

# Clarke County Democrat.

VOL. XVIII.

GROVE HILL, ALA., TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1874.

NO. 51.

## The Democrat.

ISAAC GRANT, Proprietor.

### TERMS:

For One Year, in advance, \$2 00  
Advertisements inserted as follows:  
Per square, for first insert on, \$1 50  
Each subsequent insertion, per sq. 75  
For Letters of Administration \$6 00  
Final or Partial Settlements, \$6 00  
Announcing Candidates, \$5 00  
Obituaries and Tributes of Respect charged as advertisements.  
By the year, per square of ten lines or less, \$12; six months, \$8; three months, \$5.  
Lower rates for long notices.

### Professional Cards.

#### THOMAS J. FORD,

Attorney at Law,  
GROVE HILL, ALA.  
Will practice in the courts of Clarke county, and faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his care.  
April 22, 1873, y

#### H. C. GRAYSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GROVE HILL, ALA.  
Will practice in Clarke and the adjoining counties, and faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.  
Feb 24 40y

#### JOHN Y. KILPATRICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
Linden, Wilcox County, Alabama.  
Will practice regularly in all the Courts of Clarke, Wilcox and Wilcox counties, in the Supreme Court of the State and in the United States District Courts.  
June 24, 8y

#### JAMES S. DICKINSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GROVE HILL, ALA.  
Will practice in the various Courts of Law and Equity in the Counties of Clarke, Wilcox and Monroe; and in the Supreme Court of the State.  
He will promptly and faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his care. June 24, 1869 8y

#### JOHN W. PORTIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SUGGSVILLE, CLARKE CO., ALA.  
Dec. 9, 1869, y  
WALTER H. GRANT,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
—AND—  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
Will practice in the Courts of Marriage and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.  
Office, Linden, Marengo co., Ala.

### ORR'S GINS.

I HAVE accepted the agency of these excellent gins, believing them to be superior to many gins now offered to the public. On a test trial they have set aside gins sold at a higher price. I will take old gins, having saws not damaged by rust, as part payment. All gins warranted and those not giving satisfaction will be replaced by others that will. J. F. Orr & Co., of Orrville, Dallas county, Ala., pledge themselves to give entire satisfaction. Those interested will address me at this place. ISAAC GRANT, Grove Hill, Ala., July 29, '73 11

### Notice of Administration.

M. S. York, deceased, Estate of.  
LETTERS of administration, upon said estate having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Clarke county, on the 18th day of April, 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the undersigned.  
J. O. YORK, Adm'r.

April 21, 1874, 6w  
Marion Lodge, No. 12, meets at Sugsville, on the 2d Saturday in each month.  
Coffeeville Lodge, No. 123, meets the 4th Saturday in each month.

### Patrons of Husbandry.

#### OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGE.

W. H. Chambers, Russell co., M.  
Dr. R. H. Ervin, Wilcox, O.  
S. J. Harrington, Colbert, L.  
R. D. Thornton, Bullock, S.  
Dr. W. A. O'Hara, Shelby, A. S.  
Rev. I. G. Smith, Greene, C.  
John H. Harris, Lee, T.  
Gen. E. M. Law, Macon, S.  
Mrs. L. G. Jenkins, Calhoun, C.  
Mrs. A. C. Mitchell, Russell, F.  
Mrs. E. D. Connor, Marengo, P.  
Mrs. D. H. Odom, Clarke, L. A. S.  
T. H. Ferguson, Coosa, G-K.  
—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
S. S. Scott, Russell, three years.  
Dr. F. A. Bates, Perry, two years.  
W. B. Jones, Madison, one year.

#### DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

1st district—J. J. Roush, Wilcox.  
2d district—W. C. Mentee, Pike.  
3d district—W. S. Gordon, Russell.  
4th district—G. D. Johnson, Perry.  
5th district—W. B. Jones, Madison.  
6th dist.—I. S. Harrington, Colbert.

#### CLARKE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Master—E. P. Chapman,  
Overseer—R. D. Hudson.  
Lecturer—F. N. Winn  
Chaplain—Jesse P. Chapman.  
Steward—F. W. Duhberg,  
Ass't Steward—R. S. Armistead,  
Treasurer—S. C. Noble,  
Secretary—John W. Henson,  
Gate-keeper—Robert G. Hearin.  
Meets 2d Friday in January, April, July and October, at 11 A. M.

#### CLARKE COUNTY GRANGES.

##### Grove Hill.

Jas. S. Dickinson, Master,  
Jas. W. Dickinson, Secretary.

##### Choctaw Corner.

W. H. Slade, Master,  
A. Glen, Secretary.

##### Gilmore.

Stephen M. Gilmore, Master.  
A. P. Gilmore, Secretary.  
Postoffice, Rural.

##### Suggsville.

James Odom, Master,  
Dr. T. J. Krouse, Secretary.

##### Bashi.

H. C. Grayson, Master,  
Wm. E. Tyson, Secretary  
Postoffice, Choctaw Corner.

##### Jackson.

P. A. Savage, Master,  
Isham Kimbell, Secretary.

##### Salem.

Dr. Bryan Boroughs, Master,  
G. Wash. Cobb, Secretary.  
Postoffice, Grove Hill.

##### West Bend.

John W. Henson, Master,  
William H. White, Secretary.  
Postoffice, Coffeeville.

##### Coffeeville.

Dr. S. A. Saltonstall, Master,  
Marion S. York, Secretary.

##### Airmount.

William Carmichael, Master,  
Robert W. Atkinson, Secretary.  
Postoffice, Choctaw Corner.

##### Tallahatta Church.

James W. Armistead, Master,  
Stephen P. Noble, Secretary.

##### Gosport.

Kenneth King, Sr., Master,  
Samuel H. Forwood, Secretary.  
Postoffice, Gosport.

##### Dead Level.

J. H. Perry, Master,  
William Finch, Secretary.

##### County Line.

William L. Spinks, Master,  
J. S. Vaughn, Secretary.

##### Oak Grove.

J. S. Trawick, Master,  
J. B. Robinson, Secretary.

##### New Prospect.

W. S. Norris, Master,  
J. M. Agee, Secretary.

##### Winn's Mill.

Frank N. Winn, Master,  
D. P. Ford, Secretary.

##### Gainestown.

James M. Jackson, Master,  
Henry G. Davis, Secretary.

##### Tallahatta Springs.

T. B. Harwood, Master,  
M. M. Denzey, Secretary.

### Democratic Mass Meeting.

At the suggestion of Democrats of different parts of the county, a mass-meeting of the party will be held at the Courthouse, in Grove Hill, on the 3d Saturday (18th) of July, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the State Convention to be held in Montgomery on Wednesday the 29th of July, and consulting, if deemed advisable, as to the best manner of securing a union of the Conservative voters of the county in opposition to the colored voters in the November election.

This will be a very important meeting to our people, and we would be glad if every conservative within our county bounds could come here and use his influence and vote as he might think the interest of the people demanded at his hands.

We know there are objections to conventions and that they arise not from necessities of the system, but from its abuse on the part of zealous and designing delegates and their friends. We are also aware that the system of primary elections has its faults, and its opponents. But while these faults and these evils only effect an individual here and there, without them we are threatened with far greater evils which would effect every body in the county, particularly the tax-payers—we mean negro rule and negro officials. This has proved a dire curse and scourge in every State and in every county where it has prevailed. What has occurred in other States and counties will come to pass in Clarke county from similar causes. Look at the extravagance, the bankruptcy and the corruption that negro domination has brought upon Montgomery, Lowndes, Dallas and other counties. As lovers of our race, our country, and as friends of the colored race, we should strive by every honest effort and expedient to avert from our county, ourselves and our posterity the curses which have afflicted other commonwealths and communities. Surely the blood of our honored and departed sires flows thinly and feebly in our degenerate veins if we are content to pay the taxes which support the State and county governments at the dictation of a party that pays no taxes and yet grinds us to the dust. Shall the people of Clarke county be thus humiliated because they could not agree as to the manner of concentrating their strength? Shall their Southern manhood cower in the dust because, forsooth, they were too independent to unite their strength in opposition to a vigilant and united political enemy? The result of the November election must answer these questions. As the matter now stands, we are completely at the mercy of the negro party of the county; and they can make choice among the white men before the people, or select candidates of their own color for the different positions to be filled next November, and elect every one of them.

But we are saying more than we intended. The meeting in July must determine the matter, and say which of all the evils it will choose—those of a county convention, a primary election or those of negro supremacy with the probability of several negro officials. While they vote unitedly for one candidate, and we divide our vote on six or eight, there is no chance for us to succeed and it is absurd to think of such a thing!

It is earnestly desired that all who are candidates or who expect to become candidates should turn out and express their views fully and freely upon this important subject. We want to hear from them and learn their grounds of hope, and if they know a better way of success than through a convention or primary election the people will be

glad to hear it and will readily adopt it, beyond a doubt. Those who oppose conventions and primary elections are invited to be present that their grounds of objection may be known and properly considered. We want no man to wilfully absent himself from the meeting and then publicly object to its action. All Conservatives are invited, and we look for a crowd.

The rivers are falling rapidly and will soon be low.

Dr T. C. Strother, of Canton Bend, Wilcox county, died some ten days ago.

Fine rains visited portions of our county on yesterday. They were thankfully received and will give new life to crops and gardens.

It is announced that the Judiciary Committee of the House report in favor of the impeachment of Judge Durell, of New Orleans. Justice demanded it long since.

Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of U. S. married last week. She and her husband and the old folks were in New York on the 22d, the day after the marriage.

One hundred Catholic pilgrims recently sailed from New York for Rome. They take \$300 000 as offerings to the Pope. Better give it to the poor.

The Civil Rights bill passed the senate on the 23d by a strict party vote—29 to 18—and is pending in the house.

Many colored and all white people, who are not Government puppeteers, deplore the action of the senate as destructive of public schools throughout the South.

Capt. Leslie Johnson, the proprietor of Johnson's Woodyard on the Alabama river, in Monroe county, died of apoplexy on the night of the 15th. He was a brother of Capt. Frank Johnson, of Mobile, and had been long and favorably known to steamboatmen and travellers on that stream.

On the 18th, Mr. Hays, of Alabama, succeeded in having the house pass his resolution authorizing the president to issue rations and clothing to the inundated destitute of the Tombigbee, Warrior and Alabama rivers. The resolution goes to the senate. The passage of the bill required considerable personal urging. On the Mississippi river, we learn, the negroes are leaving the plantations that were not inundated in the effort to draw rations and clothing with their drowned out neighbors. If Hays' resolution goes through, the like may be seen in this state. Some people don't work because they love it, and as long as they can obtain clothing and food they are more than content to do nothing.

The senate has passed the same bill and it goes to the president if it can find him.

It would be an interesting inquiry in these times of prospecting for business enterprises at home, to ascertain how many beef hides, sheep skins and goat skins are annually shipped from Mobile to northern ports. At an early day we shall attempt an approximation to the number; and, at the same time, point out the impolicy of such a course of trade.

We all know the same skins come back to us as shoes and boots, sole and upper leather, morocco and book binding, leather, gloves, etc. After manipulation these skins are returned to us, trebled or quadrupled in value, our people wonder why it is that leather, shoes, boots, etc., are so costly when they have occasion to buy them. Our economical ideas in all things as practiced by us, ought to be a sufficient answer.—Mobile Graphic.

The Graphic would have us make our own leather and our own shoes.

### Great Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 17.—The Williamsburg reservoir, which gave way yesterday morning, precipitated the vast mass of water it contained three miles down a steep and narrow valley into the thriving manufacturing village of Williamsburg, and thence further down the valley through the villages of Haydenville, Leeds and Florence, into Northampton meadows, where the stream empties into Connecticut river. The huge torrent, dashing into Williamsburg with resistless power, swept away in a moment the manufacturing establishment and numbers of dwelling houses, causing enormous destruction of property and terrible loss of human life. The lower villages suffered little less awfully. The latest figures of the loss of life make the total 144, divided as follows between three places: Williamsburg 60, Leeds 49, Haydenville 35. These figures only represent persons whose loss is positively known, though the bodies of all are not yet recovered. Bodies are constantly being found, and in some cases those of persons who were not supposed to be lost, so that it seems perfectly safe to say the total loss of life will exceed 150, if indeed, it does not more nearly approach 200. It is impossible yet to give a detailed estimate of the losses. Aside from the buildings destroyed and damaged, bridges have been carried away, roads ruined and hundreds of acres of meadow land are rendered almost valueless. The total loss must far exceed a million of dollars and will probably come near two. It appears that serious doubts as to the safety of the reservoir have been entertained ever since it was built nine years ago, though less for the last year or two than in its earlier history. The gate-keeper has several times expressed fears to his employers, calling special attention upon the point where the break occurred; but the examiners always reported everything safe.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The details of the flood are heart-rending. It is feared that many Canadians, recently arrived to work in the factories, are lost. A watchman discovered the danger and rode down the valley, making three miles in fifteen minutes, shouting the alarm. A milkman with a fleet horse dashed a head of the flood some two minutes; he beat it in crossing a bridge scarcely 20 seconds, and speeding on, screamed "the reservoir is coming." This heroic milkman saved hundreds of persons, who fled their homes and breakfasts for the slopes. The flood rushed by, carrying human beings, houses, great iron boilers, huge trees, cows, horses, poultry, pianos and bird cages up in its crest.

THE TALLY ASHORE.—The steamer D. L. Tally, while on her way up the Alabama river, ran aground Sunday night, at Pledge's landing, 219 miles from this city, and as the river was falling she was soon hard and fast. A dispatch, coming from her captain yesterday afternoon, stated that she was almost surrounded by dry land. The steamer Leo, Capt. Robert Otis, left yesterday afternoon at 8 o'clock, with Captains Finnegan and rank Johnson aboard as passengers, for the scene of the accident.—[Mob. Graphic, 20th.

The steamer Leo has arrived from the grounded steamer D. L. Tally.—The Leo will go up the Alabama again this evening, taking timber with which to construct ways for the launching of the Tally.—[Graphic, 23d.

The Alabama Press Convention was in session at Birmingham last week, attended by 48 editors from the state of New York. They visited the mineral localities on the railroads; also Tuscaloosa and Montgomery.

### STATE OF ALABAMA—CLARKE COUNTY.

Probate Court, May 23, 1874.

J. D. Guy, dec'd, Estate of.  
THIS day came D. D. Dawson, the administrator de bonis non of said estate and filed his statements and reports setting forth that said estate is insolvent and praying that it may be so declared.

It is ordered that the 20th day of June, 1874, be appointed for hearing and determining the same, when all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JACK R. WILSON, Judge.  
May 26th

# THE DEMOCRAT.

ISAAC GRANT, Editor.  
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CLARK COUNTY.  
Grove Hill, Alabama.

## BESSIE OF THE LEA.

I wonder 'mid the roses in the golden summer-time,  
And listen to the streamlets as they ring the merry  
chimes;  
But far sweeter than the roses and the streamlets  
unto me  
Is the sunbright face of Bessie, darling Bessie of the  
Lea.

Not a bird in all the wide world but will answer to  
her call:  
O woe! I love the twilight when the pearly dew-  
drops fall,  
And she meets me in the valley and she kindly wel-  
comes me,  
My bonny star of evening, darling Bessie of the  
Lea.

O, the honey-bees may linger where the buds and  
blooms grow,  
The sweet breeze of summer in its fragrance comes  
and goes,  
But they may all pass unheeded, for wherever she  
may be,  
My heart is full of Bessie, darling Bessie of the  
Lea.

Yes, she is the sweetest flower ever sent to comfort  
me,  
Pure and gentle as an angel, darling Bessie of the  
Lea;  
Yes, she is the sweetest flower ever sent to comfort  
me,  
I love that little fairy, darling Bessie of the Lea.

## KING PHAROAH.

Frauds of the Faro Fraternity, by a  
Student of the "Cue Papers."

Some time last year a gambler styling  
himself "John Morris," published, from  
New York (minus the imprint of any  
publishing-house), a book of some 500  
pages, under the taking title of "Wan-  
derings of a Vagabond," purporting to  
be an autobiography with a complete  
exposure of all that he knew profes-  
sionally, and by observation of the  
thousand and one ingenious devices for  
cheating at games of chance. A good  
portion of his so-called autobiography  
is devoted to an exposure of the game  
of faro, perhaps the most generally played  
of all gambling games in this country,  
and which has wrought more wreck and  
ruin, of morals and fortune, than any  
other ever discovered. The game is  
played with a full pack of 52 cards, to  
be dealt out of a metal box prepared  
for the purpose, the betters placing  
their stakes on any of a suit of 13  
cards spread out on a table in front of  
the dealer, and called a "lay-out."

The players having placed their stakes  
upon the "lay-out," and all other pre-  
liminaries being settled, the dealer  
shuffles the cards, out them, and places  
them face up in a small metal box, usu-  
ally silver, which is a little larger  
than the pack to be admitted; this box  
is open at the top so that the top card  
may always be in view. It also has a  
small opening at the side, sufficiently  
large to permit a single card to pass  
through it conveniently. As the cards  
are pushed out, or dealt from the top  
through this opening, the remainder of  
the deck is forced upward by springs  
placed in the bottom of the box, and  
thus the cards are kept in their proper  
place until the pack is exhausted.

We will suppose, by the way of illus-  
tration, that the ace is the top card, as  
it appears in the box. This card is  
shoved through an opening, when the  
ten appears—this the banker's card, and  
he wins all the money which may have  
been placed upon it. The ten, like the  
ace, is removed, disclosing a king,  
which is the "player's" card, the bank  
losing all stakes found upon it. The  
drawing of those two cards is called a  
"turn," which, being made, the dealer  
takes and pays all the money won and  
lost, and then proceeds as before,  
drawing out two more cards—the first  
for the bank and the second for the  
player, and so on till the whole are  
dealt out.

The enumeration of the various de-  
vices and inventions for swindling at  
this game, by this vagabond autobio-  
grapher, ought to be sufficient to con-  
vince the dullest and most infatuated  
of the victims of the "tiger" how ut-  
terly hopeless must be the delusion  
that there is the remotest possibility of  
winning at such odds. We quote a few  
of them with the hope that they may  
serve as a lesson to the unwary:

### THE GAFF.

In 1825 a watchmaker in Cincinnati  
invented a method of cheating called  
"Gaff." This trick was played in the  
following manner: The plate covering  
the mouth of the box was very thin and  
flexible, so as to give upwards, if de-  
sirable, to force two cards with a concealed  
pointed metal gaff from the box at once.  
The next thing required was a pack of  
cards that could be stocked to suit the  
wants of the manipulator. This was  
accomplished by trimming the cards of  
different denominations in convex and  
concave shapes. For example: The  
kings, queens, aces and deuces were  
separated from the others; these were  
trimmed by a convex plate made for the  
purpose, while the remainder of the  
pack were trimmed with a concave plate.  
The pack being now ready for use, the  
manipulator shuffles it thoroughly, in  
the usual manner, then strips it in the  
following fashion: He holds one end of  
the pack between the fingers and thumb  
of his left hand, while the other end is  
resting on the table; he places the fin-  
gers and thumb of his right hand on  
the sides of the pack, at the middle,  
which makes them rest on the convex  
cards. He then draws the pack apart  
with a quick jerk, which leaves the con-  
vex cards in his left hand and the con-  
cave cards in his right; these he throws upon  
the top of the pack, which leaves it  
ready for stocking. This was formerly  
done in the following manner: While  
holding the pack above the table firmly  
in the fingers and thumb of the left  
hand, he "milks it down" with the  
thumb and fingers of his right hand;  
that is, he draws a card from the bottom  
of the pack and one from the top at the

same time, and continues to do so until  
he has "milked" off fifty-two cards,  
making a concave card and a convex one  
fall alternately together, which com-  
pletes the stock. He then cuts the pack  
and puts it in the dealing-box. If a  
king, queen, ace or deuce (the convex  
cards) are seen on the top in the deal-  
ing-box, or at any time during the deal  
after a turn is made, the manipulator  
will know that all these cards will win,  
and by shoving two cards at a time, he  
can instantly change the stock.

### "ROUNDS."

In 1835 a new invention was set  
afoot, called "rounds," but it is not  
certain who was the inventor. The  
"credit" is generally awarded to a ge-  
nius living in Nashville, Tennessee, by  
the name of John Powers. A pack of  
rounds were manufactured as follows:  
The kings, queens, aces, deuces, trois,  
and the tens, nines, eights, sixes, fives,  
fours, and black sevens were trimmed  
in this way: On one of their sides,  
near the corners, a slice about the width  
of the thickness of two cards was trim-  
med off, while the middle was left un-  
touched; this gave them a slightly  
oval shape: each of these cards was  
sanded on their faces, and those of the  
other portion on their backs. When the  
trimmed and untrimmed cards were  
placed together, the pack on one side  
had a serrated appearance, especially  
near its corners, while on the other  
side the natural shape was preserved.  
The reader can now easily understand  
how, by separating the trimmed from  
the untrimmed cards, and "milking  
them down," the whole pack was com-  
pletely stocked. The dealer, while  
shuffling a pack of "rounds," kept the  
serrated or trimmed side next him, and  
held the pack near the corners with his  
thumbs resting on the trimmed part,  
and on the sides of those which were  
untrimmed. The trimmed cards held  
their natural position during the shuffle,  
the thumbs being unable to touch them;  
the sand on the faces of the trimmed  
ones meeting the rough back of the un-  
trimmed ones, they were held firmly in  
their places, so that a practical shuffler  
could shuffle a pack of rounds for more  
than a minute, with seeming fairness,  
without in any manner disarranging  
his stock. The shuffling of a pack of  
these cards has a very different sound  
from that of a fair pack—it falls roughly  
on the ear; so much so, that, in many  
cases, it has led to their detection.  
Rounds and strippers of all descrip-  
tions have had their stocks arranged in  
different ways.

### "SQUARED SIGHTS."

In 1848 a new fraud, called "squared  
sights," was invented. The cards were  
squared to stand the test of the closest  
examination; for example, we will say  
the following cards, kings, queens, aces  
and deuces, are sanded upon their backs,  
and all the other cards in the pack are  
sanded upon their faces; the cards  
sanded upon their backs are dotted af-  
ter the same manner I have before de-  
scribed the rounds to be, and are intend-  
ed to work in a two-card dealing-box,  
in precisely the same manner. The pack  
being examined and pronounced satis-  
factory, the dealer puts it, after shuffling  
it fairly and squarely, into the dealing-  
box. There has been no stripping and  
stacking, consequently, why should not  
everything be fair and square? But it  
is not. It is all a fraud. The kings,  
queens, aces and deuces were sanded up-  
on their backs, and dotted on their faces  
near the margin of their sides. Ostensi-  
bly, of course, if cards, preparatory  
to having a deal made with them, could  
be taken from the box when desired,  
and examined, and if found perfectly  
square upon their sides and ends, and  
not sanded or roughed, how was it pos-  
sible to cheat with them? A genius  
from Nashville completely knocked this  
argument out of the ring, by the inven-  
tion known as the

### "ODD CARD."

This new device, which made its ap-  
pearance about the year 1850, has lasted  
up to the present time, and has been  
successfully played on many of the  
gambling community, who no doubt im-  
agined that the idea of any one cheat-  
ing them at faro was beyond the range  
of probability.  
The "odd card" is the introduction  
of an extra card into the pack; for ex-  
ample, say that the extra card is the  
deuce of spades. It and the deuce of  
spades belonging to the pack are rough-  
ed upon their faces with sand-paper, no  
other cards in the pack being so roughed  
but them, all the others being roughed  
upon their backs with sand-paper. The  
two deuces of spades are marked upon  
their backs, in order that they may be  
easily discovered in the shuffle. Their  
backs are also polished with hard sper-  
maceti. This is done in order that the  
cards may glide easily off them when-  
ever the pack is divided into two por-  
tions for the purpose of shuffling. The  
smooth faces of the other cards may  
glide easily off their polished backs,  
while the sand upon their faces causes  
them to adhere to the sanded backs of  
the rest of the pack, and keeps them in  
a firm position, so that the operator,  
whenever he divides the pack for the  
purpose of shuffling, finds one of the  
deuces of spades to be the top card of  
that portion of the pack which he holds  
in his right hand. Before he commences  
building his stock, he notices the card  
upon which he builds, which is always  
the card lying on the top of the pack.  
We will say, for instance, that his build  
is the king of hearts. On this card,  
while shuffling them together, he places  
the deuce of spades. He then cuts the  
pack apart, and shuffles a card on the  
first deuce of spades, and then glides  
the pack apart to find the second deuce.  
Should he miss it he shuffles under-  
neath his stock, and keeps on so doing  
till he finds the second deuce of spades,  
which he shuffles on the top of the  
stock, and also a card upon it which  
completes the stock. Sometimes the  
pack is cut by a false shuffle before

placing it in the dealing-box; but more  
often by a "brief card."

The deal is now commenced. Every  
card which comes from the box is duly  
scored by the case-keeper, and also on  
the cue-papers. The entire deal is con-  
ducted fairly until it comes down to  
the last turn. On the previous turn,  
the king of hearts, the build card, has  
won, and it waits the dealer that his  
work is now before him. For example,  
a deuce, six and four is marked on the  
case-board, as the cards remaining in  
the dealing-box. According to his  
stock he can make one of the deuces  
win or lose on the turn, as he pleases.  
Should it be for his interest for it to  
lose, he makes the turn fairly, and it  
loses. But if it be for his interest that  
it should win, he shoves from the box  
at once two cards; underneath the  
king of hearts is buried the first deuce  
of spades, the next being either a six  
or a four, and the losing card. If he  
makes the first deuce lose, in order to  
make his cards come out right, and to  
hide the second deuce of spades, he  
presses upon the lever, and shoves two  
cards from the box, the underneath one  
being the second deuce; after it comes  
the "hookety" card, which ends the  
deal, which, as far as fairness is con-  
cerned, gives general satisfaction to the  
players. If he makes it win, and turn  
out the king of hearts with the first  
deuce lying perdu beneath it, the next  
card will be either a six or a four, and  
the losing card, and the one following  
that is the deuce of spades, the winning  
card, which remains in the box.

## How they Kill Cattle in Texas.

The ordinary plan of drawing the  
steer down to the block, and striking  
him on the head with an axe, is too  
slow for the wholesale butchery carried  
on here. About one dozen heads are  
driven into a small pen, just suffi-  
ciently large to hold that number  
closely packed, and a gate forced to  
behind them. This pen has an open  
slat platform across the top of it, upon  
which two men are stationed with poles  
with sharp pointed knives fixed on the  
end of them. With a rapidity acquired  
by long practice, they plunge their  
spears into the necks of the affrighted  
and struggling animals, cutting the  
jugular vein, and each successively falls  
as if struck down with an axe. The  
blood spurts out in streams as if from a  
dozen fountains, and in less than a min-  
ute the whole pen full are down quiver-  
ing in the throes of death, and covered  
with blood. The door of the pen lead-  
ing into the rendering room is then  
thrown open, the animals drawn out in  
succession, a knife rapidly splits the  
skin around the neck and down the  
stomach. A rope is attached to the  
upper part of the hide by a clamp, to  
the other end of which is a mule, which  
leisurely walks off down the yard car-  
rying the skin of the animal with him,  
and leaving the carcass still quivering  
with animal life. A tackle hoists the  
body up to a level with the mouth  
of one of the immense caldrons, and  
in less time than we have taken to  
describe the process, it is in the seeth-  
ing and boiling mass. There are four  
or five of these caldrons, each large  
enough to hold a dozen heaves, and they  
are kept constantly going during the  
killing season. The tallow is drawn off  
into large hogsheds, and the remains  
of these great soup kettles are carted  
out on to what is called the "hash  
pile," consisting of bones, horns, and  
the animal matter from which all the  
fatty substance has been extracted.

## Boys on Errands.

You send your boy on an errand, and  
being in a hurry, anxiously await his re-  
turn. Five times out of six he is gone  
much longer than you think is necessary;  
accordingly you reprimand him for play-  
ing by the way. Yet the boy is not at  
all to blame, very likely; for it is the  
lamentable truth that children are sys-  
tematically slighted by clerks and shop-  
keepers. When a boy enters a store,  
"in a hurry," invariably, he finds the  
clerks all busy with customers, and re-  
signs himself to await his turn; but, just  
as he is stepping up to make known his  
errand, a young lady sweeps in. For  
some reason or other the young clerk  
does not see the boy, and immediately  
begins to deal out his civilities to said  
young lady. If the boy does not make  
a general stampede, tread on the poodle's  
tail, knock little children down, step on  
the lady's train, tearing it half off, he  
waits until the final, "Is there nothing  
more I can have the pleasure of show-  
ing you?" Then the familiar, "What  
do you want, youngster?" sounds in his  
ear. Perhaps he mopes home, knowing  
he is too late for supper.

## A Haunted Murderer.

An old upholsterer was barbarously  
murdered, some months ago, in his  
apartment in Paris; he was found with  
his skull open, the neck severed with a  
razor, and a mattress over the remains.  
The murderer carried off money and  
railway scrip. He has just been arrest-  
ed and has made a full confession. Af-  
ter the crime he entered a restaurant,  
ordered oysters, and found a clot of his  
victim's blood had dropped on them; he  
rose and took the train to Brussels,  
disposed of the scrip, but the old man  
with his cleft skull haunted him; he  
believed it interposed in all his doings;  
was the first to occupy his chair, his  
pillow; when he washed he imagined it  
was in the old man's blood; it was only  
his figure he saw at the theatre; he  
tried to read, but he felt he was ever  
perusing an account of the crime; every  
poster he concluded to be a reward for  
his apprehension; in no manner could  
he shake Banquo off.

A land agent in Colorado remarked  
to an inquiring emigrant that all that  
was needed to make the place a para-  
dise, was a comfortable climate, water  
and good society. "That is all that is  
lacking in hell," was the reply.

## AN EX-HEADSMAN.

What the Ex-Headman of Prussia has  
to say About Decapitation.

Quite recently Mr. William Charles  
Francis Scharfenberg, a headman of his  
majesty King William of Prussia, be-  
came a voluntary exile from the land  
of his birth. He was induced to leave  
Prussia because the new criminal laws  
had so reduced his business as to render  
it no longer profitable. This changed  
state of affairs the public will be sur-  
prised to learn is, according to the ex-  
headman, attributable to the tender-  
ness of heart of King William, who can  
not bear to sign death warrants. Scharf-  
enberg was recently interviewed by a  
reporter for the New York Mercury,  
and among other things related in the  
course of a desultory conversation are  
the following:

The reporter ventured to question  
how many heads Mr. Scharfenberg had  
cut off altogether.

"Let me see," said the ex-headman,  
counting his victims off on his fingers;  
"forty-five—no, forty-six."

"How many of them were women?"  
asked the reporter.

"About a dozen, and I wish there  
had been less of them. They gave me  
more trouble than all the men. The  
first person I had of that kind was an  
old lady with her son. They had poi-  
soned the father. I thought the mother  
ought to have her head cut off first, but  
the clerk of the court directed me oth-  
erwise, and so I had to 'cut' (schnei-  
den) the young man first. His mother  
took it very badly. I could hardly get  
her in a good shape on the block."

"What were your emoluments in  
Prussia?"

"Three hundred thalers for every  
head, and, beside, I had in my district  
all the skinning of fallen cattle. I had,  
however, money of my own, both my  
grandfather and my father having been  
in the business. Oh, they had a good  
time of it; my grandfather alone had  
two hundred executions!"

"Two hundred executions!"

"Yes, and half of them he broke on  
the wheel."

"Did you ever break anybody on the  
wheel?"

"No; the worst I did was cutting  
with the sword; and little did I like it,  
for it is an uncertain way of doing it.  
Give me the axe, and the head flies off  
like nothing."

The reporter asked him if his "vic-  
tims" were generally afraid of him?

"I had but two that died game, and  
they were old soldiers. In 1817 I cut  
nine fellows in the Marien Werder Dis-  
trict, and we never had a murder since.  
They do better in Poland. They whip  
fellows there so bad that they do not  
know where they are."

"But they do not kill them?"

"Do not kill them!" exclaimed the  
old headman, scornfully; "few of  
them do survive, indeed! The Russian  
lash is as good as an axe. But hardly  
anybody hears of the culprit's death."

## Ideal Feet.

The celebrated anatomist, Prof. Hyrtl,  
of the Vienna university, recently open-  
ed one of his lectures to his class with  
the singular question, "Which is the  
most beautiful foot, considered from the  
anatomical standpoint?" and then said:  
"It is remarkable that there can be  
so many divergent opinions on this  
subject. While the sons of men look  
upon a small, slender and graceful foot  
(if a lady's foot) as an ideal one, the  
anatomist utterly rejects it as beauti-  
ful, and only the large, long and broad  
foot is the ideal one in his eyes. Even  
the greatest classical writers of antiquity—  
Horace, Catullus and others—who  
had great appreciation of feminine  
beauty, never mentioned, in the de-  
scriptions of their beloved, their small  
feet. The people belonging to the Cel-  
tic race have small feet; the Hindoos,  
especially, have such small feet and  
hands that they may be envied by many  
European countesses. The native  
troops of the English army in India  
possess in England their own armory,  
where peculiar kinds of weapons are  
constructed for them. The sword hilts  
made for them are much too small for  
us to grasp with ease. The greatest  
beauties of Europe—the Italians—have  
really long and broad feet."

## Mrs. President Polk During the War.

Mrs. Sarah Polk, widow of President  
James K. Polk, in her application to  
congress for \$2,000 to reimburse her for  
property taken during the late war, says  
that at the beginning of the rebellion  
her whole sympathies and feelings were  
for our government, and she thought  
secession and rebellion were wrong and  
talked against it. After the war began  
her sympathies were with the southern  
people as relatives and citizens; but she  
never sympathized with efforts to break  
up the government, and in her actions  
and sympathies she adhered to the  
government throughout the war. The  
court of claims, however, was not satis-  
fied with the evidence. The deposi-  
tions of two colored servants were the  
proofs as to the taking of the property,  
and the body of their depositions ap-  
peared to be written by the claimant's  
attorneys.—Washington letter.

## Chinogony.

People who are interested in physiog-  
nomy will be glad to learn, upon good  
authority, that a good chin should nei-  
ther project nor retreat. A retreating  
chin denotes weakness; a projecting  
chin, harsh strength; a pointed chin  
means acuteness; a soft, fat, double  
chin, a love of good things, and an  
angular chin, judgment and firmness.  
A fat chin denotes coldness; a round,  
dimpled one, goodness; a small chin,  
fear; sharp indentings, a cool under-  
standing. Such is the music of chins.

—How to become partially acquainted  
with the "Rule of Three"—Live with  
your wife, mother, and mother-in-law.

## FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Moonlight is merely the beautiful  
old age of day.

—If there is one time more than an-  
other when a woman should be entirely  
alone, says the Danbury man, it is  
when a full line of clothes comes down  
in the mud.

—Temperance gent (to intoxicated  
barber): "Bad thing for shaving,  
whisky." Barber: "Yes, sah. It makes  
the skin kind of tender; but I will take  
great care, sah."

—A little girl aged ten years, was  
playing with a sharp-edged pocket-knife,  
when, with a sudden motion of the spring,  
the keen blade shot. The little girl  
opened it again—so it's all right.

—A wealthy English lady is about to  
cause the construction, at her own ex-  
pense, of a handsome aqueduct, for the  
purpose of providing the city of Jerusa-  
lem with a good supply of water.

—A Canadian Indian lately won \$3,-  
000 at draw-poker, and yet his brothers  
sing:

"Oh! why does the white man  
Follow my path?"

—A relic of the ill-fated steamship  
Atlantic in the shape of a passenger's  
jacket printed in German and English  
has been taken from the stomach of a  
preserved salmon at St. John, New  
Brunswick.

—A useful novelty has been intro-  
duced at Parisian dinner tables. On  
the back of the menu is given a list of  
the persons present, with a short account  
of who and what they are. By this means  
many awkward mistakes in conversation  
may be avoided.

—An association has been organized  
in London under the name of "The  
People's Cafe Company." Its object is  
to open cheap and attractive coffee-  
houses for the working classes, and  
thus prevent them from patronizing  
liquor houses.

"I fear," said a country minister to  
his flock, "when I explained to you in  
my last charity sermon that philantropy  
was the love of our 'species,' you  
must have understood me to say 'spe-  
cie,' which may account for the small-  
ness of the collection."

—The common wood-nettle of Ameri-  
ca has been transplanted to Europe for  
the purpose of being applied to textile  
purposes. Being perennial, it possesses  
an advantage over hemp and flax, and is  
said to necessitate less labor and expense  
in preparing the fibre.

—Ah Sin's way of thieving in San  
Francisco is to wear a broad-brimmed  
hat when he steals, and change it for a  
small cap when he gets around the cor-  
ner. Then he walks off with blank in-  
nocence of face which is impossible to  
anybody but a Chinaman.

—Among some of the ultra-fashiona-  
bles it is now the correct thing to have  
curtains of two distinct and separate  
patterns hung at their drawing-room  
windows. You must be sure to have the  
shade drawn, to enable the neighbors  
and passers-by to study the new fashion  
at leisure.

—When an Ohio railroad engineer  
detects a rag-baby on the track, he im-  
mediately reverses the engine and stops  
the train; but let him have a chance at  
a human being, and he dashes ahead at  
full speed, exclaiming to the coal-heav-  
er, while a holy enthusiasm lights up  
his countenance, "There's going to be  
another angel born, Billy."

—A western Jenkins left town sudden-  
ly the other day, after having written up  
an account of a brilliant wedding, where  
one of the ladies, he said, wore "a mag-  
nificent satin, decollete at the bottom  
and sides." When he learned what de-  
collette meant, and that the lady's hus-  
band was making inquiries for him,  
the town was too small to hold him.

—We overheard a queer thing the  
other day from the lips of two little  
girls not over nine years old. "Each  
of them had a baby in her arms, when the  
elder of the two said to her companion,  
"Sally, can you tell a tip-top lie?"  
"You bet. Why?" says the other.  
"Why, you take your baby, and I'll  
take mine, and we'll go round begging.  
You tell people we are widows."

—According to Chinese history, the  
small feet among the females of that  
people originated several centuries back,  
when a large body of women rose against  
the government and endeavored to over-  
throw it. To prevent the recurrence of  
such an event, the use of wooden shoes  
was enforced on all female infants, so  
small as to disable them, without great  
pain, from making use of their feet.

—A pilot on a western steamboat,  
crossing the Grand Chain, a rocky shal-  
low near the mouth of the Ohio, on a  
dark night, was uneasy and anxious.  
Suddenly the barking of a dog was  
heard afar off. "There," said the pi-  
lot, brightening up, and quickly giving  
the wheel two or three turns, "I'm all  
right. I've steered by the barking of  
that dog every night I've passed here  
for five years."

—A western paper has the following  
funeral notice: "A long funeral cor-  
tege wended its solemn way to the  
cemetery yesterday. The deceased was  
a man who neglected to buy a nice  
warm suit of underwear at the Empori-  
um bazaar. Be wise in time. The  
store is crowded with lovely ladies, and  
the spruce clerks are hopping round  
like a flea on a hot griddle. Call be-  
fore it is too late."

—As a traveling party were riding  
through Palestine, the attention of a  
certain American was called to the re-  
puted seat of Moses' tomb. "Moses  
who?" says Jonathan. "Why, the  
great Moses who led the Children of  
Israel through the desert for forty  
years." "How far is that?" "Three  
hundred miles, maybe." Upon which  
the American remarked: "The Chi-  
engo & Northwestern would have taken  
'em through! I guess, in eight hours."



