

# OREGON SCOUT.

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UNION, OREGON.

LOWER CALIFORNIA has been made a State of the Mexican Republic.

RETURNS from the special Congressional election in Michigan show the election of Seymour (Rep.) over Brees (Dem.) by about 500 majority.

FREE SOUP has been a source of trouble in New York, and is no longer provided for the poor. It is found to bring tramps to the city and to aid the undeserving poor.

It is said that a number of old Californians, now living in New York in reduced circumstances, are actually dependant upon the bounty of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, for the necessities of life.

TEXAS is probably in the soundest financial condition of any State in the Union. There is a cash surplus of \$1,000,000 in her treasury, and the already low rate of State taxation may be further reduced.

THE Director of the Mint has reported adversely to the establishment of an assay office at Portland, for which a bill was introduced by Senator Dolph. Senator Dolph, however, says that the Director of the Mint is misinformed in regard to the business of reducing ores at Portland. He intends to appear before the Committee on Commerce and show that since the construction of the railroad to the Coeur d'Alene mines and other mines, and the erection of reduction works at East Portland, the output of metal every year is largely increasing, and will increase much in the future.

THE House Committee on Territories has considered the question relating to admission as states of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico. It was decided to formulate an omnibus enabling act for the four territories, and the preparation of the bill was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Springer, Mansur, Hayes, Struble and Symes. During the session votes were taken upon ordering favorable reports upon Gifford's bill for the admission of South Dakota, and Baller's bill looking to the recognition of North Dakota as a state. The result in each case was unfavorable to the bill.

A WASHINGTON DISPATCH says: "If Representative Herrmann's bill to place Winemale Ridole on the pension rolls, at the rate of \$25 per month, passes, it will be the first case in which the government has ever granted a pension to an Indian. Winemale was a member of the Modoc tribe of Indians, and when they attacked and massacred the commissioners sent out by the government to negotiate a treaty with them, she found Colonel Meacham, desperately wounded, in the lava beds, and did all that lay in her power for his comfort. She brought him food and drink, made him a temporary shelter and bound his wounds, at the peril of her own life had he been discovered. As soon as Meacham had recovered sufficiently to be moved, Winemale carried him on her shoulders several miles and restored him to his friends. For this service it is believed she is entitled to a pension." [The statement that "Winemale carried him on her shoulders several miles" is probably incorrect, as Colonel Meacham's weight at that time was about 200 pounds.]

SENATOR DOLPH has reported from the Committee on Public Lands a bill of great importance to the citizens of Oregon and Washington Territory. The object of the bill is to confirm the titles of widows, orphans and single women who took claims under the Oregon donation law of 1850 and amendatory acts, and made their proofs and received certificates. He says there are some forty cases in Linn county, Oregon, alone, and probably several hundred in Oregon and Washington, where donation claims were taken over thirty years ago by widows, orphans and single women, and where the land has been sold and transferred upon the strength of donation certificates, which are now held under the rulings of Land Commissioner Sparks to be invalid, and a number of which have been held for cancellation on the ground that the parties were not entitled to take such claims for various reasons. The Commissioner holds that widows whose husbands, and orphans whose parents, died on the way to Oregon, were not qualified to take a claim. The Senator says that the law was probably very literal construed in the early settlement of Oregon.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

**Terrible Accident.**  
NEW YORK.—A frightful accident occurred in Brooklyn, which caused the death of three persons and the injury of a dozen others. Along Broadway a section of the Union elevated road is now in course of construction. A huge steam derrick which was used in building it was pulled along the girders as each section was completed. The derrick was started, and had been pulled but a short distance when the girders began to spread outward. Just at that moment a street car was approaching the section, but the driver did not notice what was going on overhead. The derrick passed through the girders and fell to the ground, striking the horse car and cutting it in two. The fire department was called out, and an ambulance sent for, but owing to escaping steam and the heat of the boiler it was some time before anything could be done. Finally the debris was cleared away, and the dead and wounded released.  
The killed were: Frederick Thompson, street car driver; Charles Kirchner and Patrick Clark, two of the injured, will probably die. The others are resting comfortably.

**Warehouse Collapsed.**  
SEATTLE.—The warehouse of the Puget Sound Mill Company, situated on a wharf next to the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railroad track, and adjoining the place where an engine went through the trestle, collapsed. It contained 300 tons of oats and a large quantity of hay and potatoes. About 1,000 sacks of oats and 300 bales of hay went through into the bay. The warehouse is a total loss.  
No lives were lost, as far as known, although the wharf was crowded and many were passing in and out of the building.

Near Eastman, Ga., a negro boy ten years old got drunk and murdered three little children, all of the same family, aged five, four and two years.

The granulating mill of the Austin Powder Company, near Cleveland, Ohio, blew up, killing Engineer Wright. Not a vestige of the mill remains.

A Grand Trunk train which left Toronto met with a frightful accident near Hamilton, Ont. Three employees are reported killed and several passengers injured.

Five miners were badly and probably fatally burned in an explosion in the Wyoming colliery at Wilkesbarre, Pa., caused by a miner leaving a lighted lamp in a breaker.

D. R. Locke, editor of the Toledo Blade, and author of the renowned Nasby letters, died of consumption at his home in Toledo, O., aged 55 years. He leaves a wife and three sons.

A chemist named Derby, his wife and six children, were found dead at Manchester, England. The man evidently poisoned the family owing to some distress of mind and then committed suicide.

Mr. Lawton, U.S. minister at Vienna has accepted from Harry Farber, a rich American relative of President Cleveland, who is studying law at Vienna university, an offer of \$1,000,000 to the American government, with which to endow a university at Chicago on the Vienna model.

Miss Etta Shattuck, the young school teacher who recently lost her lower limbs as a result of her exposure during the blizzard, died at Seward, Neb. Her suffering during her illness was intense. The Omaha Bee fund, which has reached over \$3,750, will probably be turned over to her parents.

During a drunken spree at Silver Brook, Pa., six Hungarians were roasted to death. A lamp was overturned and exploded. The names of those roasted alive were: John Elias, John Sedds, John Kobinko, W. Michael, Jen Koitich, Mary Maulick and Paul Siskowitz. John Maulick and wife and Peter Menksi were burned so badly they will die, and their baby, thrown out of a window, will die. Six others were terribly burned.

A party of eight persons, colored, consisting of Horace Carter and his eldest daughter Eliza, and youngest daughter Hannah, Pierre and Frissis Allen, Priscilla Smith, Cecelia Lewis, and a boy named Ike Canter, crossed the river from the LaReusette plantation to Dymon's Fairview, place near New Orleans, in a skiff. The boat was old, and the swells of a passing steamer caused the skiff to go to pieces, and seven of the occupants were drowned. Ike Canter, the boy, saved himself by clinging to a piece of the broken boat.

A violent explosion occurred at the Dupont Powder Works, Wapwallopen, Pa., and four persons were killed. The explosion occurred in the packing house, where several tons of powder were stored. At Nanticoke and Wanamie, chimneys toppled from the roofs of buildings, and school children ran in terror from the schoolhouses. Men and women flocked towards the mines, where they thought the explosion had happened, and where members of their families were at work. At Shickshinny the glass in almost every window was broken, and many persons were thrown to the ground. At Wapwallopen almost every building was damaged or wrecked. The new Methodist church, 300 feet away, was completely wrecked. No trace of the packing house was left, not even the foundation. Rocks weighing over 100 pounds were blown to the top of the mountain a quarter of a mile away. Besides those killed, over forty persons were injured, fourteen of whom it is said will die.

# OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

A tannery is soon to be started in Milton by some Pendleton men.  
Douglas county expended over \$22,000 in the construction of bridges the past year.

Five men announce themselves as candidates for sheriff of Baker county in a Baker City paper.

Much prospecting for minerals will be done in the Cascades this summer, says the Silverton Appeal.

A quarry of monumental rock has been lately opened near Roseburg, which is said to be very valuable.

Fred and Harry Templeton killed a large gray eagle near Brownsville that measured seven feet from tip to tip.

Johnson & Sheldon, of Scio, have made an assignment in favor of John Morris, of that place. Liabilities \$36,000.

Archbishop Gross, of Portland, contemplates building a sister's school at Roseburg the coming summer, so says an exchange.

Dr. A. W. Burg, convicted of blackmail at Pendleton, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary by Judge Walker.

Geo. R. Justus, who was sent to the penitentiary for killing an Indian at Grant's Pass, has been released, after serving a few years of his time.

A great many farmers report losses of small patches of wheat and oats by the recent freeze, says the Dallas Itemizer. One man lost seventy acres of oats. Taking the loss of the whole county it will amount to a considerable sum.

J. W. Grave committed suicide by hanging, at his residence on Juniper creek, Umatilla county. Although quite wealthy he labored under the hallucination that he could not pay his debts. He was 60 years old and lived alone.

The reward offered by the people of Monmouth and Polk county for the apprehension of the murderers of the Chinamen in that city recently amounts to \$700, and an effort is being made to have the Governor increase it to \$1,000.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State incorporating the Albany Street Railway Company. The capital stock is \$25,000. The object of the company is to build and operate a line of street railway in Albany.

Says a Prineville paper: A calf and colt belonging to J. H. Snoderly became buried beneath a large strawstack recently, and remained buried for a period of six days before they were missed. When uncovered both were alive, but the colt was unable to stand and soon died.

Ashland Tidings: Rev. C. H. Hoxie, of Medford precinct, will in a short time receive 200 pounds of sugar-beet seed from Claus Spreckels, of California, which he will distribute among the farmers of this valley when it arrives. In this manner the soil here may be tested and its adaptability to the beet industry ascertained.

Gov. Penneyer has directed Hon. F. C. Reed, State Fish Commissioner, to give public notice of his intention to enforce the law forbidding the catching of salmon from the Columbia and its tributaries during March. The Governor suggests that prompt prosecution of offenders will put a stop to violation of the law.

The prisoners engaged in cleaning up the rubbish around the Multnomah county buildings uncovered a large number of five and ten pound cannon balls and a few small shot. A twelve-pound loaded shell was also unearthed. Where all these relics of war came from or how they happen to be in the court yard no one appears to know.

Frank Snyder, who lives a short distance below Buena Vista, discovered a human body floating in the eddy in the Willamette, near his place. Decomposition had so far advanced that recognition was impossible except by the clothing; but it is supposed to be the body of the young man who was drowned at Corvallis during the holidays.

At Long Creek, Tom Williams fired two shots at Peter Connelly, the editor of the Eagle, one of which took effect in his wrist and the other in his hip. The wounds are severe, though not considered dangerous. After the shooting Williams attempted to escape but was pursued and captured by Ed. Allen. After a preliminary examination lasting six days, the prisoner was placed under \$3,000 bonds and sent to jail.

Gov. Penneyer has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, giving his assent, as far as Oregon is concerned, in regard to the grant of money made in what is known as the "Hatch bill," it being an act passed at the last session of Congress to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with agricultural colleges in the several states, and providing a sum of \$15,000 per annum for each state for such purpose. He further designated the board of regents of the agricultural college of the state of Oregon as the proper board to which the fund should be paid. This board, by law, consists of the State Board of Education, Master of the State Grange and nine others appointed by Gov. Moody. Under the law \$7,500 was available the 1st of last January to each of the states. But owing to the non-acceptance, as yet, of the college building at Corvallis, it is feared that only \$3,000 will become available to Oregon for this year.

# COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Garfield county's new court house, at Pomeroy, W. T., will soon be completed.

The Tacoma Odd Fellows have a new hall, with all the modern conveniences. There are 22,171 more adult males than adult females in Washington Territory.

The total output of coal from the mines of Washington Territory has been nearly 2,500,000 tons.

There are but eleven United States prisoners in the Idaho penitentiary. The rest are territorial prisoners.

The body of a well dressed woman was found floating in the bay at San Francisco. She was not identified.

The Masons of Ellensburg, W. T., have under consideration the building of a temple to cost about \$6,000.

C. C. Sands, who drove a stage between Fernvale and Petrolia, Cal., was killed by the overturning of the vehicle.

Leon Gerardot, a janitor, was found dead in bed at San Francisco. He had been asphyxiated by gas. Deceased was 66 years old.

A logger named George Frank was crushed between two logs by the train running into an open switch on the Gray's Harbor railroad.

Six men were crushed to death by an avalanche on the Canadian Pacific, near Pallasor, a point in the mountains some distance west of the Columbia river.

Milton Santee was robbed of a satchel containing \$13,000 in bonds and a number of valuable papers, in a sleeper running between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, Cal.

The postoffice salaries of the four leading offices in Washington Territory are as follows: Seattle, \$2400; Tacoma, \$2300; Walla Walla, \$2100; Spokane Falls, \$2000.

The contract for the first five miles of the Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima railroad has been let to Malone & Co., of Butte City, Montana, and work has commenced.

An exchange says that the commissioners of Cowlitz county, W. T., will rue treasurer Martin's bondsmen to recover the amount lost by the recent robbery.

A Walla Walla paper says that it has it from good authority that the Northern Pacific railroad company has no less than sixty branch roads in contemplation this year.

There were shipped by the mills of Puget Sound to foreign, coastwise and Atlantic ports last year a total of 206,178,673 feet of lumber, and five mills shipped 155,731,398 feet.

Six of the stone class buildings at Leland Stanford, Jr., university are to be up and roofed in by May 1st, and nine of the buildings are to be finished by July 1st. There are 125 workmen now employed, 60 being stone cutters.

Big Bend correspondent of Walla Walla Union: Two young men named Osbourn and Watson fired five shots apiece at one another at short range the other day, but no one except a horse was hurt. The shooting was over an old saddle worth six bits.

John Turner, aged 17, was accidentally shot by Clarence Cope, at Woodbridge, Cal. They were hunting in the tules, and jokingly pointing their guns at each other. Cope's was accidentally discharged, the shot taking effect in Turner's face. The latter lived only a few hours.

Porter Ashe's celebrated racer, Ed Corrigan, ran away on the street at Merced, Cal., with two men in a trotting wagon. One man jumped out unharmed, but the other caught his foot in the wagon and was dragged one mile. When picked up he was dead. The dead man was a native of California, about 25 years old, named John Kelly, and a brother of Mike Kelly, the celebrated jockey.

At Seattle the piling of a trestle gave way under a locomotive, and it was thrown into the water, which at that point is twenty feet deep at low tide. The coupling broke, and the cars in front of the engine remained on the track. The engineer and the fireman escaped, the former leaping out of the cab window. Both swam about till they were picked up by a small boat. The locomotive disappeared entirely. The piles were driven only four months ago, and it is thought that their giving way could not have been the work of the teredo. They were driven in loose earth, which had been dumped at that point by vessels carrying earth ballast, and as a vessel had been fastened to the trestle for some time, it is believed the piles had been loosened.

A special dispatch from Carson, Nevada, says "some two months ago the contractors in boring an artesian well for Mrs. Langtry, the actress, near the foot of the mountain where the North Carson mine is situated, came on a formation of rock which lay between the clay walls. This formation was so hard that the drill boring up, and it required seven feet of drilling to penetrate and reach the under clay wall. When the debris of the rock came out it attracted the attention of the borers. A few ounces of the rock were taken to the Bullion and Exchange bank, where it was assayed. The assay was \$510 a ton of rich silver ore. Since then experts have been making an examination seeking to trace the ledge to its croppings and determine the character of the enclosing walls. Discoveries last week seem to show that the ledge runs all the way from seven feet to 120 feet thick. The excitement over the discovery is now great, and is probable much of the ledge runs through Mrs. Langtry's land She bored for water and struck silver."

# CONGRESSIONAL.

Legislation Pertaining to the Interest of the Pacific Coast.

## SENATE.

The Senate passed the Blair educational bill.

The Senate bill to provide for an Indian school at Carson City, Nevada, was passed.

The bill to provide for compulsory education of Indian children was taken from the calendar and discussed at much length by Dawes, Teller, Cockrell and Vest. Teller, who had introduced the bill, declared (in opposition to the popular idea) that there was no instance in history where aborigines were treated so liberally as the American Indians had been treated. No where else had their right to the soil been recognized. Here their lands had been bought and paid for. But the American people had not been wise in their dealings with the Indians. If they had been, there would be no uncivilized Indians to-day. The Indians would have been incorporated in the body politic.

Platt introduced a bill to prohibit members of territorial legislatures from holding office.

Teller introduced a bill to authorize citizens of the United States to return stray cattle from Mexico to the United States without payment of duties.

Mitchell presented to the Senate a memorial from Portland merchants, asking that a bill be passed to authorize the payment of drawbacks on tin imported in this country, made into cans and exported, containing salmon, fruits and other products of general use.

Mitchell introduced a bill for the sale of Umatilla reservation to the city of Pendleton, Oregon, to be used as a cemetery. The bill provides that the land shall be sold to the highest bidder, and authorizes the city to bid for the land.

Also, a bill to provide for the construction of a military telegraph line along the Oregon coast, connecting Yaquina bay, Coos bay, Alsea bay, Siuslaw bay and Gardner on the Umpqua river.

Dolph presented a petition from citizens of Dallas, Oregon, asking Congress for the right to use an unoccupied portion of the town for a cemetery.

Dolph called up his bill in the Senate which appropriates half a million dollars for the erection of a public building in Portland. It has twice passed the Senate. The first bill appropriated \$250,000, and the second \$350,000, but neither of these bills were passed by the House. For the third time Senator Dolph has brought up the bill, this time for \$500,000, and has secured its passage.

## HOUSE.

Mr. Hermann has obtained an order from the department creating a mail service to end at Fossil, and increasing the service to three times a week. This is the mail route service between Fossil and Antelope, in Oregon.

Representative Hermann submitted a resolution to the House from the Grange and the Knights of Labor in Irving, Lane county, Oregon, opposing the chartering of new banks and favoring the reissuing of fractional currency.

Representative McKenna has presented a petition, signed by the Governor of California and other State officers, asking the Government to establish and control a system of telegraphs in the country.

O'Farrell, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a resolution for an investigation of the question of mining debris in California.

## PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

BUTTER-	
Fancy roll, # lb.	45
Oregon.	16
Inferior grade.	20 @ 25
Pickled.	27 1/2 @ 32
California roll.	30
do, pickled.	18 @ 20
CHEESE-	
Eastern, full cream.	16 @ 20
Oregon, do.	14 @ 16
California.	14 1/2
Eggs - Fresh.	@ 20
DRY FRUITS-	
Apples, qrs. sks and bx.	@ 6
do California.	6
Apricots, new crop.	15 @ 28
Peaches, unpeeled, new.	12 1/2 @ 14
Pears, machine dried.	10
Fitted cherries.	4 1/2
Fitted plums, Oregon.	12 1/2
Figs, Cal., in bgs and bx.	@ 9
Cal. Prunes, French.	8 @ 10
Oregon prunes.	10 @ 12 1/2
FLOUR-	
Portland Pat. Roller, # bbl	4 00
do do	4 00
White Lily # bbl.	4 25
Country brand.	3 50 @ 3 75
Superfine.	2 50 @ 2 75
GRAIN-	
Wheat, Valley, # 100 lbs.	1 22 1/2 @ 1 25
do Walla Walla.	1 15 @ 1 20
Barley, whole, # ctn.	1 12 1/2
do ground, # ton.	20 00 @ 25 00
Oats, choice milling # bush	47 @ 50
do feed, good to choice, old	46 @ 47
Rye, # 100 lbs.	1 10 @ 1 25
FEED-	
Brn, # ton.	16 00 @ 17 00
Shots, # ton.	15 00 @ 16 00
Hay, # ton, baled.	@ 18 00
Chop, # ton.	23 00 @ 25 00
Oil cake meal # ton.	32 00 @ 33 00
FRESH FRUITS-	
Apples, Oregon, # box.	1 25 @ 1 50
Cherries, Oregon, # drn.	@ 4 00
Lemons, California, # bx.	4 00 @ 4 50
Limes, # 100.	@ 1 25
Riverside oranges, # box.	@ 1 50
Los Angeles, do	@
Peaches, # box	@
HIDES-	
Dry, over 16 lbs, # lb.	11 @ 12
Wet salted, over 55 lbs.	@ 5
Murrain hides.	7 @ 9
Felis.	10 @ 1 25
VEGETABLES-	
Cabbage, # lb.	@ 1 20
Carrots, # sack.	@ 1 50
Caulliflower, # doz.	@ 1 50
Onions.	@ 1 50
Potatoes, new, # 100 lbs.	@ 90
WOOL-	
East Oregon, Spring clip.	14 @ 16
Walla Oregon, do	15 @ 30

# MODERN FLOUR-MAKING.

Condensed Description of the Largest Mill in the World.

This article would not be complete without at least a hasty description of a modern mill. Let us select for that purpose the mill at Minneapolis, which is the largest by far and probably in all respects the best appointed in the world. The building is an almost cubical stone structure, 175 feet long, 155 feet wide, and 120 feet high, with eight floors including basement. On the first main floor are the long rows of encaust roller machines, about two hundred and ten in number, and eighteen "runs of stone" for finishing. The second floor is a great packing room. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors are full of bolting and purifying machinery. There are nearly two hundred hexagonal and silk-covered bolting-reels, and about three hundred middlings purifiers in the mill. Immediately contiguous is a wheat elevator having a capacity of about one hundred thousand bushels, which is kept supplied from great elevators in the vicinity, some of which hold twenty times as much.

This great mill has made more than 7,200 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours, and its capacity is usually said to be 7,000 barrels. Its ordinary daily run exceeds 5,000, and therefore requires about 25,000 bushels of wheat. Nearly 200 cars a day are necessary to bring wheat to this mill and carry away the flour and offal. It is a mammoth automaton. The wheat first passes through a series of wonderfully ingenious cleaning machines, which remove every thing that is larger, smaller, of different shape or of higher or lower specific gravity than the grain, beside thoroughly cleansing it from adhering dust and dirt. It then proceeds through conducting pipes to the reducing rollers. After each reduction the product is conveyed to the top of the building by elevators and thence returns from floor to floor through intricate series of bolting and purifying machines until finally delivered in the packing-room. The whole process is simple in principle, but labyrinthine in its marvelous application.

Power is supplied the mill by two turbine water-wheels, which are fifty-five inches in diameter and set in pits sixty feet deep. Together they have 2,800 horse-power. Another wheel of 400 horse-power runs the appendages of the mill—the machine shop, elevator, etc. The mill is also provided with steam power by huge Corliss engines—for use in periods of low water or other emergencies.

The packing floor presents always a busy and animated scene. A sort of automatic tramway brings up the clean oak and elm barrels—the making of which occupies scores of coopers in co-operative shops. In one part of the room these barrels are being filled for the New England trade. In another, small cotton sacks are preparing for the Western retail supply. Great burlap sacks holding "twenty stone" (280 pounds) for shipment to Great Britain are piling up elsewhere, while smaller sacks, weighing fifty kilograms (110 1/2 pounds), are rapidly packing for consignment to Antwerp or some other continental port.

This one great establishment supplies bread to nearly a million Americans and to about half a million Europeans. It would require pages to describe the marvelous contrivances which this mill employs for protection against fire, and its various other ingenious appointments.

The new milling processes gave the advantage to the hard Scotch Fife wheat of Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba, and the result was a rapid development of wheat-growing in that general region, and also of milling—especially at Minneapolis. With a possible exception or two in California, there are no mills in the world outside of Minnesota that have a capacity much exceeding 1,500 barrels.—Chautauquan.

## SUMNER'S METHODS.

A Man Who Lived Like a Pauper, But Gave Like a King.

Charles Sumner always lived within his income and never incurred a debt that he had not the means of paying at the time it became due, says Arnold Borges Johnson. Within his income he was first, then generous. During his first term in the Senate he was dependent upon his pay as Senator and a little copyright money for his support, although during a portion of that time he added somewhat to the support by lectures. In his latter days, however, he was rendered somewhat easier in circumstances by a small fortune that came to him from the successive death of several relatives. For much of his life he was a poor man in straitened circumstances, but he would never be obliged to any one for anything but kindness. He would not allow another to pay any expense that he incurred, not even a horse-car fare. In stumping during the Presidential election he would never allow the Congressman in whose district he spoke, and who was to be benefited most by his efforts, to pay even his railroad fare. He was no gift-taker; he would inter change gifts as well as kind offices with others, but the balance of the obligation was never allowed to remain on his side. His generosity to the servants of the houses in which he lived was proverbial. Sam Ward said that he lived like a pauper, but he gave like a King. No one can wonder that the servants even temporarily in his employ were attached to him when his consideration for, as well as his generosity to them, is fully understood.—Cosmopolitan.