

IS IT A CARDIFF GIANT?

A Stone Giant Unearthed in Colorado—The Singular Figure Described.

A few months since, says a late number of the Pueblo (Col.) Chieftain, Mr. W. A. Conant, who has been traveling in the region lying southwest of Pueblo, between this city and Mace's Hole, discovered a variety of fossils, among others a sea turtle in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. Conant called the attention of the newspaper press of the State to his discovery, and a considerable comment was elicited. The matter gradually passed from the attention of the public, though Mr. Conant determined to search further in the same locality with the hope of making additional discoveries. On Tuesday he arrived at the city, bringing with him a large stone figure of a man which he had unearthed at the head of a long, dry arroyo about six miles north of the residence of P. K. Dotson, Esq., about twenty-five miles from the city. The figure was found included in very hard, yellowish, compact, and very tough, and requiring vigorous use of a pick to loosen it, cedar tree grew near by, one of the roots of which had grown between the arm and the body of the figure, making it necessary to cut the root before removing the statue from the bed in which it had been buried for centuries. Mr. Conant states that while sitting on the ground eating his lunch in the locality above mentioned, his attention was attracted to a curious looking tone protruding from the ground. He moved the earth from around it and found a resemblance to a human figure. He then proceeded to dig away the clay about a foot in depth and soon uncovered the entire figure, and having obtained assistance, brought it to this city. Unfortunately, in removing the figure from its bed a wooden lever was used under the neck and the head broken off. It has, however, been nearly replaced. At first the discovery was supposed to be the petrified body of a human being of gigantic stature, but closer examination proves it to be a piece of sculpture, but by whom executed or in what age it belongs no one seems to know. It is composed of a sort of slate rock colored a dirty yellow and is about four feet high, length of arm four feet six inches, breadth across the shoulders two feet, length of hand twelve and one-half inches, length of foot thirteen inches. The weight of the figure is about four hundred and fifty pounds. The type of the human race represented is a strange one. The head, which is turned slightly to one side, is of the Asiatic type, a sort of a cross between an ancient Egyptian and an American Indian, the cheek bones being remarkably prominent. The figure is spare and thin, much like the men in ancient Egyptian pictures, while the whole body is covered with indentations. One remarkable feature which strikes the observer is the great length of the arms and the peculiar appearance of the hands and feet. The hand which rests on the leg, if the arm were straightened, would reach to the knee, while the feet are long, flat and slim, and the great toes about two inches shorter than those in the middle of the feet. At the end of the backbone is a tail about two or three inches long, strongly suggestive of the truth of the Darwinian theory. The figure was at Nye & Rickers' stables all day on Tuesday, and visited by hundreds of our citizens. There is considerable excitement here over the discovery, and a general desire on the part of all to hear the opinion of some scientist with regard to the origin of this curious work of art. There can be no question about the genuineness of this piece of statuary. The stone shows the effects of time and the circumstances of the discovery are such as to preclude anything like a repetition of the clumsy Cardiff Giant fraud.

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A Cough Cure.

An Italian doctor (according to the Le Monde) attributes cough to the presence of a parasitic fungus in the air-passages. In grave cases this parasite multiplies, and reaches into the lung cells. Quinine has the property of stopping the development of microscopical fungi, and is therefore adapted as a remedy in the present case. Dr. L. has used with success the following powder: Chlorhydrate of quinine, one grain; bicarbonate of soda, one grain; gum arabic, twenty grains. The bicarbonate of soda is made by the nucleus, and the gum arabic to increase the adherence of the powder on the bronchial passages. The insufflation (blowing in) of the powder should take place during a deep inspiration of the patient, so as to facilitate its penetration into the wind-pipe, which is the principal seat of the microscopical fungus. Skobeff, the Russian general, swam the Danube on horseback to show it could be done, and has had five horses shot under him during this campaign. During one of his reconnaissance near Plevna he came in view of a delicious spring of water, apparently inaccessible, however, because of the hail of Turkish bullets that pattered round it. The soldiers shrank back from facing almost certain death, till Skobeff dismounted, leisurely walked to the fountain, drank freely of its waters and bashed his face and hands. Being by this implied taunt and insult, Skobeff ordered them under arms to rush forward to shield him; Skobeff ordered them under arms for leaving their ranks and calmly walked back.

STAGE ROAD LANDLORDS.

Some Anecdotes About Them—How a Judge Forged a Meal—Ben Stickey's Race—A Costly Guest—Stories of Stages, Stage Coaches and Landlords.

The race of the stage road Boniface is dying out rapidly. Fallowing dining cars are doing for him what railroads have already done for the Jehus of the stage-coach. The places that once knew them will soon know them no more, and many old travelers over our Western plains and mountains who enjoyed the ready wit and cheerful off-handness of the one, and the rude hospitality and abundant cheer of the other, will sadly miss these types of Western Americanism. It was more common years ago than it has been recently for landlord and stage driver to have an interesting conversation with each other, whereby, for a consideration paid the driver, hungry travelers were scarcely allowed time to comfortably seat themselves at table, when the driver would announce the immediate departure of the stage, thus cheating people out of a dining stage, and making them remember being on a stage load of hungry travelers crossing the Sierra Nevada before railroads had spanned it, when a noted judge, still on the bench, and an equally noted professor of an Eastern college were of the party. Our arrival at a dining stage was hastened with delight by all the party, and we filed into the dining-room to attack the savory viands, the landlord, however, first taking care to collect the fee for the meal from each of us. We had certainly not been five minutes at the table, and the landlord was waiting to be helped to coffee, had not tasted a mouthful of food, when our driver shouted: "All aboard. I'm behind time, and can't wait a minute longer." A look of mingled consternation and disgust spread from face to face as we sprang from the table, but the landlord, however, as he touched the professor on the arm, said: "Will you see to the bread supply, if I take care of the meat?" he queried. The professor caught at his purpose and promptly assented. In another instant the Judge had conveyed a large turkey and a couple of spring chickens, but the landlord, however, to two napkins, while the Professor emptied the contents of the bread plates into another, and led by the Judge they marched triumphantly to the coach. Their example was contagious; each of the passengers hastily confiscated some article of his, and in a few minutes, even pastry—until the dining-room was pretty thoroughly stripped of everything that went to make up the concomitants of a good meal, and the interior of the coach bore the appearance, I imagine, of a bivouac of Sherman's army. The landlord, however, while the other lying along his side with the hand resting on his leg. The position is easy and natural. The entire length of the statue is seven feet six inches, length of arm four feet six inches, breadth across the shoulders two feet, length of hand twelve and one-half inches, length of foot thirteen inches. The weight of the figure is about four hundred and fifty pounds. The type of the human race represented is a strange one. The head, which is turned slightly to one side, is of the Asiatic type, a sort of a cross between an ancient Egyptian and an American Indian, the cheek bones being remarkably prominent. The figure is spare and thin, much like the men in ancient Egyptian pictures, while the whole body is covered with indentations. One remarkable feature which strikes the observer is the great length of the arms and the peculiar appearance of the hands and feet. The hand which rests on the leg, if the arm were straightened, would reach to the knee, while the feet are long, flat and slim, and the great toes about two inches shorter than those in the middle of the feet. At the end of the backbone is a tail about two or three inches long, strongly suggestive of the truth of the Darwinian theory. The figure was at Nye & Rickers' stables all day on Tuesday, and visited by hundreds of our citizens. There is considerable excitement here over the discovery, and a general desire on the part of all to hear the opinion of some scientist with regard to the origin of this curious work of art. There can be no question about the genuineness of this piece of statuary. The stone shows the effects of time and the circumstances of the discovery are such as to preclude anything like a repetition of the clumsy Cardiff Giant fraud.

Elephants as Timber Carriers.

One of the great industries of Burma is the timber trade. The teak wood, which is the chief timber cut and shipped, is very heavy and requires prodigious force to handle it; and as the forests are not enough advanced to use machinery for the purpose, they employ elephants, and bravely do the noble beasts perform their task. In the timber yards, both at Rangoon and at Moulmein, all the heavy work of drawing and piling the logs is done by them. I have never seen animals showing such intelligence and trained to such docility and obedience. In the yard that we visited there were seven elephants, five of which were at that moment at work. Their wonderful strength came into play in moving huge pieces of timber. I did not measure the logs, but should think that many were at least twenty feet long and a foot square. Yet a male elephant would stoop down, and run his trunk under a log, and throw his trunk over it, and with a light as a gentleman would pick up his hat, he would bend his head, and crouching half way to the ground and doubling up his trunk in front, throw his whole weight against it, and thus like a ram would "out" the log into its place; or if it were too large a great distance he would put a chain around it, and drag it off behind him. The female elephant, especially was employed in drawing, as having no tusks she could not lift like her brothers, but could only move by her power of traction or attraction. One of the men who worked as a lady would use her trunk to pull up the knot or unfasten the chain and return to her master, perhaps putting out her trunk to receive a banana as a reward for her good conduct. It was a very pretty sight, and gave us a new idea of the use of these noble creatures and of the way in which they can be trained for the service of man.—Dr. Field's Letters to the Evangelist.

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