

# THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

BORN & SPRINGER, Eds. and Prop.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The prevalence of the plague in some parts of Russia, and its steady progress is attracting attention and causing alarm throughout Europe. It is stated that Prof. Botkin, the physician of the Czar, has advised the burning of several villages where the epidemic has broken out, together with all the furniture in them, and the removal of the inhabitants to healthy places. The Czar, it is stated, is disposed to follow Prof. Botkin's advice. The German government has prohibited the importation of all articles previously prohibited by Austria, and also all manufactures of felt. The utmost precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

Here is something that illustrates the advantages of red tape. Several years ago a private in the army named Hines lost his pants, while engaged we presume in the line of his duty at Alken, S. C. The board of survey with which he was connected furnished him a new pair, but the War Department disapproved the proceeding, and the captain of private Hines charged them up to him. Hines protested, and the case was again referred to the Secretary of War, and the latter official referred the matter to Congress. A committee of Congress last year considered the case and reported a bill to pay private Hines \$5.65, the cash value of the pants. A few days ago the bill came up and only one member opposed it—Bragg, of Wisconsin. There is nothing like pluck in a soldier.

It is proposed to establish a national bureau of Public Health. Senator Atwater has introduced a bill which provides for the establishment of such a bureau, to be a part of the Treasury Department, and to embrace the Marine Hospital service. The bill provides for a National Board of Health, which board the chief of the proposed bureau is to be president. The Surgeon General of the army and two members of the board. The proposed bureau is charged by the bill with the execution of all laws relating to public health, the enforcement of quarantine regulations, and the duty of obtaining and publishing information regarding sanitary conditions of the world, and to be published as the daily reports of the bureau are now published. The bill also provides for the collection of statistics regarding epidemics, etc. The bill is expected to meet with favor.

## News and the Student.

Near Nicholas "A Russian in the North American" story. A young student of the writer, had with him a literary society, works of contemporary literature, and public and private life. The student of the Russian society, and the student of the literary society, were both present at a meeting of the student societies. The student of the Russian society, and the student of the literary society, were both present at a meeting of the student societies. The student of the Russian society, and the student of the literary society, were both present at a meeting of the student societies.

When Lightning Will Strike. We may now endeavor to ascertain under what conditions damage from lightning is possible, and what are the means by which the risk may be lessened or avoided. An isolated tree, standing either upon a wide plain or upon an eminence, is obviously likely to attract lightning, and since the tree is a better conductor than the air, a line drawn vertically to the cloud makes the shortest and easiest course along which the electricity may pass. If, when the charged cloud arrives directly over this point, the tension is sufficient to overcome the resistance along that line, a discharge will take place, and the tree will be struck. Hence it appears that a person standing during a thunder storm beneath a tree so situated is exposed to some risk. On account, therefore, should the traveler take refuge under an isolated tree; generally he will do well to avoid its neighborhood altogether; but should he be overtaken by the storm when on a plain with no shelter near, the tree may still be made to afford him some protection. If he takes up a position near it, but not under its branches, he will probably escape unharmed should the lightning descend upon it. The safest distance from the tree is that which is equal to its height. To approach much nearer than this is to incur the risk of being within the influence of the stroke.

The so-called blind teeth, or wolf's teeth in horses, often seen in front of the molar teeth, interfere with the organs of vision. They are simply supernumerary teeth, which are entirely harmless unless they should deviate from the straight direction, leaning inwards or outwards, and thereby interfere with mastication. When this condition, which is very rarely met with, should exist, they may be removed with a pair of small pliers; otherwise they should be left alone. To knock them out with a hammer and chisel, or similar means, is a barbarous practice, which often results in breaking off the visible portion of the teeth, and leaving the root in the gums, where often long continued and considerable irritation is produced.

There is more profit in a small herd liberally fed than in a large one liberally cared for.

## THE SECRETS OF THE NORTH POLE.

An Old Whaler's Views—Subterranean Ice.

San Francisco Chronicle. Captain Tripp, a well-known whaling captain who has made several voyages to the Arctic Ocean, is a disbeliever in the world of ice in the present year has but confirmed his experiences in the past. In a conversation with him a Chronicle reporter procured some interesting facts on this somewhat mystified subject. No vessels have been able to get farther than 65 deg. north this year, and all captains report heavy ice in the Arctic. In one of his voyages, while Captain Tripp was master of the bark Arctic, he reached as high as latitude 73 deg. In 1870 Wrangle's Land was clear of ice, and in 1871 his ship was within a mile of the shore of that land which no human being has ever stepped upon, so far as history tells us. With the aid of a splendid glass, he got a good view of the entire lay of the land, but he was unable to see any human habitations, or evidence thereof. No animal life was visible save sea birds that flitted in mid air along the shore. The earth was green, no snow being visible anywhere. A coast range is visible from the ocean which resembles coast regions farther south, extending as far as California. Shrubs were plainly visible, but Capt. Tripp was unable to discover any large trees or forests.

Wrangle's Land runs northwest, and so far as known, extends indefinitely into regions never penetrated by the white man. The Indians inhabiting that portion of Alaska bordering on the North Pole have no tradition that any people have ever been seen on Wrangle's Land, though they state that deer of a variety unknown to Alaska have been found on Herald Island, in the heart of the Arctic, and from which the land named can be distinctly seen. It is supposed that the animals made their way across the ice from the mainland of Wrangle to the island. No canoes, clothing, or relics of any kind have drifted from Wrangle's Land to Alaska, as an indication that a new race of human beings existed in the unexplored regions of the Arctic. Still, it is believed by those sea captains who have taken close observations that the mysterious country alluded to is habitable. The fact that no snow was to be seen, that vegetation looked green and vigorous, and that mountains loomed up in the distance, as sheltering fortresses for the valleys, are so many proofs that humanity could find a foothold there. It seems that no whaling captains have ever attempted to land on Wrangle's Land, but it must be remembered that they visit the Arctic regions as business men, and not as explorers.

Captain Tripp says that if the North Pole exists and it is ever to be discovered, the discovery will be made from the Pacific side, as navigators can reach many degrees further north on the Pacific while suffering less inconvenience from climatic rigors than on the Atlantic. At Kotzebue Sound, at the mouth of Buckland River, Captain Tripp saw land seven hundred feet high, beneath which a stratum of ice was distinctly visible. At Point Barron the land is only six feet above the ice, all beneath being a stratum of congealed water. How deep this stratum is remains unknown, but it is certain that the earth has gradually formed itself on the ice. There is reason to believe that Wrangle's Land is of like formation, at least along the shore. There is no telling how far the ice body extends inland as a substratum. If a body of earth seven hundred feet high can rest on a mass of ice along the shore, there is no reason why a mountain seven thousand feet high may not have ice as a basis in the interior.

The Louisville, Ky., almshouse, situated about five miles south of the city, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of January 31st. There were 347 persons in the place at the time, nearly all of whom escaped. James Riley, an imbecile, was burned fatally. Fred Meyer, in escaping, broke his neck. Henry Hebler perished in the flames. Thomas Dixon was killed by a fall. Nathan Caldwell was seriously hurt, and Mrs. Johnson was badly burned that she will probably die. The building was erected by the city of Louisville in 1874, at a cost of \$175,000, and was insured for \$200,000.

Several coupons of bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, presented in Boston for redemption, have been identified as stolen from the Northampton Bank in 1876.

Thomas Belknap, son of Thomas Belknap of Boston, accused of misappropriating money, has been arrested for converting to his own use \$32,000 worth of United States and other bonds, belonging to Julia H. Seydau.

The Chicago police have captured a gang of counterfeiters and forgers who during the past two years have by means of counterfeiting 1 1/2 and 3-cent signatures obtained a great number of passes from railroad corporations, which they have sold to scoundrels. The plan pursued was to apply in due form and upon the letter head of one railroad under the signature of the General Superintendent or Manager, to another road for a pass, which application being always readily honored, a fine business was worked up by the forgers.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

Richard Henry Dana, poet and essayist, died in Boston, Feb. 21, aged 90 years.

A fire at Mason, Tenn., January 30th, burned twelve business houses, causing a loss of \$30,000.

The Episcopal church, and several other places burned at Lee, Mass., Feb. 21. Loss, \$116,000; insurance, \$5,700.

A fire at Gilman, Ill., Feb. 2d, destroyed John P. Glavin's agricultural warehouse. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$11,000.

A fire in Milwaukee, January 31st, destroyed the large trunk manufactory of Ramothka Bros., causing a loss of about \$25,000.

A disastrous fire occurred at Kikens Station, Minn., February 2d. Two stores, the postoffice, and about half the town were burned.

A fire at Hagensville, Ky., on the morning of January 29th destroyed two dry goods stores, two grocery stores, and a hotel. Loss, \$10,000.

A fire in the vault of the county recorder at Columbus, Ohio, February 1st, resulted in badly damaging 143 volumes of land records, covering transactions for forty years.

J. D. McLeod (colored) has been appointed government storekeeper at Covington, Ky., being the first man of his race who ever received an appointment of the kind in that State.

A dispatch from Washington says the Government in dealing with Sitting Bull will require him and his people to surrender as prisoners of war, or else go back again into Canada.

The net increase of coin in the United States Treasury during January was \$30,742; coin obligations paid during the month, \$34,488.56, including \$1,571,735 in United States notes redeemed in coin.

A strike at the iron works and furnace mines in the vicinity of Ashland, Ky., has resulted in a lock-out by which 1,000 men are idle and in distress, a great many families experiencing actual want.

Deputy Collector Morris and a raiding party returned to Charleston, West Va., Jan. 28. They destroyed six stills, 3,000 gallons of mash, 3,300 gallons of tubs, 50 gallons of whisky, and other material.

A fire in Cleveland, Ohio, January 10th, caused a total loss of about \$25,000. The property destroyed was a brick building owned by H. M. Henry and occupied by Fred Henry's planing mill, the Cleveland Cabinet Manufacturing Company, and a paper box factory.

A destructive fire occurred in St. Joseph, Mo., January 30th. The loss is estimated at \$25,000; insurance, \$130,500. The property destroyed were the extensive furniture establishment of Louis Hox and the large wholesale dry goods house of J. W. Bailey adjoining.

Wirts, a reformed gambler of Chicago, who of late had been living an exemplary life, had a relapse into his old bad habits, a few days ago, and on the evening of the same day, while going home in a distracted state, took a heavy dose of chloral and chloroform with fatal effect.

The Woodbury planing machine patent case, in litigation over 30 years, has been brought to a close, Judge Lowell deciding that the patent could not be sustained. The patent covered nearly all the planing machines in the United States, and was valued at from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

A tornado at Iuka, Miss., January 30th, killed one colored woman and five children outright, and wounded a number of others, one of whom afterward died. Four houses and one church were blown down. The tornado lasted but a few moments, and was not over two hundred yards wide.

A Fort Robinson dispatch of January 30th says that about noon that day it was discovered by a sentinel who was guarding the building wherein the Cheyenne Chief Wild Hog was confined, heavily armed, that the desperate Indian was lying on the ground in his prison room covered with blood, having stabbed himself in four places in the region of the heart, with the intention of putting an end to his life rather than be taken show.

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taching some property belonging to General John E. McDonald. The deputy was unable to serve the writ, being met with armed resistance. On the 29th of January a criminal warrant was issued charging Gen. McDonald, Mrs. Lamotte (the "Sybil" of whisky-ring notoriety) and Mr. Thompson, an attorney, with resisting United States officers. Armed with this writ the Marshal returned to Ripon to arrest the parties and take them to Milwaukee for examination on the above charge.

Wm. E. Merrick and John Achey were hanged at Indianapolis Jan. 29th. Achey claimed that his crime was not premeditated, but he was ready to gratify the wishes of the people for a hanging. Merrick asserted his innocence throughout. Both were wonderfully calm. Achey had shot a man named Leggett in a saloon last July in a gambling scrape. Merrick having compromised a bastardly by marrying a woman, he invited her to take a buggy ride last September, got her a glass of poisoned wine at a saloon and drove her about the city until she was dead. During her death struggles she gave birth to a child. He buried them both in some rubbish just outside the city. His conviction was wholly on circumstantial evidence.

## Abroad.

RUSSIA.

Russia charges that the Austrian and German measures to prevent the spread of the plague are unnecessary, and threaten to materially cripple Russian commerce. The plague is reported in or near Moscow. The press urge an international medical commission in the interests of humanity. Various precautions are being taken.

ENGLAND.

The London Post's Berlin telegram says it is announced in diplomatic circles that England agrees to definitely purchase Cyprus to avoid complications arising from a nominal continuance of the sovereignty of the Sultan. A million pounds sterling has been offered, which the Sultan will probably accept.

A London dispatch of February 3d says: The British consuls in the United States inform the privy council that pleuro pneumonia exists among cattle in a mild type in various parts of the country, but it is not infectious. The cattle by the steamer Santa of Alabama, bought in the same market and at the same time as those by the steamer Outa, were subject to a rigid examination and found healthy. They were shipped to London for market. The agricultural interest is endeavoring to induce the privy council to schedule the United States as an infected country. An order in the council has been passed prohibiting the importation of cattle from the United States for three months from the 1st of February. A dispatch from Liverpool says that the Trans-Atlantic steamers can neither be loaded or discharged on account of the dock-laborers' strike. The steamers announced for New York will have to sail punctually, with or without a cargo. Efforts are being made to obtain labor from other places. The masters have warned the men that they are driving trade from Liverpool.

THE ORIENT.

A London dispatch of January 29th says that negotiations continue between the British Ambassador at Constantinople and the Porte relative to the purchase of the State domains of Cyprus.

FRANCE.

Advices from Paris indicate the probable resignation of President MacMahon. In event of his resignation it is believed that the Chambers would elect Grevey or Dufaure President of the Republic. This state of things results from MacMahon's refusal to sign the decrees respecting the great military commands. The Senate and Chambers will pass a vote of confidence in the Ministry, who will thus be obliged to press their demands on MacMahon for changes in staff generals. A joint Congress of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will afterward be summoned to nominate a new President. A dispatch from Paris says passports are no longer required by Frenchmen leaving for the United States.

The dispatches from France of January 30th, are important. President MacMahon has resigned. At a meeting of the bureaux of the Left, Gambetta proposed Grevey for President, which was unanimously approved. The present Ministers will resign and a new parliamentary Cabinet be constituted. Gambetta will take the Premiership and foreign portfolio. The excitement does not compare with that of May 24, 1873, when Thiers resigned. No disturbance anywhere. The proceedings of the Congress of the two Chambers were opened by Martel, who read President MacMahon's letter of resignation, and articles of the Constitution. The Congress—after appointing tellers—proceeded to vote for President of the Republic. Seven hundred and thirteen Senators and Deputies were present, of whom six hundred and seventy voted. M. Jules Grevey received 526 votes, and was accordingly declared elected and proclaimed President of the Republic for a term of seven years. A letter was then read from President Grevey, expressing the regret with which he resigned his seat as Deputy, and thanking his colleagues for the honor conferred on him. Marshal MacMahon wrote to M. Grevey expressing a wish to pay him a visit. Grevey replied that he was duly sensible of the Marshal's courtesy, but insisted that it was for him (Grevey) to pay the first visit. In the evening Marshal MacMahon visited and congratulated M. Grevey. The interview was courteous. Members and peaceful crowds assembled on the Boulevard awaiting the news. Margith De Harcourt, the French Ambassador at London, who is a relative of Marshal MacMahon, has resigned.

Gambetta has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. The German press generally approve Grevey's election as President, and the London newspapers unanimously congratulate France. There is a general feeling of gratification throughout France at the issue of the crisis.

Aug. F. Boyle, an actor known as Harry G. Richmond, has been acquitted at Philadelphia of the murder of Daniel Archer.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Wm. E. Merrick, the Indianapolis wife murderer.

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## Abroad.

SCOTLAND.

The Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, Bales, Samson, Stronach, Keton and Potter, convicted of fraud, theft and embezzlement, have been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. Five other directors, convicted of returning false balance sheets, were sentenced to eight months imprisonment.

Six more persons have been attacked by the plague at Seltre. The Czar has ordered Gen. Loris Melkoff to start immediately for Astrakan. He is appointed Governor General of the plague stricken districts, which are created into provinces during the continuation of the epidemic. Precautions are being taken by all the European powers.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of January 31st says the Amer of Afghanistan has arrived on the Russian frontier. The Russian authorities endeavor to persuade him that it would be useless to go to St. Petersburg, but the Amer insists. He appears to be astonished at his treatment.

The origin of the plague in Russia is thus given: A Cossack returning from the war to Wotinka brought his lady-love a shawl, which she wore two days and sickened with all the symptoms of the plague, and died. The following four days other members of her family died; the disease spread rapidly, the local authorities not paying any attention to it till half the inhabitants died, and the remainder were unable to bury the victims. Then, when the epidemic had assumed serious dimensions, energetic means were taken for preventing its spreading, and street quarantines were established, firstly in towns and villages, shutting off the streets where the plague reigned from the rest of the place; and secondly, by surrounding the villages with troops, so that nobody is allowed to pass in or out. Later reports say the panic in Russia is almost incredible. People of every class and station in life have petitioned for entire cessation of all interests, even postal communication, between the rest of Russia and Volga. Letters sent from Astrakan and Zanjan are not received by the persons to whom they are addressed. Some people even refuse to take money, fearing the germ of the infection might be communicated through it. It is almost impossible to describe the terror which has taken possession of the people. The Russian Sanitary Commission has proposed to shut off the Volga line from all intercourse with western Russia, and permit communication only under quarantine. Russian railway cars are not admitted to German territory, and the export of grain from Poland will suffer severely from this restriction. The Roumanian government is discussing the expediency of prohibiting the transit of Russian provisions sent to victual the Balkan army.

ROUMANIA.

A Vienna dispatch of Feb. 3d, says: The occupation by the Roumanians of a position near Silistria, which they claim as belonging to Dobruddah, is a very serious affair. The Roumanians by an overwhelming display of force compelled the Russians to abandon the Arabian fortress on the outskirts of Silistria. The Roumanian Government received information simultaneously from St. Petersburg and General Tollen to withdraw immediately, but formally refused, and a collision is probable.

AFGHANISTAN.

A correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette, of Lahore, telegraphs from Khetlat, Ghilzai, January 25th, that supplies there are obtained with great difficulty. The arrangements of the commissariat at the rear of the army are in a deplorable state. The commissary officers appear to be unable to forward stores to the front. The cavalry and artillery men and horses are suffering from want of clothing and food. The people of the country are sulky and inclined to be insolent. All the natives suspected of bearing arms in Candahar, have been searched, and the concealment of arms punished. Four elephants and 105 bullocks have died from cold and starvation. The forward movements to Chitral and Khatlat, in Ghilzai, are attributed, at Candahar, to the scarcity of forage in that neighborhood. The camels are dying daily there, in great numbers, the supply of food having arrived too late to save them from the effects of the previous starvation. The troops are in good health and spirits, but are beginning to weary of the monotony and hardships of the campaign, and would gladly see it over and return home.

Interesting Historical Discovery.

A short time ago, says the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, a discovery of several mounds, evidently artificially constructed, and not the handwork of nature, was made at what is known as Sheridan's Drive, on a range of hills immediately to the west of Fort Leavenworth. Within these mounds were traces of stone work as artistic and nearly perfect as that of the present day. Some days ago a party went to the mounds, and found a sort of book of records, written, or translated rather, upon pieces of bark, and placed together like the leaves of a book, and tied with pieces of bark. Among the exploring party was a gentleman from Boston, who had made the language of Mexico a study, and who, upon examination of the records found in the mounds, found a similarity between the writings in the records and the ancient language of Mexico during the time of the Montezumas. The record is a history, a chronicle of events. No dates are given, but from historical analogy it is to be inferred that it must have been about 1420, during the reign of the Montezumas in Mexico, when the Emperors of that name had it all their own way, in not only their own section of the country, but up this way as well. The records give the details of a great battle, probably on the very spot where the metropolis of Kansas now stands. According to the records, the battle raged for three days, and after the conflict was over the victors, with the prisoners they had taken, reversed their steps and went back to Mexico, where the captives were to be offered up upon the altars as a sacrifice to the god of war. The records were evidently written by the victors, and placed by them in the mounds where they were found. The records consist of ten large pieces of bark, flattened out about ten or a dozen inches in size, and bound tight

together by thongs of bark cut into long strips and pressed. They have been sent to Boston, and are to be placed in the State Historical Museum there.

## PRINCE NADASKY, OF AUSTRIA.

Why he was married a second time to his wife in Fur-Away Oregon.

The Portland Oregonian, of January 4th, prints the following story, translated from the Oregon Deutsch Zeitung:

"A few days ago the Oregonian contained a list of marriages during the year, and among them appeared the following notice: 'Dec. 13—Prince C. J. Nadasky and Marie Von Relehe.' The oddity of a titled wedding in Oregon led our reporter to investigate, and here follows the true story: 'Prince Carl Johann Nadasky, sole heir of a wealthy and influential Austrian family and a long line of illustrious ancestors, was, during the revolutionary year of 1848, a young officer in the Imperial Austrian Guard. When the sentence of death was passed upon Robert Blum, the famous revolutionary leader and a favorite of the German people, the young officer was detailed to command the detachment of soldiers whose bullets were to terminate the life of the noblest and bravest man of his age. The fortitude of Blum displayed at the execution, and his parting words so impressed the young officer, that a few months' study of the liberal publications of those days sufficed to lead him into the revolutionary party. But the feudal Government triumphed, and Prince Nadasky, together with many other prominent leaders, was taken prisoner and condemned to death. Through the influence of his relatives his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he was sent to the dark cells of an Austrian fortress. Eight long years he lived the life of a convict, when at the birth of the Crown Prince of Austria he was liberated, but came to San Francisco and devoted himself to the business of flower gardening, earning a livelihood and accumulating a small fortune. About five years ago he was married to a German lady of noble birth, who was impressed with the cultured and gentlemanly demeanor of the gardener. Not more than a year past he removed to Salem, in this State, and bought a small property for his business. But the happy pair had been blessed by a lovely boy, and the father found no rest in the thought that his dear ones were destined to lead an obscure life, away from the honors and luxury due them, and took passage for Europe. He went to Vienna, and in an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph succeeded in obtaining his pardon and being reinstated into his ancestral inheritance. Post haste he sped back to his family, and under his real name he was again married in this city to his faithful wife. The steamer Idaho, that left here December 29th, took the happy couple and their young son back to the castles of the Prince in the beautiful mountain regions of old Austria.'"

## Effect of Diet on Liquor Drinking.

Charles Napier, an English scientific man, has been testing the truth of Liebig's theory that liquor drinking is compatible with animal food, but not with farinaceous diet. The experiment was tried upon twenty-seven liquor drinking persons, with results substantiating the Liebig theory. Among the most striking instances of reform brought about by a change of diet was that of a gentleman of sixty who had been addicted to intemperate habits for thirty-five years, his outbursts averaging one a week. His constitution was so shattered that he had great difficulty in insuring his life. After an attack of delirium tremens which nearly ended fatally, he was persuaded to enter upon a farinaceous diet, which we are assured, cured him completely in seven months. He seems to have been very thin at the beginning of the experiment, but at the close of the period named had gained into his normal weight; being then about the normal weight for a person of his height. Among the articles of food which are specified by Napier as pre-eminent for antagonism to alcohol, are macaroni, haricot beans, dried peas and lentils, all of which should be well boiled and flavored with plenty of butter or olive oil. The various garden vegetables are said to be helpful, but a diet mainly composed of them would not resist the tendency to intemperance so effectually as one of macaroni and farinaceous food. From this point of view, high glutinous bread would be of great utility, but it should not be sour, such acidity being calculated to foster the habit of alcoholic drinking. A like remark might be applied to the use of salted food. If we inquire the cause of a vegetarian's alleged disinclination to alcoholic liquors, we find that the carbonaceous starch contained in the macaroni, beans or oleaginous aliment appears to render unnecessary, and therefore repulsive, carbon in an alcoholic form.

## Sensations of a Paralyzed Foot.

That a foot can be felt by feeling when nothing else can be felt, has been demonstrated in Buena Vista, Ga. Those many years Lewis Webb's foot and legs have been paralyzed, and he has gone about on crutches. He says that he can drive a knife through his foot and not feel it; that when he strikes his foot against any object he knows it by the resistance offered, and not by feeling. He frequently blisters his feet in walking, but knows nothing about it until the blisters burst, he washes his feet often—sometimes in cold, sometimes in hot water, but cannot tell by feeling in the foot whether the water is cold or hot. Thus he has lived for eight years, sometimes walking about, and often in bed. When a cat touches his foot he instantly feels it. The touch of a cat, even when he has stockings on, sends prickly sensations all through the foot. He may be blindfolded, but can instantly tell the touch of a cat, however slight. What comfort every old maid will derive from the reflection that there are checks in the human foot which only a pet cat can touch.

The improvements in Spencer in 1875 amounted to \$28,388.