

RED CLOUD CHIEF.

VOLUME III.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

NUMBER 38.

Rates of Advertising.

One column, one year... Rates of Advertising.

GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED.

A fire at Keyville, N. Y., April 9th destroyed eight stores. Loss, \$80,000; insurance, \$80,000.

The south wing of the college for ladies at Delaware, Ohio, was burned on the morning of April 7th.

Gen. Belknap's attorneys are understood to be Montgomery Blair, Benjamin F. Butler, Matt Carpenter, and Jeremiah Black.

George Lantenschlager has been sentenced at St. Paul to be hanged for a murder committed by him in that city a year ago.

A fire at Mayville, Ky., April 9th, destroyed a building with a stock of plows. Loss on plows from \$25,000 to \$30,000, and on building \$12,000.

The House committee on elections has decided by a strict party vote to report in favor of unseating Farwell, member of Congress from Chicago, and seating Lemoine.

Col. Mequire, one of the St. Louis whisky ring, has received his sentence—imprisonment six months in jail and a fine of \$5,000.

The United States Court has decided in favor of the settlers in the Osage ceded land cases, which secures the homes of three thousand families.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at the boiler shops of Shapley & Wells, Binghamton, N. Y., April 8, killing Charles Carter, foreman; John Maloney, a cashier, and Charles Gember, a boy.

G. W. Wheeler, President of the La Crosse National Bank, who is reported to have defrauded his creditors out of \$125,000, gave himself up, April 8th, and was held by the United States Commissioners in \$50,000 bail.

On the afternoon of April 8th, a young man named Atterbury shot and lastly killed Wm. Rippenkreger, a hotel runner at Quincy, Illinois. The murderer was arrested. This is the fourth murder in Quincy within a year.

A. T. Stewart, the great merchant of New York, died in that city on the afternoon of April 10th, of inflammation of the bowels. He was born at Westford, England, and was aged about 73 years.

His wealth is estimated at between eight and nine millions of dollars. His annual rental and profits amount to over a million dollars.

Asparagus. The praises of asparagus come down to us through the pages of history. It was a dainty especially prized by the ancient Greeks.

A Lot of Old Rubbish in Kentucky. Mr. Sam Rousee has the following old relics in his possession: A dinner pot over eighty years old; a set of split-bottom chairs over thirty-five years old; a set of stool chairs over seventy years old; an old-fashioned sugar-chest, still holding sugar, seventy-eight years old; a large walnut chest, in good condition, between fifty and sixty years old; an old-fashioned desk seventy-eight years old; a razor brought by his grandfather from France 190 years ago, and over 200 years old; a single-barreled shot-gun, brought from France 190 years ago, and over 200 years old.

The Iowa Presbytery in session at Fairfield a few days ago, appointed Rev. H. B. Knight and Rev. J. G. Patterson, ministerial delegates to the general assembly at Brooklyn, to be held on the third Thursday in May. Hon. Wm. Harper of Kossuth, and George B. Smyth, of Keokuk, are the elders.

THE XLIVth CONGRESS.

SENATE—Thursday, April 7.—Senator Thurman from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendments, the bill to correct errors in the Revised Statutes in regard to warrants of arrest in extradition cases—amendment agreed to and the bill passed. Senator Wright, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the Senate bill to abolish capital punishment, and also on the bill to amend the act relating to the admission of foreign-born persons to the mails at the rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces. He spoke in favor of the bill. Senator Boyd spoke against making the post-office department's self-insuring institution. He doubted the policy of reducing postage on letters to 1 cent, but favored making newspapers and periodicals throughout the land, and if there must be a tax to transport them, the people of this country could not pay a better or more useful object. Senator May supported the bill. Several amendments were offered and ordered printed, and other Senators made remarks. Senator Wright, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the Senate bill to make persons chargeable with crimes and offenses witnesses in courts of the United States—indictment postponed. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned on Friday.

HOUSE—Friday, April 7.—Very little business of public interest was transacted. The committee on military affairs introduced a bill to allow Gen. Geoffrey Weitzel to accept the office of Treasurer of the Central Southern Railroad Company, provided that it does not interfere with the performance of his official duties in the army. After a discussion, the bill was referred to the committee on military affairs. A resolution instructing the subcommittee to proceed to the Philippines and to examine the Navy and the Marine Corps, was adopted. The subcommittee consists of Mr. Whitthorne, Mr. Burleigh, and James of New Hampshire. House went into committee on the whole on the private calendar. After consideration of the private bills, a bill for the payment of certain war claims, applying to over two hundred individuals, and aggregating \$112,000, was taken up. The committee with the recommendation that it pass. After discussion the bill passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Saturday, April 8.—The proceedings in the House were similar to those of the day before. Mr. Lawrence spoke in favor of the bill to amend the act relating to the admission of foreign-born persons to the mails at the rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces. The bill applies mainly to military files in Ohio and Kentucky, and provides that in actions to recover and enforce liability for purposes of the statute of limitation, have effect as if issued when the entry was made. It is designed to give the benefit of limitation in those cases where there may be long delay in issuing patents. Adjourned.

SENATE—Monday, April 10.—A large number of bills and petitions were presented and referred. The special committee on Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, reported a bill to amend the act relating to the admission of foreign-born persons to the mails at the rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces. The bill was referred to the committee on military affairs. A resolution instructing the subcommittee to proceed to the Philippines and to examine the Navy and the Marine Corps, was adopted. The subcommittee consists of Mr. Whitthorne, Mr. Burleigh, and James of New Hampshire. House went into committee on the whole on the private calendar. After consideration of the private bills, a bill for the payment of certain war claims, applying to over two hundred individuals, and aggregating \$112,000, was taken up. The committee with the recommendation that it pass. After discussion the bill passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Tuesday, April 11.—Senator Cooper from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the expenditure of the money appropriated for the exhibition—passed. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter, and soon after went into executive session. After the adjournment of the Senate, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the act relating to the admission of foreign-born persons to the mails at the rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces. The bill was referred to the committee on military affairs. A resolution instructing the subcommittee to proceed to the Philippines and to examine the Navy and the Marine Corps, was adopted. The subcommittee consists of Mr. Whitthorne, Mr. Burleigh, and James of New Hampshire. House went into committee on the whole on the private calendar. After consideration of the private bills, a bill for the payment of certain war claims, applying to over two hundred individuals, and aggregating \$112,000, was taken up. The committee with the recommendation that it pass. After discussion the bill passed. Adjourned.

SENATE—Wednesday, April 12.—Senator Spencer introduced a bill to prevent patents, and to give effect to the provisions of the act without impairing its value by limiting its amount, together with the national bank notes and gold and silver coin according to the population, and to make legal tender notes equal in value to United States bonds, with the consent and by the action of their owners; and to authorize the issue of legal tender notes and the retirement of the same under certain circumstances, and on certain conditions—referred. Senator Allison, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably on the bill to amend section 1667 of the Revised Statutes, all for the year ending June 30, 1876, in regard to the salaries of Indian agents, requiring the agents to keep a book of the names and addresses of the Indians, and for the distribution of regular official notices thereof, was passed. The postal bill was taken up as unfinished business. After some discussion, the bill passed. After some further important business the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE—The bill for the admission of foreign goods into the Dominion of the United States, introduced a bill, to provide for the transportation of freight between New York and the Atlantic coast, and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Mr. Boreford reported adversely on the bill for the amendment of a committee on the bill to amend the act relating to the admission of foreign-born persons to the mails at the rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces. A commercial treaty can be made with Canada. A bill for the amendment of the act relating to the admission of foreign-born persons to the mails at the rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces. A commercial treaty can be made with Canada. A bill for the amendment of the act relating to the admission of foreign-born persons to the mails at the rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces. A commercial treaty can be made with Canada.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

At the Central Criminal Court, London, Capt. Kohn, of the steamer Franconia, which ran into and sank the Strathclyde, has been found guilty of manslaughter. The sentence was deferred to await the decision of the Court of Appeals on the question of jurisdiction.

A paper at Vienna publishes from reliable sources, some extraordinary details of the atrocities committed by the Bosnian insurgents upon the Mahomedan and Christian inhabitants for refusing to take part in the insurrection. It is alleged that several villages in Chelona were destroyed by fire, and that a Turkish hotel keeper, with his wife and four children, were burnt alive. It is also stated that a Christian who persistently refused to obey the injunctions of the insurgents was massacred, with his whole family. After enumerating other instances of atrocity, the paper proceeds to relate that a party of insurgents made a raid on the Kroupa districts, setting fire to 200 houses in Panitzta, and killing more than 200 innocent persons. The Christians suffer equally with the Mahomedans.

Money and Produce Markets.

The Chicago Tribune of April 11th, has the following summary of the condition of the money and produce markets in that city: The business of the banks displayed no new features. The city demand for bank favors was not large, but the tone of the loan market was firm. Country banks have not yet been able to replace the funds drawn out to carry cattle and stuff. The surplus of loanable funds is sufficient to afford accommodations to all desirable borrowers that apply, but is not so depressing to the rates of interest as it was a month ago. The business of last week was a considerable improvement on that of the week before, and the influence was felt favorably in the loan market. The weather has stimulated the wholesale and retail trade, and increased the business transactions of the banks. Good negotiable paper is in demand.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent. The latter rate rules for regular customers, but concessions are made to independent borrowers. On the street business is quiet. Rates are 7@18 per cent.

New York exchange was firm at 50@76 premium between banks for \$1,000. The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork was less active and steady, closing at \$22.15 for April and \$22.25 for May. Lard was active and 50c per 100 lbs lower, closing at \$13.37 1/2 cash and \$13.47 1/2 for May. Meats were more active and firmer, a 8% for boxed shoulders, 12c for do short ribs, and 12 1/2c for do short clears. Highwines were quiet and easier at \$1.07 @ .68 per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was moderately active and closed 3/4c lower, at 98 1/2c for April, and \$1.02 1/2 for May. Corn was active and closed 3/4c lower, at 44 1/2c for April and 47 1/2c for May. Oats were more active and firmer week, closing at 31 1/2c for April and 33c for May. Rye was quiet and easier, at 63@64c for regular. Barley was quiet and steady, closing at 55 1/2 @ 56c for April and 57 1/2 @ 58c for May. Hogs were fairly active at 5@10c decline, with the sales at \$9.00 @ 8.15. Cattle were dull and heavy. Sheep were in light supply and firm. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.00 in greenbacks at the close.

The following summary of the condition of the produce markets in Saint Louis is from the Globe-Democrat of April 10th: The grain markets were generally dull and weak. Wheat was lower for No. 3 red winter and No. 4, and stronger for car lots of No. 3; No. 2 red offered at \$1.49 April, and \$1.43 bid; May sold at \$1.50; No. 3 winter \$1.36 1/2 at \$1.37 April; No. 4 do \$1.10 @ 1.00; rejected 88 to 84c. Corn fell off, but there was a good demand for cash grain at the decline; No. 3 mixed at 45c April, 44 1/2c May, 44 1/2c to 44 1/2c June; white mixed at same price. No. 2 mixed; rejected 43 to 43 1/2c. Oats dull and business small; No. 3 nominally 35c cash, and sales at same for May; rejected 32c. Rye firmer; held for 66c at Call, and floor sale of No. 2 at that figure; rejected nominally 63c. Barley steady and firm, but movement rather quiet. Flour market improved, so far as demand was involved, and a fair business was done, the medium and better grades being well sustained. Hay was in better feeling, and all grades were influenced by the improving tone of the market. Highwines were not in offering, and the price, consequently, was nominal. Lead quiet at previous sale, \$7 for soft Missouri. The tobacco market continued brisk at full values, Virginia wrappers being the only exception, on which the bids were rejected; sales 44 hogheads and 9 boxes. Provisions dull, and tending downward.

Lead Pencils.

The very name of the lead pencil, like so many others that have become as household words, is a misnomer, for there is no lead in it. Red lead is an oxide of lead, and white lead is a carbonate of the same metal, but black lead is neither a metal or a compound of metal. It is, as most of readers are aware, one of the forms of that very common but very interesting element, carbon, and is also known as plumbago and as graphite.

There are several pencil manufactories in Kewwick, England. The "leads" for the best pencils, as we told, were formerly saved out from masses of the pure graphite, then yielded by the Borrowdale mine; but the only mine now furnishing masses large enough for the purpose is in Siberia. At present the smaller fragments of graphite are ground fine, calcined and mixed with pure clay, which has been prepared by diffusing it through water, allowing the coarser particles to settle, drawing off the milky liquid from the top and letting it settle again. The latter sediment is exceedingly fine and plastic, and after being dried on linen filters is fit for use. It is mixed with the powdered graphite in various proportions, according to the degrees of hardness required in the pencil; two parts of clay to one of graphite being used for a fine, hard grade, equal parts for a soft one, and intermediate mixtures for the grades between. The materials, after being mixed, are triturated or kneaded with water till they are of the consistency of dough. This dough is pressed into grooves in a smooth board, dried in this mould by a moderate heat, then taken out and baked in covered crucibles in a furnace. Sometimes the dough is compressed in a strong receiver and forced out through a small hole in a thread of the shape required, then dried and baked as above. The grade of the lead depends partly upon the degree of heat to which it is exposed in the furnace. Leads intended for fine work, like architectural drawings, are reheated after the baking and immersed in melted wax or suet.

The wood used for all the better kinds of pencils is the Florida red cedar, which is thoroughly seasoned, cut into strips, dried again and then cut into pieces of proper size for pencils. These are grooved by machinery, the leads are grooved and the other half glued on. After being dried under pressure they are rounded or otherwise shaped by a kind of lathe cutting machine, and sometimes painted or varnished by another, which feeds the pencils from a brush and turns them round under a hopper. At Kewwick the best pencils never go through this latter process, but are finished by simple polishing. They are next cut the right length by a circular saw, and the ends made smooth by a draw knife, after which they are stamped with a heated dye and sent to the packing room.

The small leads for "even-pointed" pencils are made either from the natural masses of graphite or from a composition of graphite and clay prepared as already described and baked.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for NEW YORK and CHICAGO, listing prices for various commodities like Beef Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, etc.

Table with columns for NEW YORK and CHICAGO, listing prices for various commodities like Butter, Eggs, etc.

Table with columns for NEW YORK and CHICAGO, listing prices for various commodities like Flour, etc.

Table with columns for NEW YORK and CHICAGO, listing prices for various commodities like Corn, etc.

Table with columns for NEW YORK and CHICAGO, listing prices for various commodities like Cattle, etc.

Stolen Prosperity—A Washington Society Romance.

There came here early in the season a lady with her children and her sister. Expensive apartments were taken, at the hotel; carriages were recklessly ordered; two French nurses ministered to the wants of the two children. My lady wore splendid diamonds; her street costumes, her carriage and evening dresses, her India shawls and velvet mantles were the envy of all who beheld her, while the sister, advertised as a young, confiding girl, wore brilliant array. She became distressingly intimate with other young ladies in the house, and openly laid snares for various gentlemen. She vowed that the crimp in her hair was natural, that the bloom on her cheeks was only that of health, and being rather bright she held her way triumphantly. "Who are they?" passed from lip to lip. Somebody made answer, "They are from New York; Mr. — will come after awhile," and when the young lady was questioned she said, "We are from New York; except while I was at school I have lived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel," and society dazzled with the glitter, accorded all the honor and dignity claimed. At length Mr. — arrived, a great mass of flesh and stupidity, yet with a cunning look in the evil eyes. He dressed like a gentleman; he smoked and gave away expensive cigars, but rumors began to be rife concerning antecedents by no means creditable, and finally the story leaked out. In an interior town there lived a miserable old man with this one son. While the son grew to manhood, the estates grew valuable till the father was deemed enormously rich. It was a manufacturing district. Among the mill girls was one whose bright eyes attracted the stupid son of the miser and he married her greatly to his father's wrath. The bride's young sister was in direct poverty; the young husband placed her at school, and the bride being really a smart girl won the old man's liking. When the father died he left the son nearly a million in personal property. What more natural than the establishment of a bank? The bank was opened; its great capital was well known and it promised depositors a tempting amount of interest. Poor people brought their little hoardings; mill girls and mill boys were eager to invest; widows deposited their all; seamstresses and school teachers flocked to snatch the alluring bait, and the bank went on swimmingly—just one year. Then it failed, paying 7 cents on the dollar, bringing to many a household utter ruin and poverty; but the President fled, and has since lived without any ostensible business, as if he were Croesus himself. This winter Washington has had the benefit of his lavish expenditure, while hundreds in that far away town are suffering the direst penury to pay for his magnificence. The story became so unpleasantly common that the party left, but society had smiled for them her sweetest welcomes, and Miss — was paragoned an heiress! To what—Cor. of Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Lost Race. Centuries before the written history of America, powerful and civilized communities occupied every portion of its domain; and, disappearing, they left behind them proofs of their progress in the arts and sciences and their indubitable skill in architecture. For 3,000 miles along the valleys of the great Western rivers, traces of towns and cities occur at intervals, together with the remains of large fortified encampments, which show, from their position and arrangement, that their builders were no mean adepts in the art of warfare. Vaat tumuli, with dead buried in a sitting posture, and at their feet shells unknown to this continent, exist by the hundred in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. In the dense Yucatan forests there are ruins of temples and palaces, resembling in solidity of construction, massiveness of materials, general design and execution, the ancient remains of the old Egyptian dynasties. It is a singular fact, however, that there has never been discovered upon any of the ruins or in connection with the tools and implements mentioned, any mark, letter or trace whatever any clue, either to the origin, customs or language of this mysterious race might be caught or gathered. In Europe, the gradual process of development from a half savage state to the high culture of the present day may be traced, stage by stage and every distinct era marked by a definite date. But here the links that bound one generation to another have been abruptly severed, and the mound builders of the Ohio, the architects of Copan and Palenque, and the copper workers on the shores of Lake Superior, alike lie beyond the reach of the historian and the speculations of the archaeologist. The relics they have left behind them only serve to excite the conjectures of the scientific. Possibly, in some yet unexcavated ruin or tomb the key may be found to the problem which now puzzles the world, but then it is only a possibility.

Curious Customs in Alaska. These Indians believe in evil spirits who live in the water, and send sickness and disease among the people—a belief to which the occasional diseases caused by mussels or fish poisoning have doubtless given rise. They hold communication with these spirits through their chief sorcerers, but do not worship them in any way or try to propitiate them by offerings. When a Kolosh dies his body is burned, and a rude monument placed where the ashes are buried. They believe that the spirit lives forever, but have no idea of any reward for virtue or punishment for vice. According to their belief, strict distinction of rank is preserved in the other world, all the chiefs being in one place, the common people in another, and the slaves in a corner by themselves. Only when slaves are killed at the funeral of their chief their souls remain in eternal attendance on their master. This cruel custom was said to be abolished under the Russian rule, but it always has existed and is kept up to the present day, though the ceremonies are performed out of the reach of the authorities, and no wonder, as our Government has done nothing to suppress slavery where it exists right under the very eyes of military rule. When a child is born it is carried and nursed by the mother until it is able to crawl and munch away on dried salmon; then the scanty clothing of fur with which it was covered at first is removed, and, to strengthen the constitution, the child is immersed in the river or sea every morning, but, as the old parents would be likely to yield to the piteous cries of the little martyrs to discipline, this duty is generally intrusted to an uncle or some other relative, who stops all weeping and screaming with a liberal application of the switch. The children implicitly obey their parents at all ages, and great care is bestowed upon the old and disabled. Orphans are always provided for by the community, and fare as well as any of the other children. When a young man wishes to marry, he first asks the consent of his parents, and when that is obtained he goes to the village where his intended lives, and sends a proposal through some "mutual friend," and if the answer is favorable he repairs to the house at once, with some presents for the parents and relatives of the girl, and then takes immediate possession of his new chattel without any further ceremonies. A short time after this the new Benedict pays a visit to his wife's relations in company with her, and if she has nothing to complain of, then presents must be made to him and his bride, exceeding in value those he made at first. The Koloski only regard relationship on the mother's side, and the succession and inheritance are confined to the female line. Polygamy is the general custom, and exists even among the Christian Kenaits, where it is tolerated by the native and half-breed priests in the families of chiefs. The wives often quarrel, and stab with knives and daggers are not of very rare occurrence.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Farragut in Mobile Bay. The True Story of the Lashing of the Admiral to the Rigging. At 2 a. m., August 5, 1864, that portion of Admiral Farragut's fleet which had been previously selected to pass Forts Morgan and Gaines, and to attack the Confederate iron-clad Tennessee and gunboats in Mobile Bay, got under way and proceeded according to orders. As the leading vessels got within range of the fort, water and light house batteries, and both sides had opened fire, Admiral Farragut ascended the starboard mizzen rigging (shrouds) of the Hartford to about midway between the mizzen-top and hammock rail, or poop-deck, of the vessel. The starboard side of the vessel faced the enemy's batteries, while the enemy's vessels were nearly ahead, and firing raking shot.

The late Percival Drayton, then in command of the Hartford, and at the same time Admiral Farragut's Chief of Staff, observing the position of the Admiral in the mizzen-rigging and the nearly over his head, and considering the position a very dangerous one, owing to the liability of the rigging (shrouds) to be cut from under his feet or above where he was holding on with one hand, very quietly ordered the Signal Quartermaster, whose station in battle was near him, to get a piece of small stuff (small line or rope) and to go up and pass it around the Admiral's body and so follow the shrouds. This duty the Quartermaster performed so quietly and gently that the Admiral was not at the moment aware of what was being done for his safety. These details were given to me by my late friend Capt. Drayton, a few hours after the action in Mobile Bay ended. The gallant and lamented Capt. Drayton is not alive to verify his narrative, but it is probable the cool old Signal Quartermaster is yet living, and I doubt not, if he be alive, that he will confirm what I have related.

It is well remembered in the Navy that in 1862, when Admiral Farragut in the Hartford passed, with a part of his fleet, the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg, he took about the same position in the mizzen rigging of the vessel which he subsequently occupied in the action in Mobile Bay, on the morning of August 5, 1864, and during the action a raking shot or shell struck the forward part of the shrouds below the Admiral, cutting away all of them but two or three. Had all of the shrouds been cut away at that time, the Admiral would almost certainly have been knocked into the river and drowned, or on board, and probably killed by the fall. It was, therefore, very natural that a considerate and careful officer, like Capt. Drayton, knowing, as we all know, the Admiral's total obliviousness of his own risks and dangers, should have kept a watchful eye upon the Admiral's movements about the vessel while in action.—Rear Admiral Jenkins in Appleton's Journal.

PERSONAL. Milburn, the blind preacher, is worth \$60,000. The British Museum came into possession recently of two letters written by the poet Shelley, in 1812. Williams College, of Massachusetts, has received \$8,000 from the estate of Mrs. Mills, of New York. J. Donald Cameron, who heads the Pennsylvania delegation to Cincinnati, is a son of Senator Simon Cameron. The King of Brazil will remain three months in the United States. He is to make the tour of Europe, visiting Asia Minor and Egypt. Sir Charles Reed will sail May 6th for Philadelphia, as the English representative in the Educational Section of the Centennial. The main object of Queen Victoria's journey to Baden-Baden is to revisit the grave of her step-sister, the late Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Letters of administration on the estate of the late Frank P. Blair, Jr., have been granted to Mr. James L. Blair, of St. Louis. The estate is valued at \$500. Levi Jones, a litigious individual of Mercer Pa., has just emerged from a lawsuit which he started about a dog, and came out second best after paying \$470. President Grant has sold the lots fronting on the Vermont avenue circle in Washington, which he bought a few years since as the site for a dwelling house. General Jeff. Thompson predicts that a greater volume of water will come down the Mississippi River this Centennial year than any previous year since 1836.

The First Great Tipple on Manhattan Island. There was a tradition one hundred years ago among some of the neighboring tribes, that an old chief said had been handed down from generation to generation, in which it was stated that when the Indians here first saw the ship which seemed a huge white thing moving up, they thought it was some monstrous fish, but finally concluded it to be the canoe of the great Manitou visiting his children. Runners were immediately sent to the neighboring tribes, who flocked to the place of rendezvous. Sacrifices were prepared, and a grand dance ordered for his reception. Hudson, to show his friendly feelings, poured out a glass of brandy, and tasting it himself handed it to the nearest chief. He gravely smelled of it and handed it to the next one, who did the same, and passed it on. In this way it went the entire circle without being tasted. At last a young brave declared it was an insult to the great Manitou not to drink after he had shown them an example, and if no one else would drink it he would, let the consequences be what they might. So, bidding them all a solemn farewell, he drained the goblet at a draught. The chiefs watched him with anxiety, wondering what the effect would be. The young brave very soon began to stagger, till at length, overcome by the heavy dose, he sunk on the ground in a drunken stupor. The chiefs looked on at first in still terror, and then a low, wild death-wail rose on the air. But after a while the apparently dead man began to rally, and at length jumping on his feet, capered round in the most excited, capricious manner, declaring he never felt so happy in his life, and asked for more liquor. The other chiefs no longer hesitated, and following his example, the first great tipple on New York Island took place, ending in a scene of beastly intoxication. From that time on, the name of the island in the Delaware language signified "the place of the big drunk." Many people think it would be a good name for it now, or at least portions of it, not only water the "sachems" do congregate, but other places.—Harper's Magazine.