

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

WORTH & SPENCER, Eds. and Prop.
RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

EDITORIAL NOTES.

General Grant, having read in the papers about the army bill, writes from Europe to Gen. Babcock, his former private Secretary: "I'm sorry for you poor army fellows, who are stirred up every year. The army never seems to have any peace except in war." He takes the same view of the bill for reorganizing the army that General Sheridan does.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson lectured in New York a few evenings ago on the subject "The Platform and Stage." She defended the stage as an influence stronger than the platform, the pulpit and the press so far as touching the hearts and the imagination of people is concerned. She thought it could be made, and indeed, is fast becoming a potent influence for good. It is changing, she thought, for the better.

A few days ago the Postmaster General signed a large number of commissions of ladies to be postmistresses. The number of ladies appointed to small offices, the salaries of which range from \$100 to \$500, has nearly doubled within the last four years. The department regards them with great favor because they almost invariably attend strictly to their duties, and make their reports promptly. They are well adapted to such offices, being generally faithful, competent, and reliable.

The tenth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners will soon be published. It will show that more than half of the Indians have discarded blankets and have adopted the garb of the whites. An equal proportion of them have exchanged wigwags for houses. They raised vegetable food enough last year in the Indian Territory to supply ten bushels to every Indian, and over an average of one horse or mule, one cow, one sheep, and one hog for every Indian. Their schools also have greatly increased in number and attendance.

Rev. Mr. Pentecost, a Boston evangelist, has been holding forth in Chicago recently. At one of the noon prayer-meetings held in Farwell Hall the other day a lady rose and uttered a prayer in a pleasant but rather feeble voice. Being in a remote part of the hall her words were not distinctly heard at the platform end of the building. When she concluded Mr. Pentecost took occasion to insist that ladies should not rise to pray, saying that their voices were too weak to be heard all over the hall. He hoped they would gather in their own room and pray for the success of the meetings. From what the Chicago papers have to say we should judge that the Rev. Boston gentleman has found out by this time that he is too far west to make people generally believe that women may not speak or pray in public.

Chief Joseph, of the Nez Percé Indians, has recently been on a visit to see the Great Father at Washington, looking after the interests of his people. A few days ago he had an interview with the President, and some one asked him what of all the works of civilization that he had seen in this, his first trip to the East, was the greatest and most wonderful. It was expected that he would say the great "teepee" (Capitol) at Washington, but without a moment's hesitation, he answered that the most wonderful thing was the bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis. He said he could build a mountain of stone like the Capitol, but he could not build a spider's web that would stand alone in the air. When he came to St. Louis he was afraid to cross the bridge, but he saw the pale faces were not afraid, and so he wrapped his blanket around him, and trembled as the train was going over.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have considered and reported favorably the bill introduced by Senator Christianity to carry into operation the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy act of 1862. The bill provides that in any prosecution for polygamy when the defendant is a believer in any religious system or sect among whom marriages are not celebrated in public, it shall not be necessary to obtain evidence of any eye-witness to establish such marriage. Habitual recognition by the defendant of his or her wife or husband, and mutual recognition of a child or children as their own, shall be deemed sufficient evidence upon which the jury may find the fact of marriage. The bill allows the President to grant amnesty to those who have committed polygamy before the 9th day of December, 1878, and provides that those who acknowledge a belief in the Mormon religion, or themselves practice polygamy shall not be eligible to serve as jurymen in trial of these cases. An effort will be made to pass the bill at the present session.

Nebraska Condensed.

G. G. Park, an employe at Schaler's hog yard, Omaha, January 25, had his skull fractured and was fatally injured by a falling "spoon," while leading hogs.

John Compton, of Columbus, recently tried at Lincoln for robbing the mails, was found guilty on four counts in one indictment. He had been postmaster at Columbus.

On the night of January 25th, Katy Schah, a child of four years, was run over in the street in Omaha by a team and killed. The teamster was arrested and held to bail under charge of criminal negligence.

Henry Hoffmann, who resided in Omaha, and was a brakeman on the Union Pacific Railroad, was killed near Fremont, on the morning of Jan. 19th. He had uncoupled some cars and was about to get out from between them when he fell across the track, the engine running over him, completely severing the head from the body. He was 36 years of age and had been married one year.

Talented B. Yalty.

The quality that is looked for in royalty is activity, readiness to take part in all that is going on, method in arranging the proceedings over which it is to preside, punctuality in carrying them out, and the power of seeing what works of public beneficence it can usefully promote, as I how to promote them. In the discharge of this part of her duties the Princess Alice especially shone. The outbreak of the French war afforded her an occasion of showing how she could organize relief for the fainting, and care for the wounded soldiers, and the military hospital of Darmstadt was a model to Germany, not on account of the superiority of its scientific arrangements, for throughout Germany every arrangement of the kind was admirable, but because of the systematic superintendence of women under the guidance of the Princess. Lastly, nations like their royal families to be elevated, to be alive to what is going on, to aid in the highest progress of the people. It may seem hard that so much should be asked for in the representatives and members of a few families. But as a matter of fact, however it is to be explained, an extraordinary amount of liveliness of intellect obtains in the royal houses of the present day. This is not the time to speak of the royal family of England; but if we look abroad it is astonishing how much personal ability is found in the very narrow circle of royalty. The Kings of Sweden and Portugal are authors, the Emperor of Brazil and the King of the Belgians, the Count of Paris and the Duke of Anjou, are all men who, if they were not of royal lineage, would hold their own in the first intellectual society. The Kings of Spain and Italy have yet to show what they can do; but they have, at least, passed through a better and more laborious education than most of the highest of their subjects. The Crown Princess of Germany shared with the late Queen of Holland the reputation of being among the few very clever women of any rank in Europe, and now she is pre-eminent. Last, but not least, Princess Alice was the life of intellectual life in Darmstadt, and steadily upheld the importance of learning, of knowledge, and of honest inquiry in the conduct of life. The patronage of clever men and women by royalty is only a small matter. The true service to the nation is rendered, as it was rendered by the Princess in imitation of her father, when royalty makes it felt, as its own deep conviction, that varied knowledge generally carries with it, are indispensable elements in the good guidance, not only of politics, but of every-day life.

The Importance of Fresh Air and Its Generous Inhalation.

The importance of breathing plentifully of fresh air as an essential of health is generally admitted. Well ventilated rooms, open-air exercise and excursions into the country are appreciated to some extent by all classes. But the art of breathing is very much overlooked. Being a process not depending on the will for its exercise, it is too much left to the mere call of nature. It is, however, an act which can be influenced very materially by the will. Properly trained singers are taught to attend very carefully to their breathing.

When brisk muscular exercise is taken breathing is naturally active without any special effort. But when the body is at rest or engaged in an occupation requiring a confined posture, and especially when the mind is absorbed in thought, the breathing naturally becomes diminished, and the action of the lungs slow and feeble. The consequence is that the oxygenation of the blood is imperfectly carried on. Even in taking a constitutional walk the full benefit is not attained for want of thorough breathing.

As a remedy for this it has been suggested that there is room for what might be fitly termed breath gymnastics to draw in long and full breaths, filling the lungs full of every inspiration, and emptying them as completely as possible at every expiration, and to acquire the habit of full breathing at all times. This mode of breathing has a direct effect in supplying the largest possible amount of oxygen to the blood and more thoroughly consuming the carbon, and so producing animal heat. It has also the very important effect of expanding the chest, and so contributing to the vigor of the system.

The breath should be inhaled by the nostrils as well as by the mouth, more especially while out of doors in cold weather. This has partly the effect of a respirator, in so far as warming the air in its passage to the delicate air cells, and in also rendering one less liable to catch cold.

This full respiration is of so much importance that no proper substitute is to be found for it in shorter though more rapid breathing. In short breathing a large portion of the air cells remain nearly stationary, the upper portion of the lungs only being engaged in receiving and discharging a small portion of air.

Profound thought, intense grief and other similar mental manifestations have a depressing effect on respiration. The blood unduly accumulates in the brain, and the circulation in both heart

and lungs becomes diminished, unless indeed there be feverishness present. An occasional long breath or deep-drawn sigh is the natural relief in such a case, nature making an effort to provide a remedy. This hint should be acted on and followed up. Brisk muscular exercise in the open air even during inclement weather is an excellent antidote of a physical kind for a "rooted sorrow." And the earnest student, instead of tying himself continuously to his desk, might imitate a friend of the writer of this who studied and wrote while on his legs. Facing his room, bald in hand with paper attached, he stopped as occasion required to pen a sentence or a paragraph.

Breathing is the first and last act of man and is of the most vital necessity all through life. Persons with full, broad, deep chests naturally breathe freely and slowly, and large nostrils generally accompany large chests. Such persons rarely take cold, and when they do they throw it off easily. The opposite build of chests is more predisposed to lung diseases. The pallid complexion and conspicuous blue veins shows that oxygen is wanted, and that every means should be used to obtain it. Deep breathing also promotes perspiration, by increasing the circulation and the animal warmth. Waste is more rapidly repaired, and the skin is put in requisition to remove the used materials. Many forms of disease may be thus prevented, and more vigorous health enjoyed.

POLYGAMY.

What the Mormon Delegates, Mr. Cannon, says on the subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Your correspondent had an extended interview today with Delegate Cannon, Mormon representative from Utah, regarding the recent decision of the Supreme Court and its probable effect upon Mormonism. This decision, which was delivered on Monday, declared that polygamy is a crime against the laws of the United States, and that the law prohibiting bigamy, or polygamy is constitutional. Mr. Cannon says there is great consternation in Utah over the decision, as it declares the wives of a great many of their people, who married into a religion in which they believe, merely concubines and their children bastards. Cannon says a decision of the long-pending question was sought by Mormons who were confident that it would be to the effect that the law of 1862 was a violation of the first amendment to the constitution. They believed polygamous marriages were of divine origin, sanctioned by God; that plurality of wives was divinely ordained, and that the clause in the constitution which declares that Congress shall not pass laws in conflict with religion or the free exercise thereof, protected them in the enjoyment of what they believed to be religious rights and duties. "Our people," said Mr. Cannon, "were confident that the Supreme Court would declare this law unconstitutional, and we have been going on as usual; the result was a great surprise. I was never more surprised in my life." Continuing, Mr. Cannon said that his people would accept this decision as final, and would not, he thought, contest the matter further. If polygamy was a crime against the laws of the United States, of course the people of Utah would not continue to practice it. He was of the opinion that there would be no more polygamous marriages from this date, but it would be, he believed, very unjust for the government to prosecute every man in Utah who had more than one wife married to him before this decision was made. It would break up their family, destroy their homes, leave women and children helpless and without protection, and destroy their property; these men had taken their wives in good faith, according to their religion, and the women had married religiously, without any intention to violate law, and he thought of this should be considered. Mr. Van Zile, of Michigan, who was United States Attorney for the Territory, had no sympathy with them, and he feared, would push the prosecutions. Mr. Cannon said that he ever, that Congress would pass a law to prevent this decision from having a retroactive effect, and that those who had married prior to January 8, the date which it was announced, would be allowed to live as they had been living until their death, and that only those who married more than one wife hereafter should be prosecuted.

The Rev. Dr. Jeter, of Richmond, told this story at his own expense: Many years ago an artless stranger, whom I casually met, said to me: "I hear you preach every Sunday. You are the greatest preacher I ever did hear." "Ah," said I, "you have not, I suppose, heard Mr. M. preach." (At that time Mr. M. was attracting great attention by his sermons.) "Yes," he replied, "I have heard Mr. M. several times. He is a great preacher; but he is not so great a preacher as you are. You have the mournfullest voice of any man I ever did hear."

An average age of the sheep is ten years. Cows have an average age of fifteen years. Hogs have been known to live forty years. An average age of the horse is twelve years, and the elephant lives to a very great age; there is a white elephant now living in the Imperial Menagerie in Russia that is said to be over one hundred and fifty years old.

"To this day," writes Emma Abbott, "I love the school girl who gave me half her apple one day when I was hungry." To divide apples is characteristic of the sex. It began with Eve. The same of spruce gum. But if Miss Abbott had solicited an apple from one of the boys she would have been given the entire fruit. Boys are more generous.

How much shall you charge for a Bologna sausage that will reach from one of my ears to the other? asked a soldier in Berlin of a dealer. "Fifty kreutzers," was the reply. "I take the offer," replied the soldier, "one of my ears was cut off in battle a thousand miles from here." There was a compromise.

He who would rise in the world, says Josh Billings, must pay for the yeast. Fame is like an ool—rather hard to catch, and a great deal harder to hold.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

The President has signed the arrears of pension bill.

A \$50,000 fire occurred in Warwick, N. Y., January 25th.

The First National Bank of Granville, Ohio, has suspended.

Dr. Linderman, director of the mint, Philadelphia, died Jan. 27th.

The Needham Savings Bank, Boston, has closed, owing to a lack of business.

Jasper & Co.'s elevator at Quincy, Ill., burned on the night of Jan. 25th. Loss, \$10,000.

The Warner House at Sparta, Wis., was burned Jan. 21st. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$18,000.

Matt H. Carpenter has been elected United States Senator in Wisconsin to succeed Senator T. O. Howe.

The Legislature of Arkansas has elected J. D. Walker, of Washington county, United States Senator.

Gov. Hartranft has been appointed and confirmed as Major General of the National Guards of Pennsylvania.

One section of Armour & Co.'s warehouse, at the Union Stock yards, Chicago, burned Jan. 25th. Loss, 10,000.

The National Marine Bank, Oswego, N. Y., will be closed because of the high rate of taxation and low rate of interest.

The report of the Illinois Central Railroad for 1878, shows a gain in the net traffic of \$469,000 over the preceding year.

The Judson Bank, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., closed January 25th. With moderation on the part of its creditors it expects to pay in full.

In Scranton, Pa., a few nights ago, Miss Davis and a one year old child were burnt to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The Irving mills, with two run of stones, burned at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 25th. Loss on mill, \$10,000, and on wheat, \$1,500; insurance, \$6,900.

Lochman's confectionery establishment at Milton, Pa., burned January 24th. An explosion during the fire killed one man and injured several.

R. L. T. Beal, Conservative, elected to the Forty Sixth Congress, has been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Douglass in Virginia.

At Merville, Maine, Jan. 25th, John McFarland, wife and daughter were killed by a man named Rowell, who was afterward shot dead by a neighbor whom he had attacked.

A fire in Elizabeth, N. J., January 21st, damaged the Arcade Block, belonging to ex-Congressman Clark, to the extent of \$100,000; insurance, \$60,000. The original cost of the structure was \$250,000.

In tearing down the walls of a building recently burned in Cincinnati, Jan. 25th, a portion of a wall crumbled away suddenly, precipitating two men into the cellar, a distance of sixty feet, and both were killed.

A collision of freight trains on the Central railroad near Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 25th, resulted in the death of Byron Wright, conductor, and David Jones, fireman, and the smashing of four cars, a locomotive and a tender.

On Sunday evening, January 26th, a tornado struck the town of Lockport, Texas, demolishing forty houses, including churches, the court house and Masonic hall. A child was killed and several other persons badly hurt.

An attempt to throw out some dynamite cartridges at the Gun Powder Works, Baltimore, January 21st, resulted in the killing of two men, the destruction of the boiler house, and the carrying of the boiler some fifty feet.

On the morning of January 27th a fire broke out in Turkey City, Clarion county, Pa., and the water-works being frozen, spread rapidly in all directions, and in an hour half of the best portion of the town was in ruins. Loss, about \$30,000.

A fire swept over the valley twenty miles north of Deadwood, Jan. 26th, burning 500 tons of hay and leveling several ranches to the ground. The same day a heavy gale of wind prevailed doing much damage in Deadwood Gulch, unroofing houses, uprooting trees and blowing down fences.

At Meridian, Miss., Jan. 24th, three negroes named Alexander, and three white men named Gambila, quarrelled about the possession of some land. Afterward the negroes ambushed the white men, killing one and wounding another. The fire was returned and two of the negroes were killed. The other one fled.

The Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company's elevator B at Toledo, Ohio, with its contents, consisting of 100,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn, was entirely destroyed by fire January 25th. Estimated loss, \$85,000. The building was insured for \$25,000, and the grain for \$60,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by friction in the machinery.

Lieut. Dodd has returned from the Pine Ridge Agency to Ft. Robinson with fourteen Sioux braves to act as scouts in the capture of the fleeing Cheyennes. The latest news from the field is that the Cheyennes escaped in the night from Crow Ridge, their last position, and the trail which is being followed by Capt. Wessells, leads towards the Spotted Tail Agency.

Secretary Schurz has received information that Sitting Bull with his people have crossed the Canadian line into the United States, and that they are exceedingly anxious to return to this country, and come under the supervision of the Indian Bureau, and be distributed in the Indian country as other tribes. It is reported that nearly fifteen thousand people are with Sitting Bull.

The following United States Senators were elected, January 21st: Illinois, John A. Logan; New York, Roscoe Conkling; Missouri, Gen. Joseph Shields for the short term; and Col. George G. Vest for the long term; Indiana, Daniel W. Voorhees for both the short and long term; Florida, Wilkinson Call; North Carolina, George Z. Vance; Connecticut, O. H. Platt; Pennsylvania, J. Donald Cameron.

The Missouri State Lunatic Asylum

at St. Joseph was burned on the afternoon of January 25th. The patients, about 250 in number, were safely rescued and transferred to the court house in that city. The asylum was erected four years ago at a cost of \$190,000. Eighteen months ago it was insured for \$100,000, but the State refused an appropriation to continue the same, and therefore the loss is total.

The business on all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh and Erie for the twelve months of 1878, compared with the same period of 1877, shows an increase of the gross earnings of \$519,588; decrease of expenses, \$559,474; increase of net earnings, \$1,979,058. All lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of \$44,674, being a gain over the same period of 1877, of \$278,583.

Mr. Hyde, managing editor of the St. Louis Republican, was run over by a railroad train, on the Missouri Pacific, near Bennett's mills, about 17 miles east of Jefferson City, Mo., on the morning of Jan. 23d, and instantly killed. Mr. Hyde was a well known newspaper reporter, and had been connected at different times with most of the journals of St. Louis. He was the only newspaper correspondent with the yellow fever relief commission on the steamer Chambers, down the Mississippi river last summer.

The killed in the recent encounter with the Cheyennes, are Sergeant Taggart, Farrer Brown and Private Nelson, of Company I, 3d Cavalry. Sergeant Ambrose, of Company E, and the Indian Scout, Woman's Dress, were wounded severely. Capt. Wessells was wounded slightly. The dead bodies of 30 Indians were found in the rifle pits occupied by them, including 17 bucks, 4 squaws, and 2 paposes. Nine remained, of whom one buck and five squaws were more or less wounded, and three squaws were unhurt.

A dispatch from Fort Robinson of January 24th says that Wessell's command arrived in camp that afternoon with the dead bodies of Sergeant Taggart, and privates Brown, Nelson and Deblaise, the last having died on the road; also the wounded, and 7 Cheyenne prisoners, three squaws and four children, of whom three are wounded. Of the nine captured one buck and one squaw died before reaching camp. Captain Wessell's wound is very slight, and those of Sergeant Ambrose, Sergeant Reed, and "Woman's Dress," the Indian scout, dangerous. The captured Cheyennes are now under strong guard and will be taken to Fort Leavenworth.

Private Haus, Co. H, 3d Cavalry, who was wounded the day after the outbreak, died in the hospital on the 24th.

We see that the manufacturers of barbed wire fence have formed a Union in Chicago, under the style of "The Barbed Wire Manufacturers' Union," the object of which is the mutual protection of their rights and the rights of purchasers of the product of the members of the organization. All wire sold by the members of this Union will be marked "Member of the Barbed Wire Manufacturers' Union." If any one begins suit against the purchaser on a so-called patent for the use or sale of any wire manufactured by a member of the Union, the suit is defended by the Union, without any trouble or expense to the purchaser. A capital has been provided for this purpose. The plan is one which will doubtless afford protection to all purchasers of the product of any member of the organization.

The Cheyenne campaign has closed for this time at least. On the 20th the renegades were found in strong position in the cliffs. They effected their usual escape, and moved toward the Red Cloud Agency. Capt. Wessells, whose scouts conveyed the news to him, started at once on their trail, with four companies of cavalry, and at noon on the 22nd came up with them, some forty miles from Fort Robinson. The work of capturing them, either dead or alive, began in dead earnest. Thirty-two, nine of them badly wounded, were captured alive. Seventeen were killed. Capt. Wessells was slightly wounded. The first Sergeant of his company and an Indian scout were also wounded. Three of Wessells' command were killed. A later dispatch states that only nine Cheyennes, all of them wounded, were captured. The balance of the party, twenty-three were killed. Seventeen are still unaccounted for. It is supposed that some died from wounds and others escaped.

Criminal Record.

John S. Lacy, of Kent county, Va., was murdered by two negroes, January 21st. The negroes were captured, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to lynch them.

A dispatch from Fort McKinney, Wyoming, states that private Ringer of Company D, Ninth Infantry, was shot and killed by a drunken soldier of the same company, Jan. 19th.

John C. Johnson, of Chicago, was arrested at Peoria, Ill., Jan. 23d, with twenty-five blooded horses, which he is accused of having obtained by false pretenses, from Wm. T. Withers and B. J. Tracy, of Lexington, Ky.

A woman at New London, Conn., makes a sworn statement that Charles H. Cobb told her last spring under oath of secrecy, that he was in the habit of taking a solution of arsenic medicinally. An application is pending for a new trial of Mrs. Cobb, convicted of poisoning her husband.

Marshall S. Pritchard, Town Collector of Cherry Valley, was mysteriously murdered at Rockford, Ill., January 26th. His body was found on the outskirts of the city, with his pockets rifled, and a ball in his head from a revolver which lay by him. There was also a deep gash on the temple.

Solomon Johnson, a young school teacher, was brutally murdered near Robinson's Creek, Pike county, Kentucky, January 23d, by James Bentley, who falling to excite him into a quarrel, smashed his skull in with a heavy club. Bentley escaped, but a large number of people were on his track, and it was thought he would be lynched if caught.

Abroad.

AFGHANISTAN.

The troops cooped up and captured the insurgents of New Caledonia, after rather a warm engagement, in which a sub-lieutenant and private were killed.

INDIA.

A dispatch from Calcutta of January 23d says that a Russian steamer has made its way up the river Arun and beyond the Afghan frontier.

SPAIN.

The authorities are investigating con-

cerning secret societies in Madrid, Barcelona and Venice. It is understood that all the liberal republicans except Castellar and the adherents of Sagasta, have decided to abstain from participation in the general election.

RUSSIA.

The Chinese Embassy was received by the Czar at St. Petersburg with great ceremony.

The *Golos* complains of the delay in signing the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey, and advises the Russian government to hurry about the evacuation, and says that Russia's opponents are intriguing to delay the settlement of the Eastern Roumelia questions until the departure of the Russian army. The *Golos* also says that England is defecting sovereignly in Afghanistan, and has every chance for carrying through her plans in Asia.

FRANCE.

The modification of the staff in all branches of the administration is announced.

A Paris dispatch of Jan. 23d, says: The *Republique Francaise* warns the Cabinet that a majority still exists, which will keep strict watch over the use it makes of the cabinet given. The life or the death of the Cabinet depends upon the prompt fulfillment of its promises. It is said that the plan for replacing the Dufaure Ministry by the Cabinet, which would pave the way for the elevation of Gambetta to the Presidency in 1880, was formed immediately after his speech at Rouen.

The committee of the Chamber of Deputies on elementary education has decided to report in favor of the secular system. Articles in the *Republique Francaise* show Gambetta's continued hostility to the Cabinet prosecution of the *Lanterne*, the radical newspaper, for libeling officials. Paul Moren, a life Senator, and a Republican, is dead. In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Public Instruction presented a bill making primary education obligatory after January 1, 1880.

The manager of the *Lanterne* newspaper has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs for libeling a government official. It is reported that a youth has been arrested at Lille for threatening to kill Gambetta. The threat was a mere foolish attempt to extort money.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The news from South Africa is that Zulu, the King, refuses all British demands. He has assembled 8,000 men on the border. Gen. Chelmsford and staff left Capetown January 31, for the front, and the British troops have advanced, reinforcements having arrived. King Zulu was given until January 11th to make full and unconditional submission.

TURKEY.

The Russian and Turkish governments agree to the clause of the definitive treaty of peace, stipulating that the Russians evacuate Turkey within thirty-five days of the signature.

GERMANY.

It is stated that Bismarck has decided to withdraw the parliamentary discipline bill, leaving the matter to the Reichstag.

It is again reported that Bismarck is willing to withdraw his bill to discipline the Reichstag, this time in consequence of the vehement opposition it meets from the Diet of the various German States.

THE ORIENT.

Upon the arrival at Podgoritz of the Turkish commanders charged with the surrender of the town to the Montenegrins, all the inhabitants withdrew to their homes as a demonstration of disapproval.

SWITZERLAND.

The council of State has asked for 90,000 francs to relieve destitute workmen.

SERBIA.

Advices from Belgrade are to the effect that Colonel Gola, Italian member of the Servian boundary commission, has been robbed and murdered by Turkish brigands near Pietera.

Fashionable Poisoning.

But few people realize to what extent fashionable poisoning is carried at the present day in the use of various stimulants for which the wretched suicides have acquired a fondness. Liquor in its various forms was for a long time the great bane of society. But that is fast being supplemented by potions, if not so stimulating and exciting, far more deadly in their effects. Opium eating and laudanum drinking is greatly on the increase, and more than half of the deaths that are attributed to heart disease are compassed by these habits. Morphine is but another form of the drug, and this is also being used to excess by thousands of people in this country. Chloral is fast growing in favor and is luring its victims down to death by the hundreds and thousands. It is time this matter was taken hold in earnest by some of the zealous reformers of the day, for there is hardly a day passes but counts its victim to one or the other of these pernicious drugs. It is the gift of the land too who are most easily led to destruction by means of these narcotic poisons. The habit is formed by taking small doses to rest the overtaxed mind and brain, and the dose increases from day to day, until mind and brain are stilled and at rest in the quiet sleep of death. The news reaches us this morning of another victim to the use of chloral in the person of Chauncey K. Williams, of Rutland, Vermont, who was one of the first scholars of his native State, and a man of unusual moral excellence, except in this one respect. He took chloral to induce sleep and rest yesterday morning. The sleep came to his eyelids speedily, but it was the sleep from which there is no awakening. Where is the Francis Murphy who will organize a crusade against the growing habit of fashionable poisoning?

If you can't keep your resolutions, don't break 'em, but give 'em to some poor fellow who hasn't 'em.

You Can Be Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourselves and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.