnard at the bottom of the sea. fle observed these movements in one of the artificial sea-ponds or fishing-traps, surrounded by nets, on the shore of Normandy.

He saw a score of gurnards close their fins against their sides like the wings of a fly in repose, and, without any movement of their tails, walk along the bottom by means of six free rays, three on each pectoral fin, which they placed successively on the ground.

They moved rapidly forward and backward, to the right and left, groping in all directions with these rays, as if in search of small crabs. Their great heads and bodies seemed to throw hardly any weight on the slender rays, or feet, being suspended in water, and having their weight further diminished by their swimming bladders.

When the naturalist moved in the water the fish swam away rapidly to the extremity of the pond; when he stood still they resumed their walking and came between his legs. On dissection the three anterior rays

on each pectoral fin are found to be supported each with a strong muscular apparatus to direct its movements, apart from the muscles that are connected with the smaller rays of the pectoral fin .--- Youth's Companion.

Moral Reform in China

Apple and processing an objects

The moral reformer of China is the ALC IS SAPOLIO! Millie Bluebas coming on?" imprisonment, unless, indeed, the views of the duties of policemen. He "Provincial Treasurer of Soochow." He The lady in question was suspected wrote to Cincinnati for information Scriptural saying were appealed to that has issued a proclamation commanding by his better half to be an old flame of about his missing son. He wants the But this process is a very slow one, whoseever hath to him shall be given. It is a solid handsome cake of managers of theaters in Shanghai to deher husband's, says the Philadelphia policeman that finds him to obtain for and the convection current is a very He was advised by some sympathetic sist from the representation of immoral Times. She had dined with them the him a situation in some lawyer's office, soul to appeal to a higher court, which gentle breeze indeed. plays. Restaurants and other places of evening before. Hence a heated body cools very slowthe boy being a good stenographer. The scooped up some of the sand, washed it s con scouring soap which has no equal rublic interest must discontinue em-"I haven't seen her, Alfred, so I can't ly in still air. If the air is not still, out, and found that he had tumbled salary must not be less than \$10 a week. Natshalniks under the presidency of the ploying female performers. "Immoral say," with a touch of pique in her tone. however, but a brisk breeze is blowing. More than that, the officer is to see that upon a rich placer deposit. He staked Marshal of Nobility. The sentence, plays." the Provincial Treasurer says, The next ovening and the next Mr. for all cleaning purposes exceptin the boy pays his board and behaves himout his claim, worked a week and went the cooling is much more rapid, as the however, was confirmed on the ground "excite the female mind, and sometimes Leiber repeated his inquiry. This perback to the camp with a pouch filled self, and is then to report the lad's prothat it seemed desirable to the court to wind changes the air about the hot body sistence finally roused his wife's jeallead women to imitate the wicked acthe laundry To use it is to value it. What will SAPO'LD for Why it will char p int, make cil-cloths, bright, and give the foors, while a and shelves a row of ea, noe. It will with gold dust. allow Zemsky Natshalniks the right of far more rapidly than a mere convecgress to his father. Once more the cards and dice went tions portrayed on the stage." Because punishing peasants for acts that are not tion current can do. Hence a thermomtheaters "have been established so long-Tarring and Feathering. against him. He found himself money-"Alfred Leiber," she retorted, "I wish eter exposed to a gale of wind will soon forbidden by the law, if the punishment The custom of tarring and feathering that it would be impossible to wean the less and he returned to his diggings in to know why you are so anxious to hear attain the temperature of the air very is calculated to do the person some good. did not. as is generally supposed, have public mind from them so far as to perthe canyon to replenish his purse. The about Millie Bluebas. Here, we're only nearly and will remain practically at "And thus," exclaims the Messenger of its origin in America, but in one of "the mit of abolishing them," all that can be take the greate off the dialos out off the pole and joins. Yost can scour astonishing amount of dust that Mills a month married, and yet you-" Fur-Europe, "a miserable laborer, temporathe air temperature, no matter what hot stately homes of England." A gentledone is to purge them from their "senhad brought back to the camp with him ther uttorance was stopped by a burst of the knives and forks with it, on make the fin this suching by http. The wash-basin, the bath-tub, even the measy bitshan either will be as tight as rily out of work, can be arrested, sent back to his village, where there is nothbodies in the vicinity are striving to man, who had drank not wisely but too sational, degrading and licentious" after an absence of but one week extears. make it blunder. dramas. "Why, my darling," said Alfred, honwell, was attired by his friends in that ing for him to do, and after having been subjected to all the hardships and pricited considerable comment among his a new pin if you not SAFALL" O. cake will prove all we say. He a The heat radiated by these bodies to manner, when in an insensible condiestly surprised, "I was only anxious for associates, and when he returned to his the thermometer will be carried off by tion; on waking in the morning and Justice to a Peerless Woman. clever housekeeper and try it. BEWARE OF INITATIONS. claim he was followed by a couple of men, hired spies of a man who repre-Of all Thackeray's people, good and vations inseparable from a journey by bad, there was not one who could be more surely trusted to make a half hour ishment. And what a punishment! your dear sake. I noticed that she ate the wind as fast as it arrives. In the surveying himself in the pier glass, he DELTE IS THE ONE DARTING two pieces of your cake at our little dinabsence of a natural gale, it is only necesimagined himself to have undergone a ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO., DEW VORK. sented a syndicate of English capiner. and, knowing the fast. I naturally ary to create an artificial one with a metamorphosis. "As I live," he said. seem like fifteen minutes than Rebecca | . Truly this can not be termed a wanted to know the consequences." bellows or a fan. "a bird." Sharpe.

side the chalk circle which a diminutive duelist once proposed to draw on the ungainly body of his giant adversary, it does not count. Any respectable man, woman or child in Russia is liable to be sent home by etape. If you lose your money on the road, and have not the wherewithal to patronize a more expeditious mode of locomotion, you are sent home by etape. If the yearly passport of a man who is not residing in his native place is not renewed by the authorities in time, even though the fault be none of his, he is arrested and

sent home by etape. If you are a soldier in the army, and, having served at a distance, have received your discharge and a good character, you are frequently sent home by etape. It was thus, therefore, that the ill-starred rustic was restored to his lares and penates as poor as a church mouse, having been robbed of the little ready money he possessed by the scoundrels who were his companions on the road. The Zemsky Natshalnik, hearing of his arrival, ordered him what Russians facetiously term a meal of "birch gruel." There was absolutely no motive, real or alleged, for thus adding to the hardships endured by the poor wretch during his marching and

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Ephremovsky district of the Government of Toola, and published by the "Peterburgskia Vedomosti" a few days ago: "I hereby order the starosts (peasant-elders) to call the peasants together to-morrow, and make known to them that they have got to pay all taxes by Saturday next, and, when I verify the list, all who have not paid will be flogged in presence of the assembly." Here and there, no doubt, traces of the old spirit are still extant, as was shown a few days ago in the Government of Smolensk, where the peasants, having refused to annear at some meeting, were summoned in a body to the Volost Board, without being enlightened as to the object for which they were wanted. Reluctantly they obeyed, and when the whole seventeen of them were safe in the room of the hut the watchman closed the door, turned the key and put it in his pocket. "Now, what might that mean?" asked one of the mystified rustics. "It means a hot poultice for every mother's son of ve-that's what it means," was the canlid reply; "fifteen piping hot for each of ye, brothers." "It's not lawful to lock the door," protested one. "The sentence should have been read over to us," urged another. "It's dead against the law, brothers, and we won't lie down," cried a third; and so they argued, protested and stormed until they were lired. "Better have it over, brothers," shouted out a stout, burly fellow with a thick skin and no nerves to speak of. The others listened in silence, and at length agreed that he was right. Then arose the important question of precedence. Who was to handle the lash? No one was desirous of the equivocal honor. At previously in search of work, was sent | last the same wise man solved the question satisfactorily. "It's all one, boys; arrested and put in prison till a band of | the first will get no more than the last, so I don't mind if I lie down"--and, suiting the action to the words, he made the necessary alterations in his toilet, lay down like a lamb, and the dolorous operation was begun. Meanwhile a storm-cloud burst over their heads and the rain poured down

in torrents. "The scene," we are told, "was highly impressive. In the hut it was pitch dark, and nothing could be heard save the dull thud of the lash, the subdued moan, the wincing and wriggling on the floor, and the vague, inariculate murmurs of the peasants around. Suddenly a brilliant flash of but like the bullet-wounds made outlightning turns the night into day, revealing the bare back with the red marks made by the rods, the brickcolored, wedge-shaped, shaggy beard of the heaving mass on the ground, the anxious crowd standing closely up against the wall of the room, the vigorous sweep of the lash, the gloomy figure of the elder, and the ironical glance of the secretary. 'I won't lie down,' exclaimed one of the peasants, 'for I am not the owner of a house, and wasn't sent for. My father asked me to come and see what's up.' 'It's all one,' said the practical elder: 'down on your marrow bones and take your father's share. We've no time to wait for him to turn up.' And, seeing that there was no help for it, he lay down and received his father's portion. The operation was not over till daybreak. when they adjourned to the nearest tavern, drowned their sorrows in vodka, and returned home drunk and

## WOES OF THE BRIDE. First Made Jealons and Then Crushed by

ance on their persecutors."

an Explanation. "Maria," said the young and handsome Leiber to his pretty bride, "how is

In all cases, therefore, the "sling" method must be used, if we wish to know the true temperature of the air. But, it may be asked, why confine our

attention to the temperature of the air? The sun's rays, the radiation from stoves, etc., affect us as well as the thermometer.

If the thermometer feels warm in the sunshine, why not let it say so, as we do ourselves?

Simply beause the effect of radiated heat on the thermometer gives no reliable indication of its effect on ourselves, nor are all thermometers, even, affected alike.

Two perfectly correct thermometers which agree when "slung" together in the shade, or when immersed in a pail of water, may differ greatly when hung up in the sunshine. For the amount of solar heat absorbed by the instruments varies with their size and shape, the quality and thickness of the glass and the character of the case. To say that the thermometer stands at 100 degrees in the sun gives no valuable information to anybody who does not know all about your thermometer and the place where it hangs. The temperature of the air is all that the house thermometer can be expected to indicate, and it will not indicate this truly nuless the above-mentioned precautions are taken. -Laurence E. Fletcher, M. D., in N. Y. Ledger.

RIDING A GIRAFFE.

The Strange Sight Witnessed by Sportsmen in Africa.

On one occasion two sportsmen in Africa witnessed a strange sight. They were on horseback and had ridden a few miles up a small stream in search of game, and they had arrived at a thick belt of forest, when they were startled by the sound of breaking branches and the unmistakable rushing of some heavy animal through the

thicket. Both men looked to their rifles, and then drew rein to watch the issue. A few seconds only had elapsed when two full-grown giraffes were seen to brenk from the thicket and strike out at full gallop for the plain beyond.

But the two hunters were quite unprepared for the extraordinary sight that met their gaze as the wild creatures flew past them. A large leopard had bounded on the back of one of them, while still in the forest, and was now seated firmly on its shoulders, tearing at the poor animal's neck with the savage ferocity of its kind.

The other giraffe, mad with terror, soon left its companion far behind. The sportsman's dog now joined in the chase, following close upon the heels of the enfeebled anir al, already tottering to its fall. Soon they overtook it and began barking at his heels, but the giraffe did not give in without one strug-

Lifting one of its hoofs, it dashed it backward with unerring aim, striking down the foremost dog and throwing it several yards to the rear. But this effort was the last. Jerking its long neck violently outward, the giraffe tolled over on one side, and fell heavily to the earth, severely crushing the leopard in its fall. Both animals were killed by the two sportsmen.

The leopard, though fierce, is rather a cowardly animal, and it is not usual for it to attack game so large as the giraffe, especially where antelopes abound .-- Golden Days.

A Lawyer's Queer Notions.

A Chattanooga lawyer has peculiar