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THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

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THE XLIVth CONGRESS.

Senate.

THURSDAY, May 4.—Senator McMillan, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably on the bill to exempt all vessels engaged in the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries above New Orleans from entrances and clearances—referred. The impeachment trial was resumed. Mr. Blair, for the respondent opened the argument on the question of jurisdiction, quoting at length from the Blount case. He denied the power of the Senate to try, on articles of impeachment, a private citizen. He contended that several United States Judges had resigned, and impeachment proceedings against them stopped. Manager Lord replied to the argument of Mr. Blair. He asserted that the Senate had jurisdiction in the case, and in support of his position cited numerous legal authorities. When Mr. Lord concluded, the Senate, sitting as a court, adjourned. Legislative business was resumed, and the Senate soon adjourned.

House.

The House went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. Remarks were made by Messrs. Vance, of North Carolina, Holman and others, and the committee rose. The bill passed appropriating $9,000 for the expense of the committee to investigate the official acts of the Federal officers of Louisiana. A resolution was passed accepting the invitation to attend the opening of the Centennial Exposition, and adjourning the House from Tuesday, the 9th to Friday, the 12th of May. Mr. Blaine offered a resolution directing the committee on ways and means to consider at once some measure for the relief of the country from the threatening scarcity of fractional currency. Mr. Springer moved as an amendment that the same committee be instructed to report a bill repealing the provision for the redemption of fractional currency in coin. Mr. Blaine declined to accept the amendment, and moved the previous question on the resolution. The resolution was adopted. A message was received from the President declining to furnish the House information as to his various absences from Washington—referred to the Judiciary committee and ordered printed. Mr. McDougall offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Select committee for the investigation of Federal offices in Louisiana, to make a full investigation of the circumstances attending the assassination of M. H. Twitchell and David King on Red River, particularly as to whether the cause was or was not of a political character. Adjourned.

Senate.

FRIDAY, May 5.—The House resolution for adjourning to attend the Centennial opening was adopted. The impeachment trial was resumed. Mr. Carpenter began the argument for the respondent, Belknap, on the question of jurisdiction. He claimed that articles of impeachment could not be entertained against a private citizen in any case whatever, read from the debates of the constitutional convention, and argued that the men who framed the constitution never had the slightest idea that anybody but a public officer could be impeached. He was followed by Mr. Knott for the managers, who held that the real question was whether they exercised the functions devolved on them as the highest court known to our government by virtue of constitutional power, or merely at the will and pleasure of the accused. There was nothing in the constitution which limited the power of the House of Representatives to prefer, or the Senate to try, articles of impeachment to the time during which the party accused shall remain in office, or at any other time whatever. He said that the very moment the impeachable offence was committed the guilty party become liable to impeachment, and there was not a word in any of the provisions of the constitution relieving him from that liability upon the termination of his office, whether by resignation or otherwise. Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned, and resumed legislative business. After referring several House bills to the appropriate committees, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House.

A resolution appropriating $4,600 for the better ventilation of the Hall was passed. Mr. Blount reported the naval appropriation bill which was made the special order for Monday, May 8th. After the passage of many private bills, the House adjourned.

Senate.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.—The consideration of the impeachment articles was resumed. Senator Conkling submitted the following questions to the managers: 1—If two persons guilty of crime in office cease to be officers at the same time, one by removal, the other by resignation, is one rather than the other subject to impeachment afterward? 2—Is a private citizen liable to impeachment under the constitution of the United States, and if his having previously held an office distinguishes him in this respect from other citizens? Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, submitted the following question: The constitution provides that when the President of the United States is tried on impeachment, the Chief Justice shall preside. Suppose a late President were impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors committed while President, and presented at the bar of the Senate for trial, who would preside—the Chief Justice or the President of the Senate? Manager Jenks read a long argument in favor of the jurisdiction of the Senate.

House.

After some unimportant business the House went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. The item for compensation of postmasters was increased from $6,500,000 to $6,800,000. Mr. Muechler moved to strike out the provision abolishing the free delivery system in cities of less than 40,000 inhabitants. Without disposing of the question the committee rose. The oath of office was administered to J. V. LeMoyne as Representative from the Third Congressional District of Illinois. Adjourned.

Senate.

MONDAY, MAY 8.—The impeachment trial was continued, manager Knott resuming his argument. He was followed by Judge Black in the closing argument for the respondent. The Senate then convened for regular business, and Senator Sargent submitted a resolution setting forth the injury resulting from Chinese immigration, and instructing the Committee on Commerce to consider the subject and report a bill placing adequate restrictions upon the emigration of Chinese to this country—agreed to. The Senate agreed upon two orders in reference to the impeachment trial, as follows: 1. That until further notice attendance before the Senate of the managers and respondent will not be required. 2. That when the Senate, sitting for impeachment, adjourns, it shall be to Monday, May 15th, at 12:30 o'clock, P. M. The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

House.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution directing that the House Investigating Committees to hold open sessions, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee—rejected, 111 to 95. Mr. Payne from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to make a thorough investigation into the management of the custom house at the port of New York, and of the changes and reforms necessary to most effectually enforce the laws for the collection of the customs and revenues—adopted. The Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands, and the House proceeded to its consideration. After some discussion it was passed—yeas, 116; nays, 101. Mr. Randall introduced a bill providing for the coinage of $25,000,000 additional silver coin, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion with legal tender; said silver to be put out in the ordinary disbursements of the Treasury, or in exchange for the trade dollar at par. The bill further provides that the trade dollar shall not be legal tender. Referred. The House adjourned.

Anglo-Saxon Weddings.

Not till the ninth or tenth century did women obtain the privilege of choosing or refusing their husbands. Often they were betrothed, the bridesgroom's pledge of marriage being accompanied by a "security," or "wed," hence comes the word. Part of the wed always consisted of a ring, placed upon the maid's right hand, and there religiously kept until transferred to the other hand at the later nuptials. Then, also, were repeated the marriage vows and other ceremonies, out of which those now prevailing have grown. The bride was taken "for fairer, for fouler, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer," and promised to "buxom and bonny" to her future husband. At the final ceremony the bridegroom puts the ring on each of the bride's left-hand fingers in turn, saying at the first, "In the name of the Father," at the second, "In the name of the Son," at the third, "In the name of the Holy Ghost," at the fourth, "Amen." Then also the father gave to the new son one of his daughter's shoes, in token of the transfer of authority which he effected, and the bride was at once made to feel the change by a tap or a blow on the head, given with the shoe. The husband, on his part, took an oath to use his wife well. If he failed to do so, she might leave him, but by the law he was allowed considerable license. He was bound in honor "to bestow on his wife and his apprentices moderate castigation." We have nothing to show the exact amount of castigation held moderate by the Anglo-Saxons; but one old Welsh law decided that three blows with a broomstick on "any part of the person, except the head," is a fair allowance, and another provides that the stick be no longer than one husband's arm, nor thicker than his middle finger. Prior to the seventh century a wife might at any time be repudiated on proof of her being either barren, deformed, silly, passionate, luxurious, rude, habitually drunk, gluttonous, very garrulous, quarrelsome or abusive.

Strength of Character.

Strength of character consists of two things—power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence—strong feelings and strong command over them. Now it is here that we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domesics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake—because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he that is mastered by them is weak. You must measure the strength of the man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or on bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste; he who keenly sensitive, with many powers of indignation in him, can be provoked and yet restrain himself and forgive—these are the strong men, the spiritual heroes.—*Rev. F. W. Robertson.*

All the ends of human felicity are secured without revenge, for without it we are permitted to restore ourselves, and, therefore, it is against natural reason to do an evil that no way co-operates the proper and perfective end of human nature; and he is a miserable person whose good is the evil of his neighbor; and he that revenges in many cases does worse than he that did the injury—in all cases as bad.—[Jeremy Taylor.

During April there were coined at the United States Mint at Philadelphia, 48,673,187 pieces, having the value of $1,087,250.

GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED.

On the 4th of May, a fire in Somerset, Pa., destroyed a foundry, two hotels, five stores and other buildings, 15 or 20 in all, with a total loss of nearly $200,000; insurance, $75,000....The third annual inter-State oratorical contest for the States of Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Ohio, took place in Chicago, May 4th. Fifty Seminaries and 10,000 students were represented. The contestants were: J. R. Edwards, of Indiana; A. S. Richie, of Wisconsin; J. C. Lewis, of Illinois; Charles T. Noland, of Missouri; Miss Evalyn M. Chapman, of Iowa, and Miss Laura Kent, of Ohio. Charles T. Noland won the first prize and Miss Kent the second. The next contest will be held at Madison, Wis., May 9th, 1877....On the night of May 3d Ben French and wife at Warsaw, Ky., who had been imprisoned for poisoning an old colored man, were taken out of jail by a mob of masked men and hung to a tree about two miles from town.

The Pennsylvania legislature adjourned *sine die*, May 5th....The Democrats of South Carolina have appointed delegates to the National Convention. The delegates are not instructed....Harvey Arnold & Co., of the North Adams, Mass., print works, have failed, with liabilities of not less than $1,250,000. Not less than 12,000 men, women and children in the six mills are thrown out of work....The photographic establishment of Elliott & Armstead in Columbus, Ohio, was destroyed by fire a few days ago, with about 30,000 negatives. Loss on building $5,000....Gen. Custer has been ordered to resume his command of the Indian expedition under Gen. Terry....The Republicans of Georgia have chosen delegates to the National Convention. They are reported to stand: Morton, 5; Bristow, 6; Conkling, 3; Blaine, 8. There are 13 white and 9 colored delegates.

Violent storms of wind and rain visited Chicago, Leavenworth, Kansas City and other places on the 6th of May, doing immense damage, to vessels and other property. The damage in Chicago is estimated at $250,000, and in Leavenworth and vicinity, $150,000....Late news from Yreka, Cal., says Col. Wingard, United States paymaster and his clerk, en route to Fort Gaston to pay the troops, were attacked by two highwaymen. The clerk was killed and $1,600 taken from him. Col. Wingard was wounded but escaped with the balance of the funds. One robber has since been captured....Taylor, Joy & Co., dry goods merchants of New Orleans, have made an assignment—liabilities, $60,000. D. O. Clark & Co., produce dealers of the same city, have also failed—liabilities, $21,000....The President has pardoned James E. Marsh, gauger, convicted in the western district of Missouri of false returns, on the ground that there was no intentional fraud....The case of the United States vs. the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, involving the title to 150,000 acres of land lying on the north side of said road, has been decided in favor of the railroad by the United States Circuit Court.

A riot occurred among the lumber yard men in Chicago, May 8th, during which a number of shots were fired, and one man killed. The trouble was the result of a strike....The Emperor of Brazil visited both houses of Congress and met the President in Washington a few days ago....The Liberal Republican National Committee has called a National Convention at Philadelphia, July 26th....A fire in York, Pa., May 7th, destroyed property valued at $110,000, and 160 working people were thrown out of employment....A young lady named King, while attempting to cross the railroad track near Mt. Vernon, Ill., May 9th, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed....The grand jury of the District of Columbia has returned a bill of indictment against W. W. Belknap, for accepting a bribe while in office....A gambler brought suit against the Union Pacific railroad for damages for ejectment from the cars on account of his known profession. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff to the amount of $1.47, being the amount he paid for his ticket.

The Republican State Convention of Michigan held at Grand Rapids, May 10th, selected delegates to the National Convention, but did not instruct....Joseph Clarke's tobacco preparing house in Louisville, Ky., burned May 10th, with a loss of $45,000; insurance, $23,000. ....The Independent Greenback State Convention of Wisconsin was held at Madison, May 10th. Delegates were chosen to the National Convention at Indianapolis....On the 9th of May, Robert Savage, of Dumore, Pa., killed George West during a quarrel growing out of a dispute about the dividing line of their lands....The military sent to Massillon, Ohio, arrested twelve leaders of the miners' riot who were indicted by the grand jury. One man refusing to stop was shot, and soon died....Three hundred brickmakers of Chicago inaugurated a strike, May 10th, marching in a body to the yards with revolvers and clubs, and demanding higher wages. The police promptly suppressed the mob.

The take of buffalo robes in Montana the present season is the heaviest for several years. Some of the dealers will ship from 8,000 to 10,000.

The Khedive of Egypt is forty-five, and has only four wives.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

Native Wild Gooseberries.

In the last number of the *Naturalist*,—which, by the way, has become under its new administration, so enterprising and useful a publication that every student of Natural Science should secure it,—Dr. Asa Gray appeals to the botanists of the United States for specimens of our native wild gooseberries, with information regarding their distinctive habits. The genus containing these plants has not been properly worked up, and Dr. Gray asks for assistance from those having opportunities of observation of living species in putting it into a right condition. He gives a description of the various species, so far as this has yet been completed, in order that the reader may judge for himself what remains to be done.

Lake-Dwellers.

In the course of house-building excavations made in the vicinity of two lake-dwellings between Anvermier and Colombier, Switzerland, there was opened to view a chamber whose contents proved to be a burial place of the lake-dwellers. Within the chamber, which was supported by upright stones, there were found ten or fifteen human skeletons,—the skulls collected in one corner, and the other remains in the centre. With them there were entombed a bear's tooth, a wolf's tooth, a small, smooth bone dish, two hatchets of serpentine stone, a bronze needle, a small copper ring, and four small bronze bracelets. The discovery of this grave—which is supposed to be a family tomb of a date between the Stone and Bronze Ages—is particularly interesting as affording needed light upon the question of how the lake-dwellers disposed of their dead.

Freezing Plant Juices.

The apparent phenomenon of plants surviving after their juices have been frozen has excited much research for an explanation among botanists. The problem has not yet been satisfactorily solved, but some interesting testimony in the case has been elicited through the experiments of Mr. Tiffard, which are published in an English exchange. Some juice of a cabbage-leaf, mingled with water, was placed in a bottle and subjected to a low temperature, along with a second bottle containing pure water. The latter fluid froze, but the mixture of cabbage-juice and water resisted congelation. This result goes to show that the juices of plants do not freeze in temperatures which congeal water, their chemical constituents giving them a power to resist the ordinary effects of cold. Where the frost does destroy vegetable life, the process is in accordance with the common law by which frozen liquids expand and disrupt the surrounding tissues, causing disintegration and death.

Vegetable Ivory.

The demand for the ivory-nut has so increased in the German market that its price has nearly doubled within a short time. The nut is the fruit of one of the most beautiful of all the palms. The tree (*Phytelephas Macrocarpa*) is a native of South America, particularly of the Andean plains of Peru, and of the shores of the river Magdalena. The stem of the tree is short, and lies prostrate on the ground; but from its crown arises a tuft of light-green, pinnated leaves, of magnificent size and beauty. They are described as resembling immense ostrich-plumes, rising to the stately height of 30 or 40 feet. The fruit, which is as large as a cocoanut, consists of an aggregation of leathery drupes, each containing four triangular nuts, nearly as large as a hen's egg. The kernels of these nuts, when ripe, so completely simulate ivory in color and consistency that they have been adapted to many uses formerly monopolized by the animal product. Many articles manufactured from the ivory-nut so resemble those made of true ivory as to deceive the best judges.

Mound-Builders.

Several papers, detailing explorations in the mounds in and around New Madrid, have been read at late meetings of the Academy of Sciences at St. Louis. Prof. Conant, who has recently made a visit to a locality some miles from New Madrid, and there examined several mounds, related that in one instance, in addition to the skulls of the true mound-builders which were found in the centre of the structure, two crania were discovered on the edge of the mound which belonged to a widely different race. "The exceedingly-low, retreating forehead indicated a much lower grade of organism; yet the remains had been buried after the mound-builder fashion with a jug on each side of the head." The Professor also gave an account of an examination of a burial-mound at New Madrid, which was situated in a space of about 50 acres, inclosed with earthern walls. Something like 1,000 skeletons have already been exhumed in this enclosure; and, in most cases, thin pieces of pottery have been found buried with each skeleton. Among the articles of pottery recovered were vessels a foot in diameter, and with walls so thin that they could not be safely moved when filled with water. So great a difference was observed in the preservation of the skeletons that Prof. Conant was induced to believe the mound had been in use for a long period as a burial place.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British consul at Rio Janeiro reports by telegraph, May 9th, that a mutiny broke out on the bark Caswell, off Swansea, for Queenstown, and all the officers were murdered by the mutineers. ....A special from Athens to the London *Times* reports that the Bulgarian insurrection near Philippopolis threatens to become serious. The Porte is greatly alarmed and is sending forward all its disposable forces by daily and nightly trains on the Adrianople railway. The movement has been long preconcerted by the Servian agitators. At first it was considered unimportant, but it has spread rapidly, and the numbers of Insurgents are variously estimated at from 1,000 to 10,000. The Porte has informed the foreign ambassadors that it has resolved to raise the duties on imports 20 per cent....The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says the project of a general diplomatic conference on Turkish affairs begins to be seriously entertained. A dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin states that a reorganization of the Austrian cavalry has been ordered whereby the force is raised to 60,000, exclusive of the Landwehr....The Porte has sent by telegraph the following account of the disturbances in Salonica to the Ottoman Ambassodor at London: The convert to Mohammedanism arrived at Salonica by railway, and the Mohammedans proceeded to conduct her, according to custom, to the residence of the Governor General, when about 150 persons whom the Consul of the United States had assembled rushed at the convert, tore off her veil and mantle, and carried her by force to the house of a Christian. The excited Mussulmen proceeded to the Governor's residence and insisted that the convert should be brought thither. The Governor hearing that the German and French Consuls had entered the mosque, which [redacted] crowd, went ther[redacted] suls to withdraw, [redacted] ple. All his effo[redacted] populace wrench[redacted] grating, fell upon [redacted] them down in sp[redacted] forts of the Gov[redacted] with his own pe[redacted] mately dispersed [redacted] ernor of Salonica [redacted] has been restored [redacted] arrested....Corre[redacted] *L'Universelle* say[redacted] ments have forw[redacted] count of the orig[redacted] at Salonica to th[redacted] The American c[redacted] way station whe[redacted] tracted by the c[redacted] She was surround[redacted] sulmen who [redacted] forcibly to the [redacted] took the girl unde[redacted] he was seeking [redacted] her nationality. [redacted] French consuls [redacted] formed that a wo[redacted] respective nation[redacted] into a mosque. [redacted] paired to the mo[redacted] beaten to death. [redacted] ent of the Londo[redacted] American Cons[redacted] would succeed i[redacted] into his house, s[redacted] man Consulate. The mob in the mosque afterward compelled the German Consul to sign an order for her delivery and then murdered him.

A Roaming Letter.

We have been shown a letter, addressed from London to a lady at Sutter Creek, which has taken twenty-three years to reach its destination. The letter concerns the disposal of about $15,000 worth of property in England, and hence the authorities have put themselves to more than ordinary trouble to see that it fell into the hands of the party to whom it was addressed. It bears the date of April, 1853, and has circumnavigated the globe twice. It has sought its owner in Sydney, Australia, on two different occasions, and failing in its mission to the Southern Cross, it fell into the London dead-letter office, where it remained for five years. At last it was forwarded to Sutter Creek, and was perused by the rightful party nearly a quarter of a century after it was penned. In the protracted interval that elapsed between its penning and delivery, the estate to which it related was wasted by costly litigation, and is now scarcely worth the trouble of going o look after it.—*Amador, Cal., Ledger.*

"Come, Pete," said a merchant to a gentleman of the colored persuasion, "what'll you put that load of wood into the cellar for?" "In de fuss place, my name is not Peter, sir; secondly, I'se a profeshnal carpet-cleaner and whitewasher; fudermo, I doesn't compete for sich jobs, sah!"

Until the reign of the Empress Josephine a handkerchief was thought in France so shocking an object that a lady would never dare to use it before any one. The word was ever carefully avoided in refined conversation.

J. Hatch, who for the past fifteen years has been collecting mineralogical specimens in California, will have 17,000 of them on exhibition at the Centennial.

Ah! ladies, here's good news. A hundred and fifty thousand seals have been landed at St. John's this season.

HYMN.

WRITTEN FOR THE OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, MAY 10, 1876.

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spake that word of Thine
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time, from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets
The Old World thronging all its streets
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou, who hast here in concord furled
The war flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our Western skies fulfil
The Orient's mission of good-will,
And, freighted with love's Golden Fleece,
Send back its Argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,
For beauty made the bride of use,
We thank Thee; but, withal, we crave
The austere virtues strong to save,
The honor proof to place or gold,
The manhood never bought nor sold.

Oh make Thou us through centuries long
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law;
And cast in some diviner mold,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

JOHN G. WHITTIER, In June Atlantic.

Formal Opening of the Exposition.

The inauguration of our Centennial exposition took place in Philadelphia on the 10th of May, according to the programme. In the morning it was raining, but about 10 o'clock the sky became clear, and the weather very pleasant. It is estimated that at least one hundred thousand people were on the grounds. After seating the official visitors, the orchestra of 150 pieces and 1,000 voices, under the direction of Theodore Thomas and Dudley Buck, performed national airs, and then Wagner's "Centennial March," which was received with ap- followed the opening p Simpson, and the sing- r's "Centennial Hymn." esident of the Centennial ice, in an appropriate ad- nally presented to the Centennial Commission. The presentation of the the President of the was made by Joseph R. ent of the United States mmission. He was fol- President of the United l his address as follows: PRESIDENT GRANT. YMEN:—It has been riate, upon this occasion, er in Philadelphia for ion, specimens of our at- e industrial and fine arts, e, science and philoso- in the great business of of commerce. That we horoughly appreciate the al deficiencies of our and also give emphatic r earnest desire to culti- hip of our fellow mem- at family of nations, the ricultural, commercial ing people of the world ited to send hither cor- cimens of their skill, to l terms in friendly com- r own. ation they have gener- . For so doing we ren- arty thanks. The beauty e contributions will this d to your inspection by of this Exhibition. We to know that a view of of skill of all nations will afford to you unalloyed pleasure, as well as yield to you a valuable practical knowledge of so many of the remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened communities.

One hundred years ago our country was new, and but partially settled. Our necessities have compelled us to chiefly expend our means and time in felling forests, subduing prairies, building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, roads, canals, machinery, etc., etc. Most of our schools, churches, libraries, and asylums have been established within a hundred years.

Burthened by these great primal works of necessity, which could not be delayed, we yet have done what this exhibition will show in the direction of rivaling other and more advanced nations in law, medicine and theology, in science, literature, philosophy and the fine arts. Whilst proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit wherever found.

And now, fellow-citizens, I hope a careful examination of what is to be exhibited, will not only inspire you with a profound respect for the skill and taste of our friends from other nations, but also satisfy you with the attainments made by our own people during the past one hundred years.

I invoke your generous co-operation with the worthy Commissioners to secure a brilliant success to this International Exhibition, and to make the stay of our foreign visitors, to whom we extend a hearty welcome, both profitable and pleasant to them.

I declare the International Exhibition now open.

At the conclusion of the President's speech the flag on the main building was raised, salutes were fired, bells rung, the "Hallelujah Chorus" was sung, and chimes commenced ringing various national airs. A procession then moved through the various buildings, amid the ringing of bells, booming of cannon and the music of bands in all directions. At night the city was illuminated on a grand scale, the old State House building being then the great center of attraction. Calcium lights were thrown upon the historical building, and everything was as brilliant as in the day time. The illumination was continued until midnight.

A paper mill is to be erected at Beatrice, Nebraska.

A Shaker Meeting.

I am not sure whether the different faces in the march had a greater or less fascination to us after we came to know their different owners personally. Each showed his or her transport in a different way, and each had some peculiarity of step or movement that took our idle minds and made us curious about their history and character. Among them, none was more striking than the nonagenarian, whose bent frame kept its place in the round, but whose nerveless hands beat time after a very fugitive and erratic fashion. Father Abraham is very deaf, and in the singing some final bit of belated melody always stuck in his throat, and came scratching and scrambling up after the others had ceased in a manner that was rather hard to bear. But it was wonderful that he should know what tunes they sang when they sang without book. He is the author of a system of musical notation which the Shakers used exclusively until very lately, and which many of them still prefer. At his great age he still works every day at basket-making, in which he is very skillful and conscientious. But it is superfluous to say this; Shaker work is always the best of its kind. He is rarely sick, and he takes part in all the details of the worship, as he did when he came, sixty years ago. He was then a young man, and it is said that he visited the community from idle curiosity, with his betrothed. Its life and faith made an instant impression upon him, and he proposed to the young girl that they should both become Shakers; but after due thought she refused. She said that she would not be a hindrance to his wish in the matter; if he was called to this belief, she gave him back his promise. To the Shakers it seems right that he should have accepted her sacrifice; to some of the world outside it will seem tragic. Who knows? He has never regretted his course; she took another mate, saw her children about her knee, and died long ago, after a life that was no doubt as happy as most. But perhaps in an affair like that, a girl's heart had supreme claims. Perhaps there are some things that one ought not to do even with the hope of winning heaven.

After this old man, some of the little ones, left by death or their parents' poverty or worthlessness to the care of the Shakers, were the most interesting figures in the march, through which they moved with such a pretty pleasure. The meeting must have been a delight to them, though their faces kept a soberness which was an edifying proof of their discipline. This is the effect of vigilance and moral suasion; I believe the Shakers never strike their little wards, or employ any harsh measures with them.—W. D. Howells in June *Atlantic.*

The Houses of 1776.

Of architecture, let it be remembered there was little or none. The house was built simply and substantially, for use and not for display. The timbers were so large and so sound that even the wear and tear of a hundred years have often left them unimpaired. Bricks were often imported from England. Windows were small, and the panes diminutive, 6x8, 7x9 and 8x10 being the common sizes of French window-glass advertised for sale. The house was generally square, the walls of exceeding thickness; the chimney rose massive and capacious in the center; the interior walls were paneled; and the great oaken beams crossed the ceiling in plain sight. The center of the house, and of the family life which it sheltered, was the open wood fire, which blazed cheerfully in the huge fire-place of the living room. Stoves were unknown; and no furnace sent its currents of overheated air to hall or chamber. Cooking was done in tin kitchens, or turn-spits placed before the fire, or in pots hung by links and hooks from the swinging crane, or in the great brick oven which the chimney-work included on one side.—Edward Abbott's "*Revolutionary Times.*"

Origin of Surnames.

It is interesting to trace some surnames back to their original meanings. The name Latimer is a writer of Latin; Barker is synonymous with tanner; Milner is an old form of miller; Lander is a contraction of lavandier, a washerwoman; Bannister is the keeper of a bath; Tuppman, a name familiar to the readers of "Pickwick Papers," means a breeder of rams, which used to be called "tups." The names Spinner, Fuller, Tucker, and Dyer are derived from the wool manufacture carried on by Flemmish colonists, who settled in New England. As a general rule, says Mr. Lower, all names terminating with *er* are believed to have come from the Anglo-Saxon *wer*, a man; hence Sayter is saltman; Miller is millman; Webster is the old feminine form of webber; Spinner of spinner; Brewster, of brewer.

The "cattle king" of the world is Hon. Sam Allen, of Galveston, who owns 200,000 bovines, and whose prepared beef is known and sold throughout the civilized world. One of Mr. Allen's ranches is situated near Galveston, and one string of plank fence thereon is 15 miles in length. In addition to this he has other extensive ranches in the western part of the State.

Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century.