AND ALLIANCE ADVOCATE.

Caswell

THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR CHIEF STUDY.

YANCEYVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1888.

VOL. IV.

The Early Reaped. Finence reaped early, while the dece man then, day being new, how entire do thor stals, and some a petrain, The Blands Light know them the first, that they are fair because unit in herd by ength batain any where while life is new are pure, I meeting, bright, mature Infrances, and replete he all that makes remembrance aweet;

IL downed References a sear its way hath seamed, tir angurds worked its deep-drawn mark its dealt in threat amiliat the dark. And they are fair for time tent spelled by earth a stain any where,

A FEARFUL SIEGE.

The copital of Michigan hol-searcely heat charged from Ditroit to Lunsing telore my futher got the fever to go West. Wowere then living in New York State, and doing fairly well on a farm, but the talk about Mechigan uped many a max who was then well remark fl I was 14 years old the day selection the We t-father, mother, four children, and a hired man. All of us clear down to the baby, were enconnectic and Juli of hope, and father was part the next of man the D troit had sharks were looking for. They solfhow a swamp farm in Shiawassee county, and in one way and another, chested and defrauded him, until we diar to herein on. A span of horses and a row constituted our live stock, and when father found how he had been duped, he lost heart entirely. The windling guaranteed forty acres of centaring and a good log house. The clearing was a lake, and the log house wava wretched affair, about sixteen feet sight- which had been put up for wither east terrorise. It is not, however, of our family tonious I am going to talk. Michigan nus a strut come con try at that d.te, and we suma discovered that we had located prefty near headquarters. Inside efthree days we had seen a panther, three wolves, a hear, a lynx, and an Irdisa dewil. Our nearest neighbor was tin or twelve miles away, and the nearast village about twenty. We were deal stark alone in the midst of a great wilderness, and, solle from all other penis, the Indiana, who were generally supposed to be peaceable, looked upon all pionters with joalous eyes, and made their stay unpleasant in many ways. On the second day of our stay they stole surrow and ran her off into lagham county, where we accidentally found her two years later; and inside of a work they made several attempts to get the horses. It was not until fired upon that they left us in peace, an I then the will busits will reptiles took hold. Our but shoul within 200 feet of the edge of wgreat examp, and the awamp was lendquorters for rattlesnakes, blue more black makes, bears, parthers, waters and an errother creature belonging to the country. During the first werk of our stay we killed upward of a bundred analyst mest of them rattlers; and Gorden, the lived man, who was a good shot, hi ed a bear and three WILLIAM Our adventures with the panthers were many and perilous, as the beasts seemed determine I not to leave the locally. The first time I saw one my his was preserved in a most wonderful momer. We had been located about Di Jags, and were clearin ; up a piece a land about a quarter of a male from the house. Fallier was sich in the house, Gordan was sift after a deer for ment, and I was in the cleaning alone, having a light axe and cutting away at the small trees. The only thing I feared was the suater, having been assured that no wild brusts would attac a me by daylight. In cutting down a young way to break it off about 10 test from splintered. This splintered trunk stord -was no fear that he could be get at. about 14 feet from , a very large beech. When night had fully settled down we I had noticed it only in a general way, were in a state of singe. Wolves to the as I hal set myself a stint to do, and number of forty or fifty surrounded the was working with much enthusiasm. wools, something hit and knocked axes in the house. Mother stood at the sped. A pather had sprung upon me wolves gnawed a hole in the door, s long time and had waite I for me to edged weapon she wielde I. Every head their between two great splinters and of an effort to get in by way of the without stand not more than ten feet away and a chest across the floor to stop the hole witnessed what nob-dy ever saw ke- in the dror, and mother discovered that fore. The beast hung head down word father was dead. The poor man, weak in the sir, clawing and spitting and us he way, had not been able to endure telling, and the harder he struggled the the fright of the attack. We did not ness seturely was his foot imprisoned, hive many misutes for lamontation. Such spreams and yells? Father and The weives had given place to a more lists."-[Epoch.

ence, dangerous enemy. There was a sudmother came running at was. attacked, den pounce on the roof over our heads. apposing I and an Indian who was hunt- recompanied by a spart, and we knew isg a mile or more distant was guided that a patther was at h n l. It was a to the spot by the racket. The sharp lucky thing for us that the builders claws sent splinters of wood flying all of the hut were either lazy or in a hurabout and the lithe body beat and ry, and had built only a twisted like a sn ke. We had no gun, | small fireplace and a small and father was too weak to venture to chimney. There was no fire we the axy. We were, therefore, stand- | on the hearth and had the chimney ing open-mouthed when the Indian been the ordinary memmoth affair of came up and shot the panther through the backwood, we should have had a the head. He could not get the carcass panther on the floor in no time. The until we had chopped the stub down first was soon joined by a second and third, and then two or three others and split it open with wedges. A couple of weeks, lat r a hunter were heard on the ground. They may

came along who advised father to give have scented the dead or they may have up clearing for a year or two and trap | known nothing of our great calamity. and hunt. All sorts of Turs had a fair | That they were determined to get in cash value, and the state was paying a we were soon led to understand. bounty on the scalps of wolves, hears made a smudge on the hearth to keep

and panthers. The Indian, who had them from trying the chimney, and then aken the body of the putter off with mother took one side of the window him, had made \$15 on its scap The and I the other. We instinctively felt hunter told us how to make rule traps | that it was the point of danger now that and dealfalls, and the three of us were the chest protected the door. We were soon buy with the game around us, hardly at our posts when a panther One day I found a path leading arou d sprang up and fore the blanket the edge of the awamp, and the soil down. Our light consi-ted of a piece bore unmistakable proofs that wild of cotton lying is a dish of coon's fat, beasts passed that way. We had heard and at times the fisme was almost out. the scream of ponthers nightly, but I A couple of minutes after the blanket supposed the boasts which used this was torn away a punther sprang into the path were wolv a. I had made a stout opening. Had he been left undisturbed rope of hickory peelings, and at a favor. he could have squeez d through, but able point on the path I bent over a stout | the instant his head appeared we both sapling, attached my rope, and then struck at him. His right fore paw moosed it and carried the trigger to a hung over the edge of the opening, and buch. What I wanted now was the my blow cut it clean off and dropped it machellour dustination with harly a hift, and Gordon furnished that in the on the floor. That settled one of the

visitors, although the row he mide over

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Two Litt'e Bne?. One merry summer day Two roses were atply; All at once they took a notion They would like to run away! Queer little roses, Funny little roses,

To want to run away! They stole along my fence;

They clam' ered up my wall; They climbed intomy window To make a morning call! Que.r little reses; Funny little roses,

To make a morning call! -[Julia P. Ballard, in "St. Nicholas."

Storits of animals.

A ambscriber in Louisiona writes to the D.troit Free Preis: "The wood lizard is not a desirable animal to have for close neighbors, although I never knew of them doing any harm. A nest of them had taken quarters in some rotten timber near my habitation in Louisiana. At moraing, noon and evening I saw them, rather shy at first but on the look out for my approach and wanted to cultivate my frie idship. One day with a piece of iron I mutilated one and held hin under the iros. The lizard turnel himself around and by looks and actions sail: 'I did not thin's you could be so cruel; we all thought you would not harm u-; we trusted you; contrary to our lastinets our confilence was misplacel; we will never tru-t you more, It is about six weeks ago and I have pever seen one sinc ;.

"I told my lizard story to a farmer at Wilson's Point, La. Ha related that a ground hog took up quarters in a hollow true close by his hue. The ercuid hog, shy at first, getting bolder, in time would come out every day, feel awhile, then stand or sit erect, and look around for dogs or enomies, all the while becoming more domestic ted. The ground hog doing no damage, the farmer had nothing against him. However, he took his shotgun one day and fired to scare him. The poor ground hog fe l, uttered a cry as much as to say, 'lo something for me,' and that was the end of him."

Scenes Attending an Equine Surgical Operation.

A HORSE HOSPITAL

In the Clinic Room of a Chicago Veterinary College.

There is a very close analogy between man and horse and the 75 students at the Chicago Veterinary college see this demonstrated every day. One of the patients now in the hospital is a sorrel stillion which came there a few weeks since with a broken shoulder blade. A piece of bone was taken out through an incision made by Dr. Withers and the horse will soon be as good as new. Another has had two teeth chiseled apart from his jaw bone and cats his oats quite contentelly without them. Another had one of the quarters of a foot taken off, necessitated by

represented as at hospitals for our own race. Perhaps the most common of the most frequent operation at the vetcrinary college is that of firing a horse. This is the first precaution taken before the operation. The rope is drawn from the fettered hind foot to a point on the breat between the fore legs, where it he patient but three legs to stand on, students and helpers had their way, would have been thrown, but Dr from under him, twisted himself into all sorts of positions during the whole

soon convincing him that kicking is out of the question. The next step is to blind to d the horse, then his spavined le; is crippled; after that-the firing. A horse's sufferings will about courl a man's under the same conditions, and just as a high-strung, nervous, sensitive man will feel more pain than he of a dull, stupid, phlegmatic nature, so with the horse-the thoroughbred. with dilatel nostrils and quivering nerves, suffers an intensity of torture quite impossible to the sciub. The acalogy continues when the high-bred man, with the high-bred horse, suffers the greater agony, marked only by deep groans, while he from the common herd suffers less, raises an outcry and commotion indicating nothing less than murder. Blood will tell. This bay horse was of the scrub class, and had the Hughes sail: "No; to fire spavin properly the tendons and hide must be at a tension, and not limp as when the patient is prostrate," so the bay, with his nose held tight in the clutch of a twist, and one leg constantly jerked hour of the operation. He was followed by a high-lifed sorrel, which, although ugly and hard to manage before a road wayon, went through the same ordeal of fire with an obstinate determination that seemed to say: 'Kill me if you

The Steppes of the Irtish. Under the above title G.orge Kennan contributes to the Century some of his experiences in Sile in just previous to his first meeting with political exiles.

It is with a feeling of intense pleasure and relief that one leaves such a village and rides out upon the wile, clean, breezy steppe where the air is filled with the fragrance of clover and the singing of birds, and where the eye is constantly delighted with great swippi of smooth, velvety turf, or vast undulating ex; anses of high steppe grass sprinkle1 in the foregroun1 with millions of wild roses, white marguerites, delicate fiv -anyled harebills, and dark red tiger-lilies. B tween the villages of Krutaya and Kalmakova, on Friday, we rode across a steppe which was literally a great ocean of flowers. One could pick twenty different species and a hundred specimens within the area of a single square yard. Here and there we deserted the miry roal and drovs for a quittor, originating from an ulcerated miles across the smooth, grussy plain, crushing flowers by the score at every

There are as many different ai ments evolution of our carriage wheels. In ing. the middle of the steppe I had our drihorse troubles are bone spaving, and alighted and walked away into the cry-siflowery solitude to enjoy the stillness, the perfume I air, and the sea of verdure throu h which ran the long, sinuous black line of the muldy high way. On my left, beyond the road, was a wide, shallow depression, six of passes through a ring fastened on a eight miles across, rising on the oppocollar around the horse's neck. This site side in a long gradual sweep to a form, a pully, and a slight pull leaves dark blue line of birch forest which formed the horizon. This depression was one smooth expanse of close green turf dotted with grazing cattle and sheep, and broken here and there by a silvery pool or lake. Around me, upon the higher ground, the steppe was carpeted with flowers, among which I noticed splendil oran ;c asters two inches in diameter, spotted tirerlilies with strongly reflexed petals, white clover, daisies, harebells, spires, astragalus, melliotus, and a peculiar flower growing in long, stender, curved spikes which suggested flights of min-, iaturo curmine sky-rickets sent up by the fairies of the steppe. The air was still and warm, and hal a strange, sweet fragrance which I can liken only to the taste of wild honey. There were no sounds to break the stillness of the great p ain except the drowsy hum of bees, the regular measured "Kate-did-Kate-dil" of a few katydids in the grass dear me, and the wailing cry of a steppe hawk hovering over the nest of some fie d-mic. It was a delight simply to lie on the grass amidst the flowers and sec, hear and breathe. Origin of a Popular Song. Among the favorite song of our day are some which originated under peculiarly curious circumstances. The familiar 'Peck .a. Boo," which has been worn nearly threadbare, way, according to its author, Mr. Scanlon, an inspiration of the moment. It was suggested by the gambols of some children, who were playing around the door where he was sitting, illy picking out tunes upon an accordion. As the children peeped curiously into his door, he began to say "Peck-a-Boo," nodding his head at the same time. Unconsciously the instrument played a few notes to suit what he was saying and the idea of a new melody struck his fancy. He immediately wrote off the chorus of "Peek-a-Boo" upon an envelope and added a few stanzas afterwards, touching up the song at his leisure. The mu ic came spontaneously and was far less difficult than the fitting of it with appropriate words; but as it was by no means his first experie c; he was not long in getting it into proper shape, It was certainly a happy inspiration for Mr. Scanlon. This melody along has netted him \$36 000 in royalties, and still brings in a comfortally income, as he receives six cents on each copy sol L. It has, with his numerous other compositions, made him a fortune, in strik-

Rest Cometh After AlL Beyond the toil, the burdens of the day, Beyond the tempests and the storms of life: Far from the tumult of the weary way, B-yond the longing and the ceaseless strife;

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Out of the darkness and the gloom of night, Beyond the hills where sha lows never fall, And far beyond the range of mortal sight, Rest cometh after all.

After the fever and the restless pain, After the waiting and the weary years, After the conflict and the loss and gain, After the sorrow and the u pless tears; Far, far beyond the lofty heights of Fame; Beyond the hills where shadows never falli Beyond the fear of censure and of blame, Rest cometh after all. -(William G. Park in Boston Transcript

HUMOROUS.

How to cut a person-Look daggers at him.

The fashionable hair cut is a la mowed.

Bid nominations are like the itch-They set a good many people to scratch-

When the girl baby appears in a ver stop and wait for me while I heuschold there is generally a family

> The man with the first baby is all miles-Smiles for himself and his friends, too.

Daughter-Mamma, what is a man-ofwar? Mamma-It's a naval officer, of course, you silly child.

When a cit gives an entertainment from the top of the wall it isn't the cat we object to, it's the waul.

shape of the fore-quarter of a deer he noose. I went to sleep that night counting on the scalp of a wolf, and next morning I was off as soon as I could see my way through the forest. It was well that I was not ten minutes earlier. I was within ten rods of the trap when I was stopped dead still by the screams of a panther. I knew the beast as soon as he yelled, and it was casy to conclude that he was in trouble. 1 crept forward very carefully, hearing a great thrashing about with the yells, and when I reached a point where I could see the path I saw that a big panther had noosed himself. The noose had caught him about the loins, so far back that he could not get at the rope to bite it, and the spring of the tree bar ly permitted him to touch the earth with his paws now and then. If the other beast, trapped through his own carele oness, was mad, this fellow, who had become the victim of a put-up job, was furious. All the rage in his nature lubbled up as he dangled there and feit that his end was near. He was at a great disadvantige, of course, but his struggles were so violent that I became alarmed and ran away, knowing that if he got loose he w.u.d tear me to piecas. He was still

last when I returned with Gordon, and s lul et quickly put an end to his career. He was an old and - a dangerous beast. When we came to skin him we found the point of a knife in his shoulder, and he had several scars made by the weapons of the Indians. for several weeks after this advanture, although never a night passed that wo did not hear their screams. The

weather had now come on warm, and we could do no more at trapping. Father fell very sick, and one day about the middle of June it became rlain that h . must have medical assistance at once. Gordon mounted one of the horses for a i le to the doctor's, a distance of twelve miles, and when night came he had not returned. It had scarcely grown dark when the wild beasts sround us began to howl and roar and skulk about the house, and after catching sight of several wolves I went in and barred the door. There was only one opening for a window, and over this was nailed a beech tree it fell upon an rou wood in a blanket. It was high up from the the ground and leave the t tack hadiy | The horse was in a stout pgn, and there er und, and only about two feet square. It was about 4 b'clock in the after- passel and their number increased, they heuse, and growing bolder as time news and I was bending over to exam- made furious and repeated efforts to ine a curious bug which was crawling force an entrance. Gordon had taken "I my feet, when a scream filled the the gun with him, tut we had two me flat on my face, and next door with one and I defended the itistant a wonder ul situation was devel- window - with the other. The from the large intech tree. The coward, through which one could have passed had no doubt been watching mn for but for her presence and the sharpcet my tock to him. He meant to clear stuck into the opening received a blow, the solutioned ironwood in his spring, and the bufflid animals finally ceased but ha did not pute succeed. He had their efforts at that point, although struck me with his paw rolling me over mother dared not leave the spot. After int her huripite me to speak of, and as the weives had worried us for an hour, he came down his right hind foot without, however, hiving made much head him fast. Then I was treated to a dow, it being too high for them, they the start of a start of a move and left us all of a sudden. I then dragged

had killed that morning. When the loss of his raw almost unnerved us. trap was ready no an mal could get at At that moment there seemed to be five the bait without putting its head in the or six of the boasts about, and it was only a short time before another sprang into the opening. Mother struck him quare in the face, and five minutes later I severely wounded a third. That seemed to dampea the ardor of all, for they soon withdrew, and the wolves returned. It must have been that these creatures scented the dead. It was the first time they had appeared in such numbers and so boldly, and hunger could not have been the cause of it. They made little or no effort to get at the horse, but for an hour after their return they made desperate and determined efforts to break their way into the cabin. They came against the door, six or eight of them at once-with such fores as to shake the house, and had not the lower log been suck in clay ground they would have dug their way under.

It was midnight before we had a letup, and the last wolf did not leave before 2 o'clock. Up to this time mother had not given way to her grie!. When danger passed away she broks down, and from then to daylight I sat alone by the door with ax in hand. I looked for Gordon at an early hour, but he dil not appear. About 10 o'clock the horse come home, bitten in a terrible manner, and so serious were his injuries that he died before night. We knew from the wounds is flicted on the, horse that he had been pursued by wolves, and there was little doubt about the fate of his rider. We dared not start out in scarch of help, as we knew not which way to We did not eatch sight of a panther go, and we dared not leave the body of the deal in the house another night for fear of the wolves. We waited until

3 o'clock, and then, hearing nothing from Gordon, we dug a grave, wrapped poor lather's remains in a sheet, and buried then as best we could. Next day some hunters called, and they went to look for Gordon. Ho had been to the doctor's, to find him too sick to come. On the way back he had been chased by a drove of wolves, and, while the horse had escaped, nothing but a few bones could be foun 1 of the man, -

Gems and Precious Stones,

The most valuable of precious stones is the diamond-pure crystalized carbon-the most highly refractive and the hardest of gems, and the only one that is combustible. This latter property was discovered in '1691 by Cosmo III. of Tu eany, who ignited the diamond th a burning-glass; and later it was found that when burned in a crucible this gem converts iron into steel. The dismond generally occurs as an octahedron, and surpasses all other gems in the property of dividing light into colored rays, causing that pecu iar flash of prismatic hues called its fire. Dismonds are rated by the carst. The term carat is derived from the name of certain small leguminous seeds which, when dried, are quite constant in weight. They were used in India for weighing gems, In 1871 the syndicate of Parisian jewelers, gold-miths and gem-dealers suggested 205 of a gramme at the value of a carat; and this was confirmed in 1877. all the leading diamond-dealers of London, Paris and Amsterdam accepting 1: The English carat is equal to 3 1683 plus grains (commonly reckoued as 3 17 grains) troy, hence there are 15; carata in an English troy ounce.

An Affectionate Lion.

The superintendent of the animal department out in Woodward's Gardens, Sin Francisco, tells in the Graphic a pathetic and pretty story ab ut a lion they had out there. At first he was so dangerous that they did not care to venture too close to him; but by persistent gentleness and kindness the superintendent gradually made the beast so fond of him that it liked to have him go into the cage, and if he'd lie down beside it the lion would raise its head so as to give him a soft place to lay his. One day a drunken sailor came into the Gardens and began tensing the lion. The superintendent came up and told the sail or not to tease the beast. The sailor replied with an oath and struck at him twice. The lion became perfectly frantic with rage and roared and bent will; I will die unconquered." the bars of his cige, so much so that the sailor got frightened. If the lion had got out of his cage there would net have been enough left of the sailor for a funera'. At length the lion got some kind of a tum r and was in great pai . One or two slight operations had to be performed and nobody could get near the beast except this one man. The lion let him cut, and looked at him gratefully all the time, licking his hand when it was over. The tumor grew so bad that a big operation had to be performed, and it was with fear and trembling that the superintendent undertook it, for the lion was in terrible min. The doctors could not go near, but they drew a diagram of the body of the lion, held it up before him as he

went on, and made the marks on it where he was to cut. He tollowed their directions, and all the while the lion lay as still as if he were undisturbed. The last operation no good. The beast was in such fearful pain that they had to which all about the hock is a mass of kill him. The superintendent took his blisters. This blistering is washed off after three days and lard applied every revolver, and after petting the animal fired one shot through his head, putting day for four weeks. He can't be al lowed to lie down or to reach this leg the muzzle close to it. The lion gave for two or three weeks and his head is him a pathetic look, in which there tied so high that to lie down is imposseemed to be a mixture of surprise and reprose's, but no anger. It took three sible. It will be a month before he leaves the hospital and two months beshots to kill him, and all the time the beast never took his eyes off the man fore he can be driven, but he is then sound and his lameness has disappeared. who was killing him. The superiatendent says he was never so curiously The cost is \$10 for the operation and \$1.50 for every day's keep and attend. and deeply affected in his life, and he could not help crying; even now he ance-say \$50 in all. feels the tears come when he recalls, A horse can sleep while standing much easier than a man can. He looks and he cannot forget it, the lion's pitiful look at him as his head fell back for toward a fixed point to steady himself,

The red hot 'lining iron' first burns a vertical stripe over the hock, in all about a foot in length; then from this stripe on either side is burnt out ten or a dozen strips of hide, other irons at white heat being continually fetched as those used grow cold; one side of the leg thus striped, the other side is fired in like manner, and then the more cruel "puncturing iron" is put to the forture, Its point is forced to burn its -way to the very centre of the knee bone, not one, but 29, perforations being made. All through this or leal the gallant sorrell has stood with legs braced and with scarce a tremor or a groan. He is now allowed what rest his burnt leg will permit him for several hours, and then begins the worst of his troubles. A powder made principally of Spanish flies is rubbed into the sores made by the firing, and did for three days the horse, supported by three legs, swings the maimed fourth,

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" "I'm going a-yachting, sir," she said. "May I go with you, my pretty maid?" "Yes, siree, if you're not afraid.

The Chinese ought to be very good billiard players, for they are accustomed to hand ing the cuo from their carliest years.

Chicken salad neversets well on some people, Perhaps it is made of the wrong kind of chicken. For instance, roosters are never good setters.

"Mother is always telling me not to bolt my food," said a small boy, "and now she has gone and bolted up the cuptoard that has got all the victuals."

A New York literary man composes a good many of his poems while riding about the city. He is a back writer with a vengeance.

Dingley-Oh, I'm just like I used to be. By the way, Peckham, how's your wife? You used to say you had the boss girl when you were single. Peckham (sadly) - She's still boss,

Physician (to living skeleton in New York museum): You seem to be threatened with a fatty degeneration of the heart. Skeleton: I presume so, as I am engaged to the fat woman over there who weighs 614 pounds.

"What trials you must have," said the lady, contemplating a famished tramp devouring the generous repast she had placed before him. "Yes'm, and the wust of it is I allus get convicted," answered the tramp between bites,

"I was getting measured for a suit of clothes this mawning," said young Mr. Sissy to his preity cousin, "and just for a joke, y'know, I awaked Snipem if it weally took nine tailors to make a man. He sail it would take more than nine tailors to make a man of some people. I thought it was quite clevah."

A "legitimate" barnstormer recently returned to the city on foot after an unsuccessful starring tour in Shakespearean characters. A friend accosted him and asked him what luck he had had. "Luck," the actor replied, "why, out there in Illinoy I played to four kerosene lamps, and two of those went out after the first act."

The Wily Mormon Prophet.

Brigham Young, the famous leader and prophet of the Mormons, often had to exert the whole of his wonderfully quick wit in order to preserve the faith that his followers had in him, but he ing contrast with such writers as poor was generally equal to the occasion. A Stephen Foster and. John Howard certain elder, while chopping wood, had Payse, whose best work served only to cut his leg so badly that it had to be amputated. As soon as he was able he came to Young and stated his case to him somewhat as follows: "I have always been a good Mormon; I have several wives and a good many children, and in my present maimed coadition I do not know how I am to provide for them. I believe truly that you are Christ's representative on earth, and that you have all the power that He had. If you like, you can work miracles; if you like, you can give me a new log, and now I ask you to do it." Young assented to all the flattering propositions as they were laid down, and when the elder had finished speaking he said: "I can give you a new log. and I will, but I want you to think about it a little at first. When the day of jud; ment comes, wherever you are buried, your old leg will find you out and join itself to you, but if I give you a new one, that will rise with you, too, and the question is whether you would rather suffer the inconvenience of getting along with one for a few years here or go through all eternity with three legs." The choice was quickly made, and Brigham Young's reputation as a miracle-worker was saved, - [Argonaut,

A Peculiarity of Make.

O.d Luly (to boy in shoe store): "Are your shoes all made on anatomical prin-

ciples, boy?" B-y: "No, mum; they're all made on An Overdose.

the last time.

Brown-You don't look well, Robinion ; what's the matter, sick! Robinson-Yes; smoked too many ci rars today.

Brows-How many have you smoked Robinson-That one you gave me last night .- New York Sun.

Nora Blunderby sent her best young man some pressed violets in a letter and added in the postscript: "Ba very stay; but thery's no pain so deep him careful how you break open the enve- from circus can keep, because he ain't lope,"

earich the publishers who were so fortunste as to obtain their entire control. - Detroit Free Press.

The Phonozenograph,

The Duc de Feltre has designed an instrument, which he calls a phonozenograph, intended to indicate the direction of any distant sound. A microphonic plate of peculiar construction is fixed in a vertical plane, and is in circuit with a battery and a telephone receiver, or a D prez-D'Arsonva-galvanometer and a Wheatstone brilge. The microphone is more or less affected by then braces his legs in such manner a distant sound, according to the angle that the joints are locked, and that it makes with the source. By thus his entire weight is thrown on the moving the plate about until the maxifibrous tissue and taken from his musmum eff et is obtained the observer is cles, giving his entire muscular system enabled to exactly locate the direction the needed rest. Strolling through the of the sound. The indications of the various city larns the saunterer notices telephone receiver are absolutely accuthat perhaps two cut of ev ry filty rate, but those afforded 1y the galvahorses never lie dows at all -[Chicago nometer are less so, and this latter arrangement will require great modification of the microphonic plate before it can be said to be of a practical nature, This instrument may possibly prove of use at sea in preventing collisions in foggy weather. - [Electrician,

Herald, A boy may groan, and from sickness moan, from the church or the school to built that way.