

UNEXPECTED RICHES.

TO A WOMAN'S DREAM ONE YOUNG MAN OWES HIS FORTUNE.

A singular story of two deaths and the distribution of some property—Mrs. Johnson's remarkable dream and what came of it.

A young Irish lad living 6,000 miles away in poor and humble circumstances, was made the heir of quite a snug little sum by a decree of the superior court of this city, and it all came about through a dream—nothing but a dream. The facts and circumstances which led to this extraordinary inheritance are as follows:

There died in this city on April 6, 1860, an honest, hard-working mechanic, of the name of Patrick Shine, who, having accumulated some little wealth and saved that his end was near, a few weeks previous to his death, dictated all of his possessions to his faithful wife, Ellen Shine, who was never leaving home bled with children. The loss of her life companion grieved the widow and her grief was so great that just two months later—June 6, 1860—Patrick Shine, no longer able to bear such bereavement, quietly breathed his last, to rejoin her beloved husband in another world.

Ellen Shine died intestate and her property was taken charge of by Public Administrator James C. Pennell, who, after consulting with several lawyers, agreed to any partition, but, as far as they could have, to give each party its due proportion to prevent their claims. The statutory time expired, however, and no person appeared who on the ground of inheritance with Ellen Shine had claim to her estate.

In the mean time, however, Daniel Shine, a brother of the late Patrick Shine, and Mary Mulligan and Ellen Cane, his two sisters, filed a petition for a distribution of the estate on the ground that it was community property, and that Ellen Shine having left no heirs, there were no next of kin to receive it. The case was set for a hearing on Aug. 28, 1861, in department 10 of the superior court, the petition of the brothers and sisters of Patrick Shine was granted.

The court issued a decree of distribution, but the public administrator still hoped that Ellen Shine might have some relatives living who might be found, delayed the filing of this decree for some weeks to gain time. This delay proved of the greatest importance, as was proved by the subsequent events.

Among the people who knew Ellen Shine was Mrs. Mary Anne Johnson, of 140 Fall street, the wife of a merchant. Mrs. Shine and Mrs. Johnson were both of them natives of County Cork, Ireland, and whenever they met used to exchange reminiscences of the days of their youth. When Mrs. Johnson learned through the newspaper that her old friend had died, and that the public administrator had charge of her property for the lack of legal claimants, she was greatly distressed, and the matter worried her for many weeks. In vain the good woman endeavored to distract her mind from remembrance whether she had ever heard of any one related to Ellen Shine. She could not.

The mother occupied her mind so much that it is not at all surprising that on Aug. 26, 1861, after a visitation still much perturbed over the fact that all that money should go to strangers, Mrs. Johnson had her peaceful slumbers disturbed by a dream. She dreamed of Ellen Shine as a young girl home in Ireland, surrounded by a host of relatives, and conjectured in that visionary picture from dreamland was the figure of the old parish priest, the Rev. Father James, well known to the dreamer.

With Mrs. Johnson awake next morning she mentioned the dream, and thought it strange that it is Father James should be mixed up with youthful days of her late friend. The more she pondered over this, to her inexpressible fact, the more she became convinced that the proper person to apply to for information concerning the relatives of Ellen Shine was the old parish priest, and she resolved at once to write him.

Her resolve proved correct. In due time she received a letter from Rev. Father James, now known as Canon Hegerty, in which he said that he knew nothing of Ellen Shine, but that at her Irish home that had number name was Ellen Dwyer, and that her nearest relative living was a nephew by the name of Joseph Cottier, residing in a village near Cork called Carrigver. The canon also advised Mrs. Johnson to turn the case over to some attorney at law.

Overjoyed at the result of her dream, she hastened to the office of Attorney Alexander T. Vegsland and placed the whole matter in his hands. Vegsland made possible the confirmation of the facts as stated, and said that the dead priest, giving the property to the mother of Ellen Shine, had given it to her as yet not been disposed. Vegsland reported to the office of the public administrator, Frasier, whom he informed that he was the representative of a Oliver heir to Ellen Shine's estate.

Mr. Vegsland, whose profession is not filling the deacon's office, it was soon known to me that he had accepted the place of pastor of St. John's Church and the young John (so affectionately named) that he was the son of a house and 100 Broad Street, and minister to the poor of the neighborhood.

James Levy, a young and intelligent William, making inquiry for the necessary for the purpose of confirming the title of Oliver's place from Ireland, and the young John (so affectionately named) that he was the son of a house and 100 Broad Street, and minister to the poor of the neighborhood.

There was a fine lot of Irish who played in a meeting of the Chinese Civil Rights League in New York. "Where the Chinese are dirty and smelly as anything," exclaimed one speaker. "If America is going to clean houses, where should she begin? With the Police, with the Revenue, the Indians, or where? Incidentally a value in the record reported, with a fine ringing, "Was it China?"

THE CREAMERY MAN'S NEW YEAR.

Virtuous Virtuous Virtue, Pay the Man Who Makes Them.

At the beginning of a new year the conscientious creamery man will stop to take a retrospect of the last year to see where he has been deceived in his ways of doing business, and when better and more sagacious methods should and could be adopted.

To such the following list of resolutions will probably be a welcome help. It is by no means an exhaustive one, but can easily be extended where occasion requires.

To do away with all hepatic and fits of nervous ways of keeping even to milk, buy only by the test, and thus reduce the cost of the business to a just and equitable basis.

To provide a good supply of ice, or rather, as opportunity, as the better market would afford, serving himself in the way it most becomes. An excessively large cost as much now as ever supply of summer heat will not suffice.

To teach out the use of ice by the patient, and to encourage every woman to practice intelligent handling of milk and cream.

To select all milk and cream that is fit for making first class butter.

To encourage the breeding of a better grade of dairy cattle and the intelligent feeding and care of same by efforts pecuniary for the highest average monthly yield.

To disseminate good dairy knowledge among the patrons, and to have some dairy knowledge among them.

To engage only such cattle dealers, as have sufficient dairy knowledge to act the instrument, in the patron service.

To insist upon every employee taking some dairy or creamery paper.

To urge the butter maker to join the association.

To make only first class butter. In short, to conduct the business according to sound business principles. John F. Nieman in Creamery Journal.

Dairy Testing at the World's Fair.

(a) Monday, May 1, to May 10, inclusive—Illustrations of methods of handling milk and cream. (During this period the machinery necessary to manufacture cheese will be put in operation.)

(b) Tuesday, May 11, to May 20, inclusive—Illustrations of methods conducted under such uniform methods of handling the milk and of manufacturing cheese as may be agreed to by the committee on rules, subject to these rules and the approval of the chief of the department of agriculture.

(c) Thursday, May 21, to May 25, inclusive—Illustrations of methods conducted under such uniform methods of handling the milk and of manufacturing cheese as may be agreed to by the committee on rules, subject to these rules and the approval of the chief of the department of agriculture.

(d) Wednesday, May 26, to Aug. 25, inclusive, ninety days—Dried test No. 2.

In this test all commercial products—i.e., butter, cheese, buttermilk and increase or decrease in live weight, and cost of labor, if need—will be considered in making the award.

(e) Friday, May 26, to Aug. 25, inclusive, ninety days—Dried test No. 2.

In this test no product will be considered in making an award except butter. The member of the committee on tests representing a breed shall have the right in this test to decide the method in which the milk and cream of such breed shall be handled and the manner in which the same shall be manufactured into butter, subject to these rules and the approval of the chief of the department of agriculture.

(f) Wednesday, Sept. 26, to Oct. 27, inclusive—Illustration of methods of handling milk and cream and manufacturing butter. Under s.e. and g records will be kept, as provided for in the regular test.

Against Jersey, Iberian, etc.

Ellen Shine was the result of an outcome. Her owner generally fed her and her descendants together without good results in that way, but other people breed her upon her own and other cows that were not fit to her, and the result of that course has been the large number of tested granddaughters of Ellen.

I bought a pair and private sale are now conducted by the proprietors of Ellen Shine, and never could get a good cow out of one of them, but I never, out of eight cows, failed but in one instance to take a tested cow, although I bought them all as calves before they were developed.

Teenagers have been very anxious to break Ellen Shine, and they have from the start adopted the simple plan of breaking the good individuals of different aged families together and never introducing closely—New Jersey.

George Pleasant Davis.

Here is a new article for the dairyman. It is well known that a Chartist's Farmer's wife grows grapes to his cows and produces butter of an unusually flavor.

An American Teacher.

A gentleman of leisure in England has lately got busy teaching as a hobby, and after visiting all the best schools on the continent of Europe and securing the best advice in machinery and utensils, has just built a dairy like no which has ever been seen.

The building, which is of Carrara marble, is fitted throughout with electric light, and all the various power apparatus and washing apparatus is supplied. In the arrangement of the building, the central part of the kitchen was perfectly with great economy by the lady manager of London, and is expected to make the beginning of a considerable extension of scientific dairying.—London Letter.

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