

A number of stories of "lost diggings" have recently been told. The Shasta Courier of late dates has contained a number of items regarding the abandonment of rich mines discovered in early times, never to be found again. The Trinity Journal has a story of the accidental finding of a rich deposit by two men in 1851, which has never been recognized since. It appears from the Journal's account that the men, taking with them a mule, carrying a rocker, cooking and mining utensils, and provisions, started for the Salmon River diggings from the lower part of the State, and leaving the usually traveled route struck across the mountains. Being delayed by an accident to the mule they encamped at a certain place, minutely described, and prospecting the gravel found such good results that they gave up their journey for the time, built a brush corral and stayed there a month. At the end of that time being out of provisions they left their camp, and on arriving at Shasta each found letters requiring his presence elsewhere. The secret was kept until the death of one of the men, when the other gave directions for finding the spot. The brush corral is supposed to have been encountered once again by a man who had lost his way in the mountains, but fires in the same year probably swept it away, thus destroying the chief landmark.

Another story is of a discovery made between Soda Springs, on the Sacramento, and the McCloud river mining camp. A party of four on their way over the mountains, came across good prospects, and one of the party was tempted to remain a short time while the others pushed on. Indians were numerous and hostile at that time, and they never returned to the place where their companion had stopped. Meeting him subsequently they learned that the prospects he had taken out amounted to five dollars in an hour's panning. Neither of the four, however, recollected the route taken from Sacramento with sufficient exactness to have any hope of finding the place again and were quite positive that no one else has ever since then come across it.

From Chile comes a report of the discovery of the lost Cristales gold mine, once famous for its enormous yield in colonial times, but lost for the past forty years. At the beginning of the Chilean revolution it filled with water, and then a landslide removed all traces of it. Such stories are common in every mining camp. A great many are undeniably true, but it seldom happens that any success attends the search for diggings once lost. Miners can spin these yarns by the hour and believe them too, but they do not often go in search of the "lost diggings."—(S. F. Stock Report.)

WOULDN'T SWAR WIVES.—When Sir Samuel Baker, the African traveler, was taking leave of Kamrai, King of Unyore, that potentate asked him as a particular favor to leave Lady Baker behind. This cool request raised Sir Samuel's ire and in high indignation he told the king that if ever he made such a request again he would shoot him. Lady Baker, too, who overheard and understood the offer, felt that a word from her would not be out of place, and gave the monarch a piece of her mind in the strongest language she could command. His Majesty for a while was greatly astonished, being unconscious of having given any offense. At last, seeing that his guests were really angry, he said, in a deprecating tone, "Don't be angry, I did not mean to offend you by asking for your wife. I will give you a wife if you want one, and I thought you would have no objections to give me yours. It is my custom to give my visitors pretty wives, and I thought you would like to exchange. Don't make a fuss about it; if you don't like to do as others do there's an end of it."

A correspondent of the New York Stockholder, writing from Gainesville Georgia, says the following concerning the existence of gold, diamonds and other precious stones in that region: "Mr. Jennings, of Brooklyn, New York, has purchased the celebrated Glade mine, twelve miles from this city, which has been worked for forty years for gold, and has yielded more than thirty splendid diamonds. The present sale places the property in the hands of a gentleman who not only has will and determination of purpose to develop it, but ample means to do so. This is all we ask, for the development will create a sensation, and a rush like California and Africa. The diamonds are here, and all people will soon believe it. I will further state we are finding the precious corundum, or ruby, one mile from this city, and sapphires; and are preparing to wash on a large scale soon, for the ruby and diamonds. We have no doubt of a brilliant success."

When they want to find out in the country if a girl is courting or not, an old lady steps in and remarks: "I say, there ain't no one sick in this here house or nothing, is there? I seen a light burnin' 'nigh on to twelve o'clock last night; but I don't smell no camphire nor nothin' around."

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ANCIENT COLORADO.

There has been recently discovered in the fertile valley of the Anaimas, in South-western Colorado, the ancient ruins of a once extensive and populous city, indicating the presence centuries ago of an highly cultured and enlightened race of people. The ruins of the houses, corals, towers, fortifications, ditches, pottery ware, drawings, non-interpretable writings, etc., show that many arts were cultivated by these prehistoric people, which are now entirely lost. Their houses are built of most every kind of stone, from small boulders to the finest sandstones. This valley has been covered with buildings of every size, the two largest being 300 by 6,000 feet, and about 300 feet apart. They are built of small blocks of sandstone, laid in adobe mud, the outside wall being four feet, and the inside wall from a foot and a half to three feet thick. In the lower story are found port-holes a foot square. No signs of a door are visible in the outer walls, and the ingress must have been from the top, in the inside there being passages from room to room. Most of them are small, from 8 by 10 to 12 by 14 feet, the doors being 2 by 4 feet. The arches over the doors and port-holes are made of small cedar poles two inches wide, placed across, on which the masonry is placed. The sleepers supporting the floors are of cedar, about eight inches thick, and from twenty to fifty feet long, and about 3 feet apart. A layer of small round pebbles was then placed across the sleepers, then a layer of thin-split cedar sticks, then about three inches of earth, then a layer of cedar bark, then another layer of dirt, then a carpet of some kind of coarse grass. The rooms that have been protected from exposure are whitewashed, and the walls are ornamented with drawings and writings. In one of these rooms the impression of a hand dipped in whitewash on a joist is as plain as if it had been done only yesterday. In another room there are drawings of tarantulas, centipedes, horses and men.

In some of the rooms have been found human bones, bones of sheep, corn-cobs, goods, raw hides, and all colors and varieties of pottery ware. These two large buildings are exactly the same in every respect. Portions of the buildings plainly show that they were destroyed by fire, the timbers being burned off and the roofs caved in, leaving the lower rooms entirely protected. Old ditches and roads are to be seen in every direction. The Navajo Indians say, in regard to these ruins, that their forefathers came there five old men's ages ago (500 years), and that these ruins were there, and the same then as now, and there is no record whatever of their origin.

The month of Ramazan is kept by all good muslimans as a period of the strictest fast during the day, from sunrise to sunset; they abstain not only from food of any kind whatever, but even from liquids, taking no drop of water during the time; they suspend also the enjoyment of tobacco, which is scarcely less indispensable to their daily life. As a compensation for these rigorous privations, the night is partly devoted to feasting. For the rich and idle, who pass in sleep the greater part of their days of penitence, the suffering is considerably lessened; but for the poorer classes, for workmen and servants, the Ramazan, when it falls during the long days of the hot summer months, is cruelly severe; and it is to be remarked that precisely these hard working and laboring "faithful" are those who hold the most strictly to their religious observances. Aged people and children are not required to keep the fast of Ramazan; and women in delicate health are also freed from the obligation for the time, but they are expected to make up the required number of penitential days before its occurrence in the ensuing year; and the ill-advised visitor who may risk a visit to a harem as that season is drawing near is sure to find several of the inmates undergoing their days of "penitence" (abstinence), and consequently pale, weary, and slightly out of humor. —[London Society.]

THE GIFFORD BALLOON.—There is such a demand for space within the inclosure of the Paris Exhibition of 1878 that the Director-General is obliged to decline to grant permission to M. Gifford to construct his monster balloon on Government land. The construction will take place on land lent for the purpose, at a short distance from the Camp de Mars. The preliminary technical arrangements have been made by M. Gifford. The length of the rope which will be conical, will be 600 metres (1,968 feet). The ascending force, when loaded with ballast, guide-ropes, grapnels and fifty passengers will be 5 tons. The weight of the cable will be 2½ tons when fully extended. The ascending force of the hydrogen filling the envelope will be 23 tons. The diameter of the balloon will be 34 metres (111½ feet), and the height 50 metres (164 feet) from the lower part of the car to the upper part of the valve; and the engine to draw down the balloon will be 200 horse-power.

A young American damsel, of thoroughly unembarrassed manners, recently went to call on Gustave Dore and found him at work upon a picture, whereupon she was good enough not only to tell him what to do next, but actually take the brush out of his hand and add the necessary touches herself. The gentleman who accompanied her was overwhelmed with confusion, but the good-natured artist only laughed.

A LEGEND OF DONNER LAKE.

Among the survivors of the Donner party was a girl twelve years of age. After facing the starvation and misery of that memorable winter when they were snowed in at Donner Lake, the few who survived made their way over the mountains. There were no roads, and great and almost insuperable obstacles were encountered by these starving immigrants. At one place, a short distance this side the summit, the wagons had to be hoisted up a very steep place, by ropes attached to a large tamarack. They were assisted at this juncture by a few Washoe Indians, and among the band was a fine-looking fellow of about eighteen summers, who was particularly attentive to the party, and after sealing the mountains, offered his services to accompany them, as he was acquainted with the country. Nothing wrong was inferred from the offer, but he was gladly accepted. He not only went with them over the mountain road, but stayed in the neighborhood where the girl was reared for years afterward. He never offered any advances toward her, never offered her an insulting word, and although it was suspected that a strange attachment had sprung up on his part toward the girl, it was passed by unnoticed. When the young woman married Noyah, the Indian, returned to his old home in the mountains, and the first place he sought was his old familiar hunting grounds by the shore of the high mountain lake. He refused to mix or associate with his old companions, although his parents did all in their power to assuage his melancholy feelings; he became gloomy and morose, and spent his nights and days around the shores of the lake, often sleeping on the very spot where the family suffered the privations and agony of that cheerless winter. He soon became an object of curiosity for the neighboring Indians, and his strange conduct attracted the attention of their "medicine man," who advised the tribe that the young brave was bewitched, or possessed of the devil. This was a heinous offense with the tribe, and it decided his fate. One morning he was found dead among the bushes, having been murdered by some of his own brethren. He was buried with appropriate ceremonies as was the custom in those days. The story, although possessing a semblance of romance, was told us last week while out to the lake, by an intelligent buck, who says it is vouched for among the older members of the tribe. We had known of the fact that a young Indian had guided the party, and report had informed us that his name was "Truckee," after whom the river was named. One informant says Truckee was the one who guided the Fremont party.—[Truckee Republican.]

The Jackson Pilot says: Dr. David Rosser fired two shots at Chisholm's daughter and little son to force them to let go the prison door, which they held to prevent his entrance. He was soon after shot dead. Old man Rosser came the following day to get his remains. On dragging down the sheet which covered the body, and seeing the upper portion of the face shot away, the gentle parent remarked, "Humph! Must have fired both barrels into him. That's what he gets for coming here. I told him to stay at home."

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—A correspondent writing under date of the 7th instant, gives the following particulars of a tragedy which occurred at Halleck station in this county on that day:

About 12:30 o'clock this afternoon, a colored man named Mills drew a knife on Mrs. Deering and a man named Webb. Webb struck the negro in the mouth, and with the assistance of Mr. Deering took the knife from him. Deering then paid the negro what he was owing him, and ordered him to leave the house and not return. The negro went to F. E. Hughes' house and attempted to obtain possession of a shot gun, but was prevented by James Finerty. The negro left Hughes' and went to Griffin's saloon. Webb and Finerty soon followed him there. Webb struck the negro two or three times, Griffin and Finerty doing all they could to prevent the striking, and Finerty finally succeeded in getting Webb to stop. The negro returned to Hughes', and obtained the shot gun. He then returned to Griffin's, and as Finerty opened the front door to come out of the saloon shot him dead. The negro started to run toward the river, but when Griffin came out of the back door of the house shot the second time. As the negro was on his way to Griffin's, A. J. Hatch told him to stop, but he replied, "You attend to your own business, or I will give you a dose." Sheriff Seitz and a party are after the negro, and should he be caught will probably fare pretty rough, as young Finerty was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and if any of the citizens, other than Mr. Seitz, should capture him his execution would not cost the county anything.—[Tuscorora Review.]

Hank Munk is still Chief Engineer of a Lake Tahoe stage.

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own two-thirds interest (undivided) in that certain silver mine in Bristol Mining District, Lincoln county, Nevada, known under its original and only true location name as the "Daily Boy Mine," but now claimed to be named under a pretended second location, as the "Great Eastern Mine;" that any purchase or sale of said mine made without the consent or authority of the undersigned will be invalid, and all persons are hereby cautioned that one N. G. Steele and one Abe Ricardo, who illegally claim the exclusive title to said mine, have no right to dispose of the same.

J. F. SIDES,
J. E. DUFF,
JOHN O'DOUGHERTY

NOTICE.
TO PATRICK KAVANAGH, AND TO WHOM
it may concern, you are hereby notified that you are indebted to the undersigned in the sum of \$500, gold coin, for money expended by me in working the "Home Rule Mine," situated in Ely Mining District, Lincoln county, State of Nevada. Unless you pay me, at my residence in Pioche, Nevada, the above proportional share of said expenditures on said mine within ninety days from date, together with costs, your interest in said mine will be forfeited to me by due process of law.

THOMAS J. MORANON,
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