

"ONE OF THE PRETTIEST."—The New York Tribune tells "one of the prettiest stories of the day." The story is that the Rev. Dr. Furness of Philadelphia married a couple, years ago; that the wife, after a lapse of years, called on the minister and told him that she had not had any babies; that she thought it was a judgment on her for not paying the parson when he married her. So she paid him then, went home with a clear conscience, and now is the happy mother of a fine little boy.

A Philadelphia paper, commenting upon this story, says people should pay the parson who marries them, and the groom should hand the pay over when the knot is tied, for though "his wife may have babies if he does not, if she doesn't she will perhaps lay it to her husband's stinginess at the wedding, and so make trouble in the family." It should be handed over "in a delicate fashion—not as if they were paying a dunning creditor—and so avoid the danger of having no babies."

A Washington paper looks at the story in a different light, and is even wicked enough to hint at a very different solution of the mystery, in the following words—"If the clergyman in this case was a Brooklyn parson, doubtless some evil-minded persons will be suggesting another cause for her becoming a mother after calling upon him."

LONG PEOPLE IN THE NORTH.

The Montana papers pick out a few specimens of long people residing in that Territory. Here they are—

"We have a few of them in Montana. The tallest of the lot, we believe is Nick Beery, of Deer Lodge county. He measures 6 feet 5 inches in his stockings, is stout in proportion and physically as sound as a nut. He hails from Platte county, Missouri.

"Reuben Rader, of Jefferson, has a perpendicular measurement of 6 feet 4 inches. He is a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, but has been a resident of Montana since the early days of Territorial settlement.

"Al. Howard, of Springfield, Jefferson county, stands 6 feet 4 inches in height. He is a native of Maryland.

"T. P. Newton, of Lewis and Clarke, the fourth of the lengthy brotherhood of whom we have thought to make this record, measures 6 feet 4 inches, and is still on the 'grow.' His birthplace is Kentucky.—Herald.

"Away, eight men! Elijah Chaffin, of Bitter Root valley, stands 6 feet 6 inches, and Anthony Chaffin, of the same place, 6 feet 5 inches.—Missoulian.

SAYINGS OF SOME OF THE BROOKLYNITES. — Foreman Carpenter says—

"I was a 'Beecher man' from the start. Nothing in the evidence shook my opinion. Hence I am a Beecher man to the backbone."

Mr. McMurn, another of the jury, says—

"I am a strong believer in Mr. Beecher's innocence, and have been from the first, for I think the whole affair a put up job."

Mr. F. Moulton says—

"It is very bad, but we could expect little better. Some men on that jury would not convict Beecher, no matter what the evidence was. I think the admissions made by the foreman and others of them, as published in to-day's papers, are very damaging to them. Carpenter admits that he was a Beecher man from the beginning and that nothing could change him. That is a nice kind of a juror, and it shows how much ought to be thought of the jury's action. I think the result is bad, seeing that I know that Beecher was guilty of adultery with Mrs. Tilton, and that there was evidence enough to prove it. The jury did not find according to the evidence."

LAKE TAHOE.—Lake Tahoe, Cal., is situated in 39 deg. north latitude and 120 deg. west longitude, and is 6,226 feet above sea-level, or about one-third higher than this city.

The lake covers 300 square miles, is brilliantly clear and pure, never freezes, is surrounded by high mountains, and is said to have a maximum depth of upwards of 2,000 feet. The highest and lowest temperature during the month of June last, as reported by Dr. George M. Bourne, at Carnelian Bay, near the site selected for Mr. Lick's great observatory, was as follows—at 6 a.m., 33 deg. and 60 deg.; at 12 m., 50 deg. and 80 deg.; at 6 p.m., 42 deg. and 74 deg.

There were one and a half inches of snow June 8, a rainfall of half an inch and a snow-fall of half an inch in the night of June 15-16. On the morning of the 16th the mountains all around, down to the water's edge, were almost as white as during the winter.

A WONDERFUL VOICE.—The following from an exchange will be interesting to our musical readers—

"A wonderful musical feat is chronicled from Plymouth, Eng., where, at a recent performance of Mendelssohn's *Athalie*, a young lady, named Miss Patterson, repeatedly ran up the scale to the upper B—nearly an octave above any of the ordinary soprano voices, and several notes above the point reached by the best known singers. The notes, and especially the high B, were rung out clear and musical, without effort or hesitation on the part of the singer, who is an amateur."

A BIG FLUME.—The Virginia, Nevada, Chronicle lately stated that the fifteen mile flume of the Pacific Wood, Lumber, and Flume Company was to be completed July 1, and the first stick of timber floated from the summit of the Sierras and landed at Huffaker's. The flume involved an outlay of a quarter of a million of dollars, and was built for the purpose of supplying the mills of the company, which consume about 40,000 cords of wood per year. Here is a description of the flume—

The flume commences in the Truckee Meadows at Huffaker's station. Thence it extends across the valley and foot hills in a south-westerly direction for five miles. The course then changes to the northwest to the base of the mountains, a distance of eight miles. From the foot of the mountains the flume winds up through the gorges and canons on an average grade of sixteen inches to sixteen feet. The sharpest fall is three feet in six, which, however is only for 200 feet. The grade above this fall is gradually accommodated so that the force of the descent is much diminished. This really marvelous evenness of grade makes a jam—that bugbear of most flume works—almost impossible.

The flume is of the V shape, made of 24-inch planks two inches in thickness, and has a capacity of at least 500 cords of fire-wood per day, or 500,000 feet of timber. In several respects it differs from any flume yet constructed, and has been rather more expensive in consequence, as it is intended to last at least twelve years. To gain a uniform grade (an indispensable requisite in so precipitous a country, where heavy timber is to be floated), it was found necessary to build the flume on trestle-work and stringers from one end to the other. The trestle-work, which in some places is forty-eight feet high, is substantial enough to support a narrow-gauge railroad, it being thoroughly braced longitudinally and across, so that no break can extend further than the length of a single box—16 feet. All the main supports, which are five feet apart, are firmly set in mud-sills. The boxes rest in brackets placed four feet apart. These again rest upon the substantial stringers. To complete this immense flume of fifteen miles has taken just ten weeks. In that time all the trestle-work, stringers and boxes have been put in place. The method of construction has been simple as rapid. At various given points water could be turned on, and as the boxes were laid others were floated through and the flume would float the material for its own creation. The greatest day's work was a

quarter of a mile. Four gangs of thirty men each have done the work. It has required 2,000,000 feet of lumber and twenty tons of nails to build the flume.

The reservoirs are models of solidity; the upper one is 600 feet long, with an average depth of ten feet, the other is 1,100 feet long, with a depth of ten feet. A ditch nearly two miles long brings the water to the first reservoir, whence it is conveyed three miles and a quarter to the flume by means of a feeder, which is a strong square box, well braced, capable of carrying 450 inches of water. A stream of pure water, large enough to supply Virginia City, rushes through this feeder.

The main supply of water is drawn from Hunter's Creek, which is diverted from its bed near the source by dams, and its waters collected in two reservoirs. There is another feeder of the same capacity, four miles in length, which drains Thomas' Creek and connects with the flume half way down the mountain. The purpose of this second immense feeder (through which an amount of water equal to the first flows) is to supply whatever waste may have occurred down to its point of junction.

The company have more water at command than they can possibly use. In the event of a scarcity, however, Hereford lake, a beautiful sheet of water, resting in a dimple on the mountain top, can be drawn upon.

The timber thickly covering the 12,000 acres owned by the company is mainly fir, yellow pine and tamarack. Mr. Hereford, the superintendent, calculates that he will be able to obtain from the forest 500,000 cords of firewood and 100,000,000 feet of sawlogs of an average diameter of 28 inches, and 30,000,000 feet of hewn timber. There is now ready for fluming 20,000 cords of seasoned fire wood, and 3,000,000 feet of square hewn timber. Mr. Hereford intends to land this vast quantity of wood at the mills in Storey and Lyon counties during the present season, with an additional 15,000,000 feet of square timber.

NOT FOR JONATHAN.—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has come to the conclusion that it is a bad thing for an educated American journalist to go to Europe, for the reason that "he always comes back with big notions about the London Times," which, though a great newspaper, "is made for England and not for America," and its exact counterpart would be a signal failure in this country.

The consumption of snails in the South Tyrol is constantly growing; but the Italians and Tyrolese are not the only people who appreciate the merits of these clean-feeding mollusks; in Paris Burgundian snails are worth one cent apiece, and \$2,500 worth of snails are disposed of in the markets in the course of a year.

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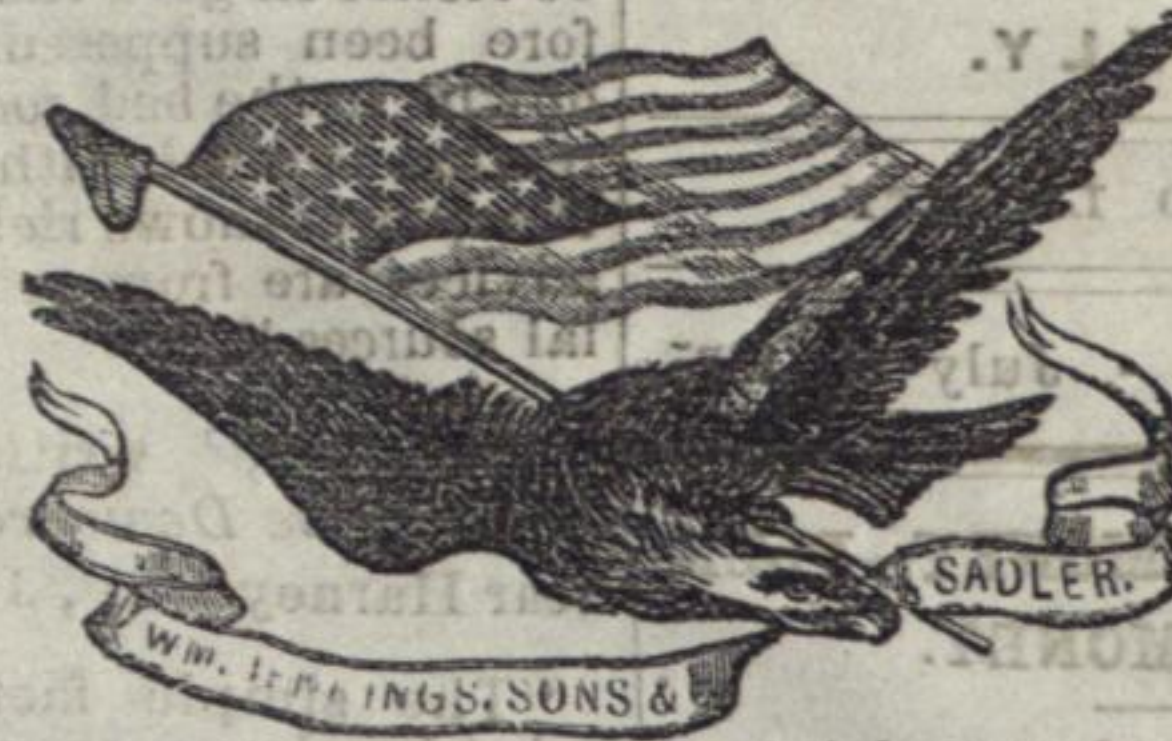
One of the Company visited us a few days ago, to ascertain precisely what was wanted in our dry climate, and we arranged with him for enlarged riddles and cleaning functions, also for two wheat riddles for each machine, one of them a fine mesh, to suit the wants of the farmer, for either foul or clean wheat; also for oats with a finer mesh, and enlarged elevators, on a different principle from the old. Warranted never to clog or choke under any circumstances.

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