The Paper for the Stockman, Merchant and Miner.

THE GRANT COUNTY NEWS.

The Paper for the Farm, the Workshop and the Home.

Volume XIII. *CANYON CITY, GRANT COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1891.* *Number 39.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the Hon. Circuit Court of the state of Oregon for the county of Grant, upon a judgment rendered in said court on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1891, in favor of August Buettner, plaintiff and against G. H. Kimberland, in suit wherein August Buettner was plaintiff and G. H. Kimberland and Hobah Lodge No. 22, I. O. O. F. of Oregon and F. C. Sels, N. Ralston and S. H. Baker, Trustees of said Lodge were defendants, for the sum of Nine hundred seventy-eight and eighty-eight one hundredths ($978.88) dollars with interest thereon from the said 25th day of November, 1891, at the rate of ten per cent per annum and one hundred dollars attorneys fees and the further sum of Forty-three and Eighty-four one hundredths ($43.84) dollars costs besides accruing costs, which said execution and decree of foreclosure also provides that said Hobah Lodge No. 22, I. O. O. F. of Oregon defendant also have judgment and decree of foreclosure against the defendant G. H. Kimberland for the sum of Seven hundred and eighteen and Ninety one hundredths ($718.90) dollars together with the sum of Seventy-five dollars attorneys fees and accruing costs. I have levied upon and will sell at public auction on Saturday the 9th day of January, 1892, at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day in front of the court house door in Canyon City, Grant county, state of Oregon the following described real estate and all the right title and interest which the defendant G. H. Kimberland had on the 31st day of August, 1886 in and to said real estate mentioned and described in said decree, to wit: All that portion of the east and south portion of the NW¼ of Sec. 28 in Tp. 13 S. R 30 E W M contained and being situate within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of said quarter section and running thence west along the north line of said section Thirty-six rods; thence south 5 degs. west One hundred and six and 5 (106½) rods; thence west one hundred and sixteen (116) rods; thence south along the west line of said section Fifty-three and ½ (53½) rods; thence east 160 rods, thence north one hundred and sixty (160) rods to the place of beginning containing about 20 acres together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, except that certain portion of the NW¼ of Sec. 28, Tp. 13 S. R 30 E W M particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing 275 feet east of the northwest corner of said Sec. 28, Tp. 13 S, R 30 E. W. M, 265 feet west of the quarter post on the north line of said section, and running thence south 250 feet; thence west 60 feet; thence north 250 feet to the north line of said section, thence east along said north line of said section 60 feet to the place of beginning, all said described premises being situate in Grant county state of Oregon.

Terms of sale cash.

Dated at Canyon City in the county of Grant and state of Oregon, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1891.

O. P. CARSAR,
Sheriff of Grant Co., Or.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Hon. Circuit Court of the state of Oregon for the county of Grant, upon a judgment rendered in said court on the 11th day of November, 1891, in favor of Napoleon Davis, plaintiff and against Orloff Flemming, defendant, for the sum of Three Thousand One Hundred Twenty six and Eighty nine one hundredths ($3126.89) Dollars, with interest thereon from said 11th day of Nov., 1891, at the rate of ten percent per annum and Three hundred ($300) dollars attorneys fees, and the further sum of Fifty five and Forty-five one hundredths ($55.45) dollars costs and accruing costs. I have levied upon and will sell at public auction, on Saturday, the 9th day of January, 1892, at the hour of three o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the court house door, in Canyon City, Grant county, state of Oregon, the following described real estate and all the right, title and interest which the defendant Orloff Flemming had on the 18th day of August 1888 in and to said real estate described in said decree to wit: The N½ of NE¼ and SW¼ of NE¼ and N½ of NW¼ and W½ of NW¼ of Sec 28 and the SE¼ of NE¼ and NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 29 all being in Tp. 8 S, R. 25 E. W. M. in Grant county, state of Oregon.

Terms of sale cash.

Dated at Canyon City, Oregon, this 9th day of December, 1891.

O. P. CARSAR,
Sheriff of Grant County, Or.

ANCIENT EGYPT.

Mr. Flinders Petrie recently delivered at the Owens College, Manchester, a most interesting address on exploration in Egypt. It had been thought, he said, that the immense mounds of rubbish indicating sites of towns had been made on purpose, but they resulted from the natural decay of mud brick buildings. These heaps of ruined walls and earth and potsherds rose even to eighty feet high in some places but other ancient sites were much less imposing, and might even not attract notice on the open desert. The higher the mound the longer the place had been inhabited; and if the surface was of a late period, the earlier parts, which were most needed, were under such a depth of rubbish as to be practically inaccessible. Much could be known at first sight, and prospecting had now become as scientific a matter in antiquities as in geology. Knowing, by a glance at the sherds on the top, what was the latest period of occupation of the site, and knowing the usual rate of accumulation of a mud brick town—about five feet in a century—we could guess how far back the bottom of the mound must be dated. Other remains had different indications. If in the midst of a great mound there was a wide flat crater, that was probably the temple site, surrounded by houses which had accumulated high on all sides of it. Speaking of the results of exploration, Mr. Petrie said that we now realize what the course of arts had been in Egypt. In the earliest days yet known to us—about 4000 B.C.—we found great skill in executing accurate and massive stone work, such skill as had hardly ever been exceeded. We found elaborate tools used, jeweled saws and tubular drills. We saw the pictorial arts as fully developed as they were for thousands of years later. But what led up to this we were still feeling for.

A QUEER WILD ANIMAL.

The farmers and hunters of Hancock county, Virginia, are excited and alarmed over the depredations of a mysterious wild animal, which has been feeding recently upon calves, sheep, pigs and other small stock. It has been seen several times lately, and is described as resembling a panther, but no one has yet succeeded in getting a shot at it.

The beast's foraging expeditions are made mostly at night but it does not turn its back against a plump piece of mutton in broad daylight. The women and children refuse to leave the protection of their homes during the day, and the men go armed about their work.

Recently a party was organized to hunt the animal down, and went to the woods, where it was expected to be, accompanied by dogs. The dogs found the beast, which, in defending itself, tore three of them to pieces, and wounded a number of others. The hunters heard the noise of the conflict, and sensibly concluded that they had not lost any panther, and left with all possible expedition for their homes. The panther is still there and will probably remain undisturbed until a larger party is formed for its capture.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Grant county, upon a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale rendered in said court on the 18th day of November, 1891, in favor of Alex Finlayson vs. L. Collette and Adaline Collette for the sum of $2250 with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 15th day of October, 1889 and $200 attorney fees and the further sum of $65.68 costs and disbursements, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon and will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on the 2nd day of January, 1892, at the court house door in Canyon City, Grant county, state of Oregon, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day all of the following described real property and all the right, title and interest of said defendants L. Collette and Adaline Collette, thereon, to-wit: The south-west quarter of Section No. eight (8) in Township 12 south of Range twenty-three (23), East W. M., containing one hundred and sixty acres, in Grant county, state of Oregon, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Witness my hand at Canyon City, Oregon, this Second day of Dec 1891.

O. P. CARSAR,
Sheriff of Grant County, Or.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 11, 1891.

EDITOR GRANT CO. NEWS.—Americans have queer ways, in many respects, and it is not to be wondered at that foreigners, who judge largely from outward appearances, should fail to comprehend our real character. For instance, the United States supreme last week heard the argument in the three cases brought against the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff law, cases in which it is possible for a decision of the court to turn the commercial and industrial world, as far as they are represented in this country, upside down and personally effect in one way or other, perhaps one-third of our population, and the fact excited no public interest and at no time during the several days that the arguments were being made by some of the ablest constitutional lawyers of the country, was there fifty people in the court room, if members of the bar were not counted. That is one phase of American character. Now for another. In the District of Columbia criminal court a man is being tried for having shot his wife and another man, and so great is the public interest that the judge has found it necessary to station officers at the court room door to keep out the crowds.

It would be presumption on the part of your correspondent to say how the supreme court will decide the tariff cases, but it is apparent from the questions asked by the justices of the lawyers, while the argument was being made, that the validity of the law will be sustained.

Ex-Representative Davidson's contest of Senator Call's seat will be an interesting case. Senator Call has the certificate of election signed by the presiding officers of the two houses of the Florida legislature, and Mr. Davidson has the governor's certificate. The case will turn upon the right of a majority of the legislature, which does not include a quorum of both houses, to meet and elect a senator. The precedents appear to be in Call's favor, and a number of senators, including Voorhees and Turpie, of Indiana, have expressed themselves as believing that he will be confirmed in his seat. Mr Davidson says he is confident that the seat will be given to him when the facts are fully presented.

There is a general feeling of relief that the excitement attendant upon the hot and vicious fight for the speakership of the house of representatives has ended, and the democratic caucus has ended the suspense of the candidates, and their friends. The fight was so conducted that much bitter feeling has been engendered that will be likely to crop out to the embarrassment of the victor all during the long session of congress that convened on the 7th inst. It is only natural that the man who wins will reward those who helped him with the most desirable committee chairmanships, and that will, of course, leave a good many gentlemen out in the cold who believe themselves entitled to prominent committees.

The charge made by the Mills men that Ex-Representative Cochran, solicitor general of the Missouri Pacific railroad, who was here ostensibly as a friend of candidate Hatch, was sent here by Jay Gould to work against Mills, is indignantly denied by Mr Hatch and Mr. Cochran, but it is still insisted upon. Many democrats who, letting their zeal for one or the other of the candidates get the better of their discretion, are making all sorts of charges against their opponents, will be sorry that they did not keep their tongues bridled.

Secretary Proctor was on the 7th inst sworn in as a senator, and until his successor shall have been nominated and confirmed Assistant Secretary Grant will act as secretary of war. It is presumed that President Harrison will send a big batch of important nominations to the senate this week, and among them will be a secretary of war and an attorney general, if Attorney General Miller is to go on the bench of the new circuit court, as many believe.

Considerable surprise was caused here by the announcement that the farmers' alliance candidate for congress, in the election held on the 9th inst, to fill the vacancy in the eight Virginia congressional district made by the death of the late Representative Lee, withdrew, as arrangements had been made by Representative Jerry Simpson and other alliance men in congress to take an active part in the campaign. It is stated that the withdrawal was caused by the nomination of a republican candidate, the alliance managers having counted upon the support of the republicans.

There has been a number of alarming rumors in circulation this week about the condition of secretary Foster who has been confined to his residence for some days, but his friends say that there is no cause for alarm. He will go south for a couple of weeks for a recuperation before returning to the treasury department.

Probably the situation of affairs in China will serve as a damper on the ambition of would-be missionaries who want to go into the "land of darkness," and christianize the "heathens." A recent dispatch from Pekin says: "The government is fully aware of the serious condition which confronts it and every possible step is being taken to break the strength of the rebels before they get in striking distance of the capital. The latest advices from the massacre of the Belgian mission at Tok state that three hundred Europeans and native Christians were massacred. It is believed that not a single Christian in the district escaped. Consternation prevailed among the protestant missionaries in the district, through which it is expected the rebels will have to pass. The local officials in Tsinanfu declared they were powerless to protect the missionaries, and if they desired to save their lives they had better seek safety in flight. The missionaries at Tsinanfu have, therefore, abandoned their stations and sought refuge in safer parts of the country.

Editor Goodwin, of the Salt Lake Tribune, says: "The only funny thing about libel suits is the estimates which jury people put on their own reputations. A man will sue a newspaper for a large sum of money because of injury to his reputation, when the truth is that if he could give that reputation away and have men forget it, it would be thousands of dollars in his pocket and if he could hire it himself, it would lengthen his days many and many a year by taking from him the self-abasement which he always feels for himself. When this class of gentlemen get offended because their characters have been attacked, they generally gauge the value of their reputation and the damages they have received in inverse ratio to the actual worth of their reputations."

Julius Wagner of Birch creek, Umatilla county, has lost several calves lately in a peculiar manner. The bodies of the animals become bloated, and they soon are dead. Dr. Scott, a neighbor of Mr. Wagner, has also lost several. The disease appears to attack only the early spring calves, and to attack the finest and fattest of the herd, a number of which have been found dead by Mr. Wagner. It is supposed to be blackleg.

THE UNEXPECTED.

A cow being driven through the streets of Harmonial Shoals [illegible] a good road [illegible] in it, gave a bellow and [illegible] and

A [illegible] avenue, New [illegible] Gov. Chauncey [illegible] quently adapt [illegible] able families."

While an Indianapolis citizen was riding on a street car in that city the brake handle slipped from the driver's grasp and struck a pocket in the driver's vest pocket. A bullet from the weapon killed the passenger instantly.

"I confess," remarks the Boston Herald, "I picked up a book in a New Hampshire town last week. It took off the tail feathers of twenty honeymoons on a quiet and affected a number on that he has not been able to crow since."

MISS NORA NEWMAN of West Union, O., filled up a pocketbook on meal and playfully cast it hard through the contents. She felt some ring on her finger, and on examining her hand not found a fine gold ring worth ten dollars, encircling her third finger."

A WAX walked into a Lowell (Mass.) harroom last week, bought twenty-five cents' worth of liquor and offered a one thousand dollar bill in payment. He was somewhat taken aback when the saloon keeper pocketed the bill and counted out for change nine $5 in silver.

The coroner of Buffalo, N. Y., was investigating the sudden death of an old man when a clock in it had been wound by the deceased and lately struck the hour of ten. As it ran which had stopped voluntarily when the old man died, the happening is thought to be rather strange.

How to Prevent Accidents.

The Builder and Wood Worker remarks that many of the losses of life and limb sustained by operatives of sawmills and factories could be prevented by following what is called the golden rule, "Never put your hand inside of a revolving saw." The temptation to reach back to remove or straighten something is natural and difficult to resist. But a man can never afford to be careless around a saw or any working tool. Precautions against accidents could be taken to much greater extent than they are.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BET.

Two Cockneys Wager Even Money on a Shoemaking Match.

About twenty miles off the port of Honolulu as an entire foundling for San Francisco, a dry shack suddenly appeared on [illegible] port quarter, and only a hundred [illegible] away, and for a time he was the observed of all observers. He was estimated to be fifteen feet long, and the sailors were agreed that they had never seen a larger one. He kept a careful eye on the people crowding to the rail to see him, and although pork [illegible] were thrown over he paid no attention to the food. It looked as if he had lately dined himself or was bound to have one of the passengers. It appeared at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and had not moved an inch when [illegible] Daylight found him still [illegible] and when noon came and that [illegible] eye of his continued to [illegible] and went round the ship [illegible] he was dressed. We had [illegible] sailors who were [illegible] of the world, and as the [illegible] upon who would fall a victim to one of them drawed out:

"Come, Tommy, bet 'ere's your bloomin' shillin' he makes to lose ten pun's if he dares."

"Why, Cockie," asked the other.

"Why I wagers a ten that the fish gets you, Tommy! If one of 'em 'e's is to be anything you."

"Come, Tommy," replied the other, without looking up from his book.

Night came and the shark still hung on. Daylight came again and he was still there. Some of the passengers people thought, but I think all were somewhat affected by the monster's persistency. At about 8 o'clock we sighted a water logged vessel and ran close to her. All the passengers had crowded to the port side, when a sudden movement precipitated half a dozen into the sea. They made a great splash as they fell, and disappeared for only three or four seconds. When they came to the surface the steamer was already checking speed, and as they began to tread water to keep afloat we heard one of them say:

"Blimey, old boy, I'm going to win that bet."

"Not if I knows myself, Tommy," replied the other. "I'm a bloomin'—"

We had forgotten the shark in the excitement. Affairs were on the two men, who were taking matters very coolly, when the one called Fustus threw up his arms with a scream and disappeared. Next moment the other was picked up by a boat. He came aboard, changed his clothes, and as he came out to enjoy a pipe and a smoke he calmly remarked to me: "I told 'im I'd win bit, hand I 'aves hand I'll leave bit to you, gents bif I took hanny hunfair hadvantage to do bit!"—N. Y. Sun.

SENATOR BRUCE'S TACT.

How He Solved the Race Problem on a Mississippi River Boat.

Commodore Van Santvoord, one of the wealthiest of New York business men, the owner of the Hudson river line of boats, narrated a most interesting and wholly non-sectarian story about Mr. Bruce. The Commodore said that after Mr. Bruce had been elected Senator from Mississippi he engaged passage on one of the Mississippi steamboats up the river on his way to Washington. The captain of the steamboat heard that the late ex-Senator Bruce was to take passage by this boat, and he said that he would see if this colored upstart has place if he tried to put on any airs on the steamboat. The captain informed his Commodore friend of what followed.

He said that Senator Bruce came aboard the boat and at the first convenient opportunity sought the captain. He said to him: "Captain, I am going a great deal of my journey on your steamboat, and I want to say to you that I want my trip to be made as pleasant and agreeable to me as it possibly can be, therefore, if you will assign me to that place on the boat where my people are usually located, and give me a place at the table where the colored people get their meals, I shall be very much obliged to you." "When he said that," said the captain, "and so modestly and politely as never a man spoke to me in my life, I looked at him for a moment and then seized him by the arm and said: 'Come with me.' I took him to the place where the best people on my boat too good for you, sir, and I made that you shall sit with me at a table all alone by yourself.'"

"That was prejudice," said Commodore Vanderbilt, "so far as secular history is concerned, is also solved."

The four most common causes of boiler explosions are external corrosion, scale, overpressure and weak [illegible] of the four least common [illegible] valve, bad material, weak manhole and deposit.

The Poetry of Eating.

That marvelous story writer Guy de Maupassant says: "A man is a gourmet as he is a poet, or an artist, or simply learned. Taste is a delicate organ, perfectible and worthy of respect, like the eye and the ear. To be wanting in the sense of taste is to be deprived of an exquisite faculty, of the faculty of discerning the quality of aliments, just as one may be deprived of the faculty of discerning the qualities of a book or of a work of art. It is to be deprived of a sensitial sense, of a part of human superiority; it is to belong to one of the innumerable classes of cripples, infirm people and fools of which our race is composed; it is, in a word, to have a stupid mouth, just as we may have a stupid mind. A man who does not distinguish between a langouste and a lobster, between a herring (that admirable fish that carries with it all the savors and aromas of the sea) and a hookend or a whiting, is comparable only to a man who could confound Balzac with Eugene Sue and a symphony by Beethoven with a military march composed by some regimental band-master."—Harper's Bazar.

SOME QUAINT RECORDS.

Bits of Witticism Printed with Wedding Announcements.

Bright Things Copied from Newspapers Published Within the Last Hundred Years—Puns Upon the Names of Brides and Grooms.

This collection of marriage announcements has been copied for the Detroit Free Press from old newspapers published within the last one hundred years, of which the compiler has examined between 200 and 300 volumes, selecting such as he thought worth repeating to the present generation. The old wits were famous for punning upon the names which they could utilize for the purpose, and many of these announcements will prove amusing.

In Concord, N. H., February 3, 1814, Isaac Hill, one of the editors of the Patriot, to Miss Susan Ayer, daughter of Captain Richard Ayer:

As I walked out the other day,
Through Concord street I took my way;
I saw a rose I thought quite rare—
I Hill walked out to take the Ayer
And now since earth and air have met together,
I think there'll be a change of weather.

In Haverhill, Mass., August 3, 1829, Cotton K. Simpson to Miss Sarah E. Marble.

An old calculation of gain and loss
Proves "A stone that is rolling will gather no moss"
A happy expedient has lately been thought on,
By which a Marble may gather and cultivate Cotton.

Wedded, at Black Lake, S. L., February 9, 1828, James Anderson to Anna Bread.

While beats the lively pleasure spread,
And laps around liquor flatter,
I'll be contented with the Bread
And won't care any bet her.

At Hozeah, Conn., August 24, 1816, John Bate of Williamston, Mass., to Miss Mary Ann Bass, of the former place, after a courtship of one hour.

Is this not sudden well I ask
Since it takes but to Bass?
He caught it in one short hour a Bass!
The Bass, though, caught the Bate!

Married, at Winnisboro, on Friday, April 15, 1853, by Rev. Mr. Malone, at St. Peter's Church, Mr. Will Moon to Miss Annie Cooke:

He is not mad, though near sight
His traits did overlook
For he has gained to his delight,
A wife that is a Cook.
"His goose is cooked," and other maids
May envy his the boon,
Whose full affections wished and got
The bright man in the moon.

New York, March 10, 1833, Tomosa Secord to Miss Cordelia Kersham:

"Retreat, Cordelia, if you can!"
"I have," says she, "Secord's the man."

February 5, 1825, by Rev. McFarland, Solomon Payne to Miss Ruth Baker:

Some females fall in love with wealth,
Notice with a lovely Beath,
But Sarah, in the hilarious of health,
Takes to herself a Payne.

In Boston, April 8, 1831, Joseph Willent to Miss Susan Whitmarsh after a courtship of thirteen days and married five days after the death of his former wife:

The last day, it seems, he did sleep serene to another
For the loss of a wife is a memory scarcer.

December 9, 1824, Stephen Humphrey, aged 70, a revolutionary pensioner, to Miss Sarah Dow, aged 20:

"To 20 he has married
And 70 he served well."

Washington, D. C., May 17, 1834, Joshua Peck to Miss Amelia Bushel:

Although [illegible] and [illegible] when
While changes of [illegible] marriage manner,
Quick as a thunbolt of Hymen's power,
A Bushel changes into a Peck.

Married at Hagerstown, Md., May 22, 1821, John W. Honey, Esq., to Mary Austin:

From sweet flowers the busy bee
[illegible] sometimes sips another
But, in most sweet of all sweetness
Who wants to Honey sucker?

Captain Will Graves to Miss Nancy Graves, Carroll, Carroll County, N. C., June 15, 1815:

The graves, 'tis said,
Will pass upon dead
When Gabriel's trumpet Cheaves the skies,
But I find no [illegible]
From Graves like these
A dozen living four-weight pies.

LITERARY PEOPLE.

BARRETT BROWNING, son of the poet, has purchased a home at Asolo, where his father spent his last holidays.

ROSE HAWTHORNE says that Emerson's memory became so weak at last that he used to go out looking for himself in the streets of Concord.

MR. GLADSTONE has promised to write an article for Murray's Magazine on Dr. Smile's life of John Murray, which will contain some very interesting personal reminiscences.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S promised book on his visit to Mashonaland is to appear first in a series of twenty letters in the London Graphic, for which he has been paid ten thousand dollars.

A PORTRAIT of Moltke, painted last year from the veteran by Franz von Lenbach, is shown in London along with a likeness of Bismarck by the same artist. Moltke is in an undress uniform of blue with scarlet linings. Bismarck is in black frock and broad white necktie and has a pipe in his hand.

ALMA TADEMA'S studio is reached by a flight of golden stairs, the steps being entirely covered with plates of polished brass. It is a great contrast to go from this room, so entirely Greek in its character, to the studio of Mrs. Alma Tadema, which is a Dutch interior, with quaintly carved oak walls and little diamond-paned windows brought from Holland.

LITTLE INDIAN GIRLS.

How They Pass Their Leisure Hours While Attending School.

One of the teachers in an Indian school sends to the Word Carrier an account of the every-day life of her Indian pupils which the boys and girls will be glad to read:

"Their yard is a good one to play in. It is a very large one, and has two groups of trees that make a nice shade, two or three swings, a teeter board and a little bridge over a gully worn out by the water. In the spring the ground is covered with flowers. There are violets and dandelions, the purple buffalo bean, blue vetch, pink oxalis and others, and the children gather and give away many a pretty little bouquet without ever leaving the yard. In one corner they have made a cemetery for various little animals that have died—a kitten, a pinkeen, a sparrow and two or three more. Behind the wood-pile they have built of old boards two little houses, each large enough to hold several children. The houses have roofs to keep off the sun, and here, with blocks of wood for seats and broken dishes to set about table with, they play at 'keeping house.'

"The children often go to walk when there is an older person to go with them. One day last fall two of us teachers went with about twenty little girls. Some were close beside us, and others were running ahead a little way. Suddenly I discovered that those behind us were nowhere to be seen. What has become of those children? I asked. But a few steps forward explained the matter. They had thrown themselves flat upon the ground in some furrows made by running water, and were completely hidden by the side of the furrows and the grass. In a minute they were up again; they only did it for fun to surprise us.

"Wherever they go, they seem to find some plant that has a part they can eat, and they greatly enjoy the berries or roots that they gather. Some of the fruits are really very nice. There are gooseberries, blackberries, grapes and plums in their season. But the children find something to browse upon at any time in the year. Just now the chief delicacy is the 'tipsinna,' or Indian turnip—a little white root, rather sweet and spicy—and the children sometimes go out expressly for the purpose of digging these. They also eat the bulb of the oxalis, rose-hips and sumac-berries, and these last stay on all winter, so that even in January and February they find something they like. One little girl even dug up a tulip bulb and ate it. It is not because they are hungry, either, but they have always been used to eating these things and they like them.

"They play with dolls in the house, and among the possessions of the twenty-four girls there are dolls of all materials, from wax to rags. Some of the girls have made quite large and good looking rag dolls, nearly all are capable of making and dressing little ones. They make more than they need for their own use, for they sometimes give their teachers little rag dolls as tokens of their love. They cut and make their dolls' clothes very well, and dress them as they themselves dress, in true American fashion.

"But sometimes the loving remembrance of their homes will show itself in their play. One day I met half a dozen of more little girls with their dolls upon their backs supported by a shawl, just as the Indian mothers carry their babies, and on another day I saw a little girl carrying in the same way the good-good-natured black cat that belongs at the Birds' Nest. Ditto, the cat, seemed perfectly contented. He had one paw on each shoulder, just as a child carried in that way would be likely to place his hands. I think, however, that Ditto is a cat of unusual patience, for I have seen him sleeping flat on his back in a doll's cradle with covers tucked down tightly over him."

A [illegible] does not attract iron as [illegible] It has first to convert the iron [illegible] into another magnet to [illegible] attract it. Hence magnets [illegible] attract magnets.

A piece of solid steel will destroy [illegible] if it be small enough and slightly [illegible] A common sewing needle [illegible] if it be a new one, [illegible] Twenty on the surface of water [illegible]

We see on the sun after he [illegible] the horizon. This is due to [illegible] refraction, which apparently [illegible] the sun thirty four minutes of a [illegible] This apparent diameter is only [illegible] and unlike of a degree.

A Lace Gown Weighing Three Ounces.

About the year 1700 a fair young bride in the village now known as New Haven wore a dainty costume of white. The gown was cut low in the neck and was sleeveless. The dress was of light and filmy texture, and weighed but about three ounces. It has been handed down from generation to generation, until at last it has come into possession of a Danbury lady. The dress is remarkably well preserved and is extremely valuable, both from its age and the beauty of workmanship with which it is covered. The design of the trimming is prettily worked in the coarse linen thread so much in use in those days.

A Singular Swiss Custom.

Until within a few years a singular custom has obtained in Switzerland. When husband and wife expressed a desire for a divorce they were required to enter a cote and live therein together for a fortnight, during which time they were neither to see nor to converse with anybody else; their food was passed to them through a narrow opening in the wall, and all communication with the outside world was cut off. If, at the end of a fortnight of this confinement together, the couple still clamored for divorce, it was granted without further ado.