Believing that you are in ignorance regarding the existence of some of the most glaring swindles that were ever perpetrated upon the unsuspecting, I take this means of contributing to the catalogue pro bono publico, knowing whereof I speak, having, like hundreds of others, been the victim of the wiles of a class of unscrupulous and designing men, who, ander cover of a thorough system presenting the phase of great plausibility, rob the innocent of their all, and brazenly gloat over their victorknowing that the law is powerless to reach their particular cases, so cunningly are their transactions consumated and covered up. I refer to a class of men in this city who carry on what they term

Located chiefly on Kearney, Montgomery and Market streets. I propose, with your permission, to expose the modus operandt by which they dupe the unwary, with all the details and embellishments they employ in perpetrating their swindles. Your readers will observe on either of the above streets a number of blackboards in doorways, tacked on which are a number of notices, some-thing like the following:

Rare Opportunity.—Partner wanted in a manufacturing business, clearing at present \$300 a month, with a good prospeet of immediate increase. Business can be tried before purchasing. Price \$700. Inquire of ---, Business Agent,

\$800.—A partner wanted with the above amount. Excellent manufacturing business—clearing \$250. Incoming partner to take charge of the books and attend to outside business. A rare bargain. Inquire of ---- Real Estate and Bus ness Agents.

85: 0.—Partner wanted in a meat mar ket d ing a splendid business, and will guarantee to each partner from \$100 to \$150 a month. Inquire ——, etc. \$350.—Partner wanted in a light busi-

ness; will pay \$100 and upwards; rent low; no knowledge of the business necessary; first-class bargain. Call and get particulars,

\$1000.—Partner wanted to attend to plain accounts in a wholesale business clearing \$150 to \$250 per month each. Must be a sober, steady man. No hum-

Saloon for sale.-Good paying stand; cost three times the price; only \$300. Investigation solicited—grand opportunity, \$700.—Wood and Coal Yard, long es-

tablished and doing an excellent business, centrally located, is offered at the above price. Owner in ill-health and must leave the city. Greatest bargain ever offered. Call and get particulars.

Bakery for Sale,—One of the best stands in the city for \$175. Owner must sell on account of departure; long established and doing well. Rare bargain, Call at the real estate and business

These are simply a few of the more newspapers), some of them presenting a tinge of honesty viz: "Rooms to Let," "Furnished House for "Furnished House for business, Rent," etc., designed especially to impose upon the credulity of those honestly seeking business and to give an air of probity to the business "up stairs." We have now got the victim at the threshold of the den. Dazzled by the array of opportunities," he ascends the stairs, and is mot with a smiling face by the swindling proprietor, who places the victim en rapport with him, his office and surroundings almost immediately by a series of desultory remarks about the "California climate," "business in the city," etc., etc., winding up by saying "Ah, bless me ah-you are looking for a good business?"

'Yes," responds the victim, "I saw a notice at your door of a partner wanted in a good manufacturing business."

Swindler-Ah, yes. I see, you want something substantial and permanent. Ah, Mr. (addressing a confederate at a desk who is busy writing for the occasion on the back of a blotting pad), did that party take that _____ business last night?

Confederate-He did not close with me, but he seemed very anxious for it. He will be in again at 5 o'clock. (Resumes his scribbling.)

Swindler-A beautiful business, I assure you, ah. The owner doesn't care for the money, but he wants a man who can attend to the outside, and take an active interest in the business. He seems busy all the year round, and I am aware from personal knowledge that he has orders than he can turn out. I would advise you to investigate it. Ah, -, do you think that party will take it?

Confederate-I think so, sir. Swindler-Too bad, but our principle sir, is first come first served. have leisure, I will take you down and see it, as I am going that way. It'll pay

you to look into it immediately. The victim is now completely overcome by the prospect of an elegant business, and visious of a competency flit through his fevered imagination. Arrived at a dilapidated building among the ire a foundries in the southeastern part of the city, the victim is conducted into a 'shop," where three or four men (hired for the occasion) are at work, steam up, and everything presenting a scene of bustle and activity. There is no denying the fact that it looks business-like, and is easily calculated to impress any one with a sense of confidence. The "proprietor" (generally an uncouthlooking, illiterate mechanic, in collusion with the agent, of course), presents himself, with sleeves rolled up, dirty, smckebegrimed visage, and pants and over-shirt shining with the oil and dust of the victim. With telephonic accuracy the conveys to the hard-working mechanic that this is a good bite, but says "this" gentleman has an ide a of buying in with you and would like a little information." (I must here say this "business" had all

victims must be brought to the shop, for coal is dear, and it is quite expensive to keep two or three large wheels going all day, particularly when victims are scarce). The 'swindler" now leaves the victim to the tender mercies of the "mechanic," who, in his ingenious manner, begins a story of his business and its fine prospects, and for the truth of his assertions he will allow Mr. Victim to converse with the workmen. If Mr. V. is not gullible, he generally takes advantage of the offer, interviews the "soot-covered gentlemen" and finds the "mechanic's" statement verified in every essential. A dirty cashbook is shown, with totals invariably large on the debit side, which at once assures the victim of the profitableness of the business. (This book has been prepared for the occasion and the entries are false). A dingy order-book, also pre pared, lies beside it, in which a multiplicity of hastily-written orders have been entered, the chirography purposely made almost indistinguishable, so as to give a sort of "rough-and-tumble honto it. Every device which a ras eally brain can conceive is brought to bear upon the victim and, after apparent- concerned. ly satisfying himself that everything is as represented, pays his money, partnership papers in due form are drawn up and signed, and Mr. Vim is now afullfledged partner in the manufaction of 'Mechanic, Victim & Co." e manufacturing But a few days elapse before the vic-

tim discovers the business suddenly dwindles. The "workmen" are kept on for a week or two, and he is called upon for their wages. If he is not flush, the "workmen" quit, and then comes a series of discussions and squabbles between the partners-the "mechanic" insisting that times have got suddenly dull, and that money must be raised to "carry on the business." That being impossible on the part of the victim, who has placed all his resources into the business, and nothing coming in, he becomes disgusted, offers to sell out to Mr. Mechanic, but that gentleman knows a thing worth two of that, and politely declines. With Mr. Victim's money he lives well, and loafs about the shop, in the hopes that the former will soon tire out and leave the place for good-a result which in nine cases out of ten proves successful. The goods (which have not been stealthily taken out of the shop by the Mechanic) are worthless, and the victim, heartsore and to prevent the accumulation of debt, sacrifices everything, and Mr. Mechanic is once more in possession. As soon as he is effectually rid of his victim, he returns to his agent, who places another advertisement in the paper, and the operation is repeated. Sometimes the swindlers run across an obstinate customer, and to prevent exposure they compromise with him. But as a general thing they are successful in the "freezeout" game.

This, Messieurs Editors, is but one illustration. I could mention many other businesses-such as saloons, wood and coal yards, branch bakeries, groceries, fruit stands, picture frame stores, stables, book stands, match and other factories. stands in markets, produce stores, meat markets, lamp stores, etc., etc., where the same villainy and deception is pracelaborately worded notices to be found ticed, and where hundreds are duped on these black boards (and also in the every week. If the owner of a business is honest in his desire for a partner, he most irresistible inducements to "call up | is corrupted by these swindling agents. stairs and examine." These notices are and induced to "put up a job" to fleece a sample a victim. Here is an example: A saloonkeeper applies to the agent to sell his The agent, after feeling his fortable. man and fining him not over scrupulous, gives him this programme. Soon as the proposition is entertained by a victim, word is sent to the saloon-keeper to distribute \$10 or \$15 among his friends, have them there at an arranged hour, when the agent and customer appears The card-rooms are filled with players, or "cappers," who lavishly spend their money for drinks, and the ducats rolling into the drawer in the presence of the customer, of course creates the most favorable impression. He is informed that "the business is not even good tonight; as a general thing, when there is no excitement on the streets, it is three times as good. Take something?" And so it goes on-the victim, (although astonished at the cheapness of the place, and being assured that the present owner is to return East, having amassed enough to warrant him in retiring, which is the only reason for his selling at such a re duced figure)-pays his money, takes possession of the worthless place, and finds, before two days elapse, that the "shop's customers," as well as his money have mysteriously vanished, and that he

is egregiously swindled. The devices concocted by these rogues-known as real estate and busi ness agents-are ingenious and binding. Some of them are well educated, and will wheedle with a victim often for months before they finally "come down" on him. They do not confine themselves to outside business exclusively. They drive a good income by selling each other out, which is done in this wise: A places an advertisement in the paper to sell B, as follows:

"\$880 partner wanted-in a flourishing real estate and business agency. clearing over \$300 per month. A genteel business, and short hours. No knowledge of the same necessary. Man with some knowledge of the city preferred. Call immediately and examine books and business.

The books are of course fictitious, and the victim being continually under the eye of the agent, there is generally no trouble in inveigling him. The most specious sophistry is employed, but the agent never informs his new partner of the trickery and fraud necessary to be practiced to carry on the business-but in the end, the victim, if he be an honest man, sees it all, and, to save his good name, gets out the best way he can-always, of course, at a great sacrifice. One of these agents on Kearny street does a good business in simply getting partners

for similar establishments to his own. Occasionally an agent is arrested when the swindle is a very palpable shop (the result, doubtless, of years of o :e), but he is never convicted—the thewear, but not by their present occupant), o y in law being that a man is supposed and is introduced by the swindler to the to buy with his eyes open. It really looks as if the law were created especially agent, by a series of winks and signs, for the benefit of these rogues, and, knowing this, they prosecute their "calling" with energy and comparative safety. It remains now for the newspapers to the sake of the poor victims to come, the been pre-arranged between the "mechanie" and the swindler, and it is only of men styling themselves "Real Estate draught with your feet in a pail of cold during certain hours in the day that and Business Agencies."-Golden Era.

SHORT ITEMS.

In England the officer in charge of a railway train is "the guard." A sort of non-conductor, as it were.

Silver plate is a good thing to have, but a plate of "Eastern raw" is at times more consoling.

Some of the compliments we read bout that are given to great men at banquets are only buttered toasts.

Many a landlord who is so weak he can hardly toddle is yet able to hold up

the heaviest kind of rents. A theatrical bill advertises "a local street in San Francisco." Are there any foreign streets in San Francisco?

Some philosopher has said that "money won't buy the wag of a dog's tail." it will buy many another wag.

There are so many "self made" men this year that it seems as if Nature had sold out to a lot of bunglars and quit business.

It is said that matches are made in heaven. This is doubted, however, so far as female pedestrian matches are

"My darling," said he, "what a de licious taste your lips have." She sprang up and yelled: "Goodness, John, have you been enting my lip-salve?"

A negro constable in Virginia indorsed on summons he had been sent to serve on lady: "This witness is sick in bade chile one week old."

Note from the diary of a swell: "I have observed that my habits are very elastic in one direction; I suspect I could live up to almost any income.

General Grant's "response to the welcoming address" was a good enough little speech when it was new, but it is becoming somewhat worn in spots.

There are high-livers who dwell on Nob hill, but the same may be said of those who live on Telegraph hill or even on Pike's peak.

It is a mistake to think that all baldheaded men have wives. Some men scratch out all their hair trying to dig up a plan to get a wife.

"Hell on Earth" is the title of Von Suppe's new opera. The scene will probably be laid at Yuma, Arizona. author, of course, expects it will "play the devil.

Park's idea of killing criminal by doubtless suggested by the fact that every man who receives a telegram is dispatched.

Lady Roseberry was "at home" to the members of the Liberal Committee of Midlothian, England, on the 28th of November.

The newest style of dress boots places the buttons directly on the outside of the feet, and curve beautifully over the arch of the instep.

If the young ladies who wear the "Derby" hat realized how mannish it made them look, they would discard it. It is only suitable and pretty for school

Queen Victoria's head-keeper at Balmoral has died. The Queen sat with his widow during the funeral services, and walked in the procession behind the

Every day brings out an increase of Ulster cloaks on the street. Those fitted slightly to the figure are more or less elegant, while convenient and com-

In ball costumes the low corsage is to be retained, and as much display of neck and arms as is consistent with decency is to be made by our refined young ladies.

The jauntiest jackets for young girls are made of gream and crab-colored cloths, with collars and cuffs of olive green, garnet, gendarme blue or black velvet.

Waterproof cloaks are made this winter more nearly in the visite-sacque shape, with dolman sleeves, and are trimmed with passementerie cold and ornements.

The present furor in lingerie is for fichus, Bernhardt collarettes, and other fancy neck-dresses and saffron-tinted lace, trimmed with ribbon of the same tint, pale rose or blue ribbon.

New stockings for fancy dress are of silk and Lisle thread, enriched with embroidery of silk and gold thread, or embroidery in the very minute gold and silver spangles, over the instep and ankle.

Hasnah Adams was the pioneer among literary women in America. She wrote a book entitled "View of all Religions," which caused her to be looked upon with curiosity, awe and dislike, as a woman monster.

It is the fashion now with the great dry goods firms in New York to have a man in livery outside to open carriage doors of arriving customers, and call coachmen for those customers about to depart.

Dinner dresses open at the neck in val shape, and a tiny chemisette, called modistic, is worn inside. It is of lace or embroidered muslin, and the edge of the opening is trimmed with a fluting of white lace or crepe lisse; the train and very tight sleeves have a white finish to correspond.

Among the novel ideas in contemplation for the mask ball at the New York Academy, announced for the first week of the new year, are quadrilles made up of characters from Hamlet. The School for Scandal, Fra Disvolo, Aida, or the works of Charles Dickens,

A small muff, made in Paris for the Queen of Italy, was of white satin, bordered with a double coquille ruche of lace and ornamented with a satin bow. Tais little muff is soft and shaggy, looking like one of the long silky haired white dogs sometimes carried when driving in the Bois de Boulogne.

A Gernan doctor declares that "early to bed and early to rise" is a delusion and a snare. He has discovered that those who indulge in late hours and lie abed the longest in the morning are the healthiest and live longer than those who 'get up with the lark." German doctors have made some very remarkable discoveries of late, and it will be surprising if one of them doesn't soon announce look into this matter, and to expose, for that the best way to cure a heavy cold is to get into a perspiration and then throw

Heating Our Homes.

Now that heating houses by furnaces is general, in accordance with the sea son, greater attention than ever should be paid to the condition of the cellar. If the furnace can be compared to a human organism, it is in the cellar that it draws its breath. The common idea of purification by means of heat does not hold good with the air in our homes. If the atmosphere in the cellar be vitiated, it will be taken up by the furnace and distributed as foul air through the rooms. Now, as cellars are, by untidy persons, too often made receptacles for cinders and garbage, that combination is exactly offered which is the most dangerous, for it is heated air, which is not only tainted, but, in addition, it contains an increased quantity of dust. Nothing is more permeable than air. Even without the help a furnace gives to carry up stairs the bad air of the cellar, rendered worse by being heated, the air from the cellar will naturally rise through all the floors of a house. The necessity that a cellar should always be clean is thus advocated by Dr. Lincoln, of Boston: "No point of domestic economy is more often neglected than that of the absolute neatness in the cellar story. The necessity of such neatness is perfectly obvious in the case of a house warmed by a furnace, but it equally exists in houses where the cellar is unprovided with this apparatus. In the case of a hospital, it is proper to exclude all kinds of stores from the cellars; nothing but tresh air should be kept in them. In the case of many dwelling houses, publie halls, churches and schools, it is thought proper to admit air from the cellar to the furnace-box in very cold weather, with a view to economy. dwelling house it can rarely be prudent to do this, as most families must use the cellar for storing provisions." In a great many books written on this subject it will be found that the advice is given to draw the supply of air for the furnace from a certain height above the level of the ground, but, even under these conditions, if there is some escape from certain disadvantages, others are found. One never can be absolutely sure of the quality of the air taken outside of a house; so, after all, under proper conditions of oleanliness, air from the cellar is quite as good as that taken elsewhere. In heating a house with furnice heat

the great thing is to maintain an equal electricity instead of hanging them was temperature in the rooms. Now, it is well known that, as heated air rises and cold air descends, the upper regions are hot, while the lower are cold. In rooms where the furnace air is stagnant, an absolutely different stratum of air is found. It is better, then, to give circulation and movement to the air in every way. This can not, of course, be done by taking cold air from a window, but by occasionally opening doors which lead to the entries of the house. A door swung to and fro sometimes does this. It looks as if it were a very simple thing to do, but few seem to know that, by having the heat to enter freely into the lowest stories of the house during the winter nights and allowing the doors below to be wide open, the heat ascending will quickly warm the walls of the house and save a notable amount of fuel for the next cold

day. There can be no doubt that, theless, deleterious to health, and the most expensive method of warming which can be found. The great difference between a direct fire and warmed air or indirect heat arises from the manner in which the objects, such as the walls of a house, are warmed. One most troublesome effect of furnace-heat is, that it abstracts more moisture from the human body than does a direct fire, and the consequence is that a high temperature evaporation from the body apparently cools the inmate of a furnace-heated room. As to the use of artificial mois ture in a room, its advantages are well known, but it is something which can never be regulated with accuracy, for, if in excess, such saturated atmosphere tends to become oppressive. Somewhere between 70 degs., and never higher than 74 degs., are about the limits of heating a room, though to many the latter tem perature is insupportable, outside of Russia. We can stand more artificial heat in these Northern and Middle States than anywhere else. There has been a great deal written of late on the filtering or equdation of carbonic acid gas and oxide of carbon through the pores of redhot east iron, such as forms the heating surface of stoves, and a remedy has been proposed by using wrought-iron in its stead. But this seems to be rather a question as to the capacity of the draft in the stove. If noxious qualities there are, emanating from a red-hot surface, it is more reasonable to suppose that they arise from the particles of matter ever in suspension in the air being absolutely burned by contact. The peculiar odor unaccustomed to see examples of annular arising in a room where there is a large gorgeousness—notably vast amethysts incandescent surface, is known as a burned smell. It must be stated that though hardly available yet in private houses, air heated by hot water or steam pipes presents a great many advantages, though ventillation is one of the neces sities of this system. The perfection of a house in winter, where the means will allow it, is to have the halls heated by a furnace, while dining and drawing rooms have still their grate for coal or their fire-place for wood, and where ventilation has not been forgotten. Modern conveniences, in more than one respect, have rendered the house at the close of the nineteeenth century less wholesome than it was one hundred years ago. Ever since Rumford, the experiment has been going on to devise a method toutilize the greater proportion of the caloric to be derived from a pound of fuel. It may seem not in accordance with the dictates of common sense to try and heat the human body as if it were a steam boiler, under the supposition that increased vital energy would be developed, just as in steam. Looking over a table of amount

A knitting-needle of lightning couldn't strike endwise in Leadville without mining companies.

of heat, as rendered by various appa-

ratus, while an ordinary furnace gives

improved fire-places show 0.33, while

stoves give from 0.93 to 0.68. With fur-

naces the range is from 0.80 to 0.63; with

that all the rest "are not good for health."

Wonderful Wealth.

Some excitements are being created among the Mexican population of Phoenix by the story of a Mexican who arrived recently from Reno mountains. He came into town under cover of darkness, as he was nearly naked. His hands and feet were torn and bloody, and his face was gashed in a terrible manner. His story was told with the air of a man who had been terribly frightened and ahd not recovered. With a companion and not recovered. he started out prospecting about a month ago, going up Salt River. They left the river when opposite the Superstitions mountain. Their prospecting began at this point. While climbing up the mountain, in a little gully, though black sand, and down which a large stream of water had evidently passed years ago, they were astonished to find that in this sand were large quantities of fine gold. In some places the sand was only about half an inch deep over the granite. The gold, in pieces the size of a bean and smaller, was found in the little fissures in the face of the bed rock. Very little them with what they needed. They obtained, they think, about \$600 worth in half a day's work. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon they were surprised to see an Indiam woman come to the top of the gulch above the spring and start to come down. Upon seeing them she ran back over the hill again. In less than ten minutes they were surrounded by fifty or sixty savages. The Indians were very small and seemed to be of a different nature than they had ever seen in Arizona. The Mexicans were not armed except with knives, and the surveyor says they are almost instantly caught with lariats. The Indians took them up the mountains and put them in a cave. They tortured and killed his companion, and his fate would have been the same but for his escape. He succeeded in getting away with only a few knife gashes on his face. They lost their gold with all their outfit. The Indians seemed to be cave dwellers; and were evidently excited over the place being found by outsiders. Our reporter's limited knowledge of the Spanish language makes it impossible for us to obtain all the particulars of the affair. For the benefit of non-residents we will say that Superstitious mountain derives its name from the fact that no white man has ever been seen again who attempted its ascension. It is a tradition among the Mexicans that large deposits of free gold are to be found in its gulches and ravines. It is not known whether there is any water there or not .- Phonix (Arizona) Herald.

Some English Rabits.

Most Englishmen of the lower middle class and the lower class in cities have a Francois Benjamin Courvoisier, a Swiss rect thing. This gait and carriage of of garrison towns like Canterbury, and to the extreme of endurance in their scardown the sides of their heads that you room of three men by the set-out of their being by human muscles, were by clockwork and steam. The number of their imitators cannot be told; but an English gentleman has none of this toilsome swagger. He walks quite easily and unconsciously, and generally with a good, manly stride, just as a man of corresponding condition of life in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia will walk. But in those places you will not see in persons of inferior condition that strange mode of locomotion which I have endeayored to describe.

Gentlemen in England have a very general fashion of wearing rings in what seemed to me a very lady-like way. A signet ring, engraved with a cipher, a crest, or a beautiful design, seems fit and becoming upon the hand of a man who can afford to keep it clean and out of danger of knocks and blows. Nor are we upon hands which are not cared for. But this is not the ring-wearing of gentlemen in England. There, small rings set with stones are in favor. Diamonds set in heavy hoops, rubies as eyes in the heads of golden snakes which coil three or four times around the finger, diamonds and rubies, diamonds and capphires, in alternation, are seen upon the fingers of most of the men who are above the lower middle class-noblemen, clergymen, army officers, university dons, hard-headed men of affairs, merchants. Not one ring only; indeed, a single rin3 upon a man's hand is rather exceptional. You shall see a big fellow with big, brown hands, or an elderly man of staid business habits, with three or even four jeweled rings upon his fingers; not unfrequently there will be two upon one finger. The turquoise is in great favorthe most unmanly and woman-proper of all precious stones, in my judgment; most suitable to the fairest and softest of the sex. It is frequently alternated with the diamond on a heavy hoop, a wide space being left between the stones. The fashion impressed me as quite incongruous with manly dignity and simplic 0.10 as the percentage of utilized heat, ity. But perhaps this was merely cause I was unaccustomed to it. I know that I saw a man with a diamond ring and a plain hoop on one finger, a turheating by warm water, between 0.85 to quoise on another, and a ruby-eyed snake 0.63. Save for ordinary and improved fire whose coils covered one joint of a third places, the general comment of experts is whom I knew to be a gentleman, and had good reason to believe thoroughly a man. If these men had not been of my own eigner, - January Atlantic,

Calcraft, the Hangman.

The noted executioner Calcraft, who for forty-six years held the office of hangman in England, is dead. There is stream in the suburbs of London known to jaunting clerks and holiday. making schoolboys as the river Lee, where cockney youths take their adequate diversion on Saturday afternoons during the summer months. On the days when the river was deserted, a lean, pensive and clerical person would frequent the banks, a book in one hand, a fishing rod in the other. It was Calcraft, the hang man. Where he came from, who he was, why he had chosen his particular profession, nobody ever knew. Legend had it that he was a convict, who had been pardoned on the condition that he would adopt the executioner's profession. Others averred that he had embraced it through a certain morbid love of death. Calcraft never betrayed his secret, and all biographies of the man are fictitious. This alone is certain, that he has executed, with punctuality and dispatch, some washing was necessary, and they found of the most noted criminals of the a little spring of water which furnished century. He entered the business in 1833, about fifty years after the Tyburn tree had been removed, and the gallows wag set up almost every Monday morning in the narrow passage between Fleet street and Ludgate hill, known as as the Old Bailey. He first came in public notoriety at the hanging of James Greenacre in 1837. This man had murdered Hannah Brown, a woman to whom he had been engaged to be married, and then had cut the body into pieces and hidden portions of it in various parts of London, the trunk being placed under a sack and concealed behind some flagstones near the Pineapple toll bar, in Edgeware road. He confessed that Hannah Brown had deceived him by pretending to have some property, and that one night she called at his lodgings and laughed at her trick. In a rage he struck her with a silk roller, and, the blow proving mortal, he formed the resolution of cutting up and concealing the body. No criminal case since the trial of Dr. Dodd had stirred so much excitement in London. On the night of Greenacre's execution hundreds of persons slept on the steps of the prison and of St Sepulchre's Church, and boys remained all night clinging to the lampposts. And crowds in the streets whiled away the night in ribald jokes and drunken brawls. Greenacre, when he passed to the gallows, was totally unmanned. He could not articulate the responses to the ordinary, and had be supported or he would have fallen. Greenecre's execution brought fame to

Calcraft. He did not rest long on his

laurels. Three years later he was called

to carry out the sentence of the law on

way of walking which is a distinguishing | valet, found guilty of the murder of his habit of common life. I had observed it master, Lord William Russell. Lord in Englishmen of this sort in the streets | William, who was in his seventy-third of New York, where I could tell them by year, lived alone in his house in Norit as far as I could see them. They lay folk street, Park Lane, with his estabthemselves out in their walking, as if they were doing a day's work. They walk not only with their feet and legs, but with their hips and their shoulders study in disorder, and, entering his bedand their arms, not swinging the latter, room with Courvoisier, saw that his head but arching them out more or less from was nearly severed from his body. Two although a furnace is one of the necessary evils of our present condition of American civilization, that it is, never-conscious of their walking, and seem bank notes, supposed to have deen taken from Lord William's body, were found behind the skirting board of the butler's well pleased that they are doing the cor- pantry. These notes convicted Cour-He was hanged on July 6,1840, voisier. body is most remarkable in the soldiers | Upward of twenty thousand people were that one sees about the streets of London | present at the scene. Most of them waited all night at the debtor's door of in the vulgar creature who has come to the Old Bailey. High fees were paid for be known by the generic name 'Arry. the house roofs and the windows were You will meet two soldiers tightened up crowded. As the bell began to toll at 8 o'clock the multitude uncovered, and at let shell jackets, with little flat caps so far | two minutes past the hour Courvoisier ascended the steps leading to the drop. cannot see why they hesitate at coming | followed by the executioner and ordinary down all the way, and these two fellows, of the prison. He died without a one of whom is pretty sure to earry a struggle. The ease of his death was rattan with a jaunty air, will take up the universally attributed to Calcraft's skill. A new genius had risen in the business. four arms from their four sides, and will Jack Ketch, of Tyburn, was outdone. walk as if their locomotion, instead of For twenty-four years Calcraft continued to win the applause of press and people. Not confining his exertions to Newgate. he traveled in the wake of the Judges round their circuits. He has executed seven pirates together and performed his work with entire satisfaction. He hanged the three Fenians at Manchester, and showed extreme contempt for the anonymous threats that were made against his life. In 1864 he hanged Franz Muller, a young German tailor who, to pay his passage to America, murdered Mr. Briggs in a carriage on the North London Railway. On the night that Muller died there was a disgraceful scene around Newgate. The house was filled with spectators, who had paid more that a couple of guineas apiece for a place, and who spent the night at playing cards and When Muller set foot on the chornses. scaffold, he looked up at the chains with perfect self-possession. Then he murmured a confession to the attendant clergyman, and the drop fell instantly These were three great criminals of Calcraft's career-Greenacre, Courvoisier and Muller. In 1868 public executions were abolished, and the hangman's glory was departed. The gallows was hence forth erected in the prison yard of Newgate, and only silence reigned on the spot which had seen the executions of Gov. Wall, who flogged a man to death; of Bellingham, Mr. Percival's assassin; of the Cato street conspirators, whose heads were cut off on the scaffold after they were hanged; of Fauntleroy, the banker, and of Bishops and Williams, the "burkers." Calcraft soon retired from a business which was rapidly falling in popular esteem, and Marwood, his lieutenant, succeeded him.—New York Herald.

Colored cotton flannel is used for tidies and sofa pillows. Anfinner square of a light shade, with a darker border, is a pretty style. In the tidies corner pieces of a contrasting shade may be introduced into the border.

Saxony wool is for knitting the edges for skirts, jackets, guiters, etc. It is fine and strong and pliable. The Shetland wool is used for clouds, the single zephyr for little children's hoods and split zephyr for scrap bags.

Miss Yocums, a school-teacher at Kittitas Valley, W. T., has taken up a land claim, fenced it, built a house, and blood and speech I should not have this year raised 612 bushels of grain, be-thought this habit remarkable; but thus sides teaching school. She says she knocking down a half dozen presidents of it strikes a stranger who is not yet a for- does not mean to marry until she can support a husband.