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Society of Penitents, New Mexico.

The extraordinary credulity and fanaticism of the people are seen in the strongest light, however, during Holy Week when large numbers throughout the Territory participate in the exercises of the Society of Penitents, which is discontinued by the priests, though it originally sprang from the Church.

The headquarters of this organization are at Mora, and its branches extend in every direction, including among its members a considerable part of the population, both male and female. It meets in the Morada, or assembly hall, and its transactions are secret, but its avowed object is the expiation of sin by the infliction of violent bodily punishment.

Toward Good Friday there is an unusual activity in the society, and the town hall is occupied nearly every evening by meetings, which are signalled to the outsiders by dismal cries and groans, and the mysterious rattling of chains—preparations which result on Holy Thursday in the public scourging of those members who desire to chasten themselves and make atonement for their offenses.

The day is regarded as a festival, and a crowd of eager spectators gather about the hall. After many preliminary ceremonies, the door is thrown open, and the penitents file into the April twilight of the snow-covered street to the doleful music of a shrill reed instrument played by an attendant. They are destitute of other clothing than a thin pair of underdrawers, and their heads and faces are hidden in white cotton wraps, so that their neighbors may not, by recognizing them, have cause to wonder what crime they expiate.

The leader staggers under the weight of a heavy cross about twenty feet high, and his companions, shivering with cold as the wind beats their naked bodies, carry thick bunches of the thorny cactus in their hands. The attendants place them in position and at a given signal the procession moves, chanting a plaintive hymn to the tune of the musician's pipe. At every second step the men strike themselves over the shoulders with the cactus, leaving a deeper scar with each blow, until the skin is broken and the lacerated flesh pours its blood in a carmine trail on the snow.

Several are bound at the ankles by rawhide thongs, a dagger, pointed at both ends, being secured between the two feet in such a way that when they stumble, it stabs them in a most sensitive part. The sight becomes sickening with horror, and repressed moans of anguish fill the air as the cactus brushes afresh the streaming, quivering wounds. No one is allowed to retire, and when the cross-bearer sinks to the ground from exhaustion, the attendants quickly raise him and urge him on again with his heavy burden. The route is traced along the white road in crimson footsteps, and after parading the alleys of the town, the procession turns off toward a steep hill, in ascending which their bare feet are cut to the bone by the sharp projecting rocks. The eminence gained, preparations are made for a new and surpassing torture. The cross is laid upon the ground, and the bearer is so firmly tied to it by lengths of rawhide that the circulation of the blood is retarded, and a gradual discoloration of the body follows. His arms are outstretched along the transverse beam, to which a sword, pointed at both ends like the dagger before mentioned, is attached, and if he allows them to drop a single inch from their original position, the weapon penetrates the flesh. Amidst the unearthly groans of the by-standers and the shrill piping of the musician the cross is raised, and the crucified turns his agonized face to heaven, while the blood slowly trickles from his wounds and a livid hue overspreads his skin. How long he remains is merely a question of endurance, for eventually he loses consciousness, and not until then is he released. At the conclusion of this barbarous performance, which occasionally results in death, the penitents return to the Morada, and the celebration is brought to a close.—Harper's Magazine for June.

Fashionable Women.

They tell an anecdote at Washington of a certain Congressman who proclaimed that a rigid system of economy must be practiced, as the various failures here, there and everywhere had dwarfed the amount of his annual income. "But what an I do for party dresses?" asked the anxious wife. "Leave that matter to me, my dear, and I will arrange it to your satisfaction," soothingly replied the legislator. Calling in a reporter he set before him a tempting array of edibles, with wine enough to send warmth through his veins and generous throbs to his heart strings. "Now, my friend," said the M. C., "I want to employ you to describe my wife's dresses this winter, or rather, she will describe them and you can insert the descriptions in your various papers. Here's ten dollars for your trouble and a seat at our table when you are hungry." The result is that Mrs. M. C. appears clothed in such gorgeousness as was only known to Solomon in all his glory. Yet her wardrobe is exceedingly circumscribed.

Among the graduates of the Columbia College Law School in New York the other night, was Ulysses Simpson Grant son of the President.

Jeanne Darc.

It is more than four hundred and fifty years, since, in the village of Domremy on the river Meuse, was born a little girl to whom they gave the name of Jeanne (in English, Joan or Jane). It is probable that her father, a poor and respectable peasant, was named Darc. Later, when the little girl had grown famous, people altered the name and called her Jeanne d'Arc (of Arc), which is as though one of you should be called Kate of Rochester, or Lucy of Minneapolis. France was not then the rich and powerful country which it has since become. For a long time it had been governed or misgoverned by a king who was insane, and first one party and then another, getting tired of his rule, had thrown it off, so that the nation was in a state of civil war.

It was in the midst of these unhappy times that Jeanne was born, and grew to be, first a hardy little girl, and then a vigorous maiden, with a noble, beautiful face, though its expression was thoughtful and sad. She had a rough, hard life, working in the fields and caring for the farm animals; and when feeding the oxen or tending the sheep in the dim twilight, she had plenty of time to think of the miseries amid which she lived. The peasants in that part of the country used to repeat an old prophecy that France, in her time of deepest distress, would be saved by a maiden. Nobody knew who made the prophecy, but every one believed it, for those were superstitious days, and people put great faith in legends and old sayings. There were no books and newspapers, as there are now, to make persons wide-awake and intelligent. Jeanne believed with the rest. And when she felt sad and hopeless at the sufferings she saw and the worse sufferings she heard about, she thought a great deal about this prophecy, and wondered when the wonderful maiden would come to aid them.

She dwelt so much upon these things that at last it seemed to her that a voice spoke, whether from within or without, she could not be sure, and said that she was the maiden appointed to save the land from its troubles. Just then the crazy king died, and his son, Charles VII., a young man of twenty, succeeded to the throne. It was a miserable inheritance truly, for few acknowledged his authority, and he was too poor to pay for soldiers, who in those days were always to be had for pay. He and the little army which he contrived to get together, fought two or three times with the English and were beaten, and at last the only important city left him, the city of Orleans, was closely besieged by the enemy. For months it held out, but little by little the foe gained, till it became evident that before long Orleans would be forced to yield, and with it would go the last hope of the royal family of France.

Jeanne Darc was eighteen years old at this time, and the "voices" which had been speaking to her for five years were now growing each day louder and calling her to do something, she knew not what, to save the country. At last she became so certain of her divine mission that she could keep silent no longer, and she persuaded her uncle to take her to Baudricourt, one of the king's officers, who was governor of the town of Vanoules. To him she explained about the voices, and begged him to send her to the king, promising that if he would do so she would raise the siege of Orleans, and that the king, in less than three months, should be crowned in the city of Rheims, which was at that time held by the English. The governor did not believe in her a bit at first, but matters had got so desperate that he was willing to try anything, so at last he sent Jeanne to Chinon, where the king was residing.

It must have been a singular sight, Jeanne in her simple peasant's garb in the midst of the gay court. But she was too much in earnest to think about herself or be frightened. The king stood among the other gentlemen, dressed exactly like them, but Jeanne went straight up and knelt before him without a moment's hesitation, which surprised everybody very much. So eloquent was she, so full of enthusiasm and confidence in her own powers, that the king and his counselors believed in her at once. They gave her a suit of armor and a horse, which she knew very well how to manage, for she had often ridden the horses to water in Domremy. When they fetched the sword which belonged to her armor, she rejected it, and begged them to send to the Church of St. Catherine of Fierbois, where, buried in the ground, would be found a consecrated sword which it meant she should carry. They did so, and, sure enough, the sword was discovered just as she had said, which made people believe in her more than ever. Thus equipped, with a white banner in her hand, she took command of ten thousand troops headed by the brave Dunois, and marched straight to Orleans. The news of this wonderful event spread everywhere. The English, who were as superstitious as the French, took fright. Whole regiments deserted "for fear of the Mayde," for there is nothing like superstition to make cowards even of brave men. Jeanne's own soldiers, fired by her noble courage, fought as if inspired. In less than a week the siege of Orleans was raised, and the enemy in full retreat.

Other battles followed, in all of which Jeanne was victorious. Rheims was given up without a blow, and there, in three months from the time of Jeanne's first appearance at the court, Charles was solemnly crowned king—the "Maid of Orleans," as she was now called, standing beside him in full armor, with her white banner in her hand! She had kept her promise, and the work was done.—From "The Little Maid of Domremy," by Susan Coolidge, Saint Nicholas for June.

How They Buried the King of Ounyor.

The Journal de Paris contains a letter from an eye-witness, giving the following particulars of the atrocities committed on the occasion of the funeral of Kamrasi, King of Ounyor, in Central Africa. An immense grave or pit, capable of holding several hundred people, had been dug, at the bottom of which the wives of the defunct King had been placed in the form of a ring, to be in readiness to receive upon their knees the corpse of their late tyrannical and barbarous master. Several regiments of the Royal Guard had been sent on the preceding night to silently surround some of the neighboring villages. The first human being, be it a man, woman, or child, that made its exit from the surrounded huts, was forcibly seized and carried off, and the captives entrapped in this manner conducted towards the pit prepared for the funeral. Here there began the most horrible scene. The limbs of these poor creatures, arms and legs, were broken by the soldiers. The lamentations and cries of despair of the victims intermingled with the shouting of the fanatical crowd, and one by one they were thrown into the gaping gulf below. Then began the beating of drums, flourish of trumpets, the piercing sound of the whistle and pipe, which, together with the violent vibrations of the crowd, drowned the cries of the victims. The soil dug out of the pit the previous day was then thrown back into the monster grave. The fanatical spectators of the dismal drama, as soon as it was filled up, commenced a dance on the summit of the grave, stamping the soil down with all their might, so as to form a hard compact layer above those buried alive. All the lamentations having ceased, nothing was left to indicate the ceremony of the abominable sepulture; the noise of the instruments had ceased also, and the assembled crowd retired, satisfied with themselves, and admiring the greatness of the King whose manes demanded such sacrifices.

How a Dog Interrupted a Prayer.

An amusing incident occurred in one of our village churches on a recent evening. The pastor is proprietor of a large, bright-looking Newfoundland dog, which, among other traits, has a remarkable fondness for his master, and occasionally comes around when he is not wanted. On the evening in question the dog followed his master to the church, to which he was not admitted by the minister, but sent home, as that gentleman supposed. But if the dog went home he did not stay there, for after the meeting had been begun some time, a late comer made his appearance, and on his entry the dog, watching his opportunity, slipped in also and made at once for his master, who at that time was on his knees, engaged in prayer. But the dog, without any regard for the fitness of things, at once leaped on his back, much to the amusement of some of the worldly minded who chanced to see the affair. The good man jumped as though he had discovered a hornet's nest in the floor beneath him. That dog was taken by the long hair of the neck, and instead of kicking him as no doubt many of the spectators would have done under the circumstances, he quietly led the "animal" to the door and left him on the outside. And, returning, the parson resumed his prayer where he left off as if nothing had happened to disturb the gravity of the occasion.

Hangings in China.

I observed a model of Chinese capital punishment known as "the cage." The "cage" used was between two and three feet square and over six feet high. Near the bottom was a close floor of planks. The four sides were open work of wooden palings. The planks composing the cover were made to fit around the man's neck, close enough to hang him, but not close enough to strangle him. The condemned man was put into this cage, his head projecting above, the cover fitting around his neck, and under his feet a number of bricks, one above the other, just enough to enable him to stand on tiptoe. When this position, from weariness, becomes unendurable, his only relief is to hang by his neck. The design is to make a man suffer as much as possible, but not to kill him too quickly. Usually after a criminal has been standing this way for a day or so, one of the bricks is removed, and then another, until he hangs by his neck altogether. It is said that a strong man ordinarily will endure this torture several days before life becomes extinct.—Christian at Work.

A girl in Pittsfield having been struck dumb by the firing of a cannon, one of the papers of that city declares that a number of married men have, in consequence, invited the artillery companies to practice near their premises.

THE XLIVth CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, May 26.—Senator West for the Railroad committee reported back Senate bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of Government bonds advanced to the Central and Western Railway Company, with amendments, and a written report on the subject. Also a new bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of Government bonds advanced to the Union Pacific Railway Company, and for the settlement of claims of the Government on account of said bonds—placed on the calendar. Committee on Appropriations reported several amendments to the House bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year—placed on the calendar. The naval appropriation bill received from the House yesterday, was read by title and referred to the committee on the subject, and the consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed with closed doors. Without decision the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Dummell introduced a bill for the relief of certain settlers on public lands—passed. The bill for the relief of G. B. Tyler and E. H. Lockett, passed, notwithstanding the President's refusal to sign. A resolution was adopted appointing J. H. Patterson doorkeeper of the House, and he was sworn into office. The Speaker presented a message from the President vetoing the bill providing for the redemption of a mortgage, and other conveyances affecting real estate in the District of Columbia—message read, and bill passed. The bill making an appropriation for the payment of claims reported allowed by the "Columbian Exposition," also passed. Mr. Luttrell introduced a resolution calling for a rigid investigation into the alleged fact that \$200,000 had been expended by the Pacific coast to procure the passage of the Hawaiian treaty bill—adopted. The House agreed to the Senate amendment to the bill for the retirement of Judge McCandless, providing that he resign six months after the passage of this act. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 27.—The articles of impeachment were considered with closed doors. Before reaching any decision the House were reopened, and the President pro tempore announced Mr. Patterson as a member of the board of visitors to West Point in place of Mr. Clayton, excused. Senate adjourned.

Mr. Singleton took the committee on conference on the disagreeing vote of the two houses on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, reported that the conference had been unable to agree—report agreed to. On motion of Mr. Banning the House proceeded to consider the bill to promote the efficiency of the army, and to provide for its gradual reduction. After some time spent in considering the bill and various motions made to delay action, the House adjourned without disposing of it.

MONDAY, May 29.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the articles of impeachment with closed doors.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution to the effect that any legislation affecting the tariff is at this time inexpedient. The resolution under the rules went over until Monday. The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to devote the proceeds of sales of public lands for educational purposes. Some discussion took place on the tariff bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Kelly, Chittenden, Kasson and Morrison. Mr. Kasson said he did not believe it would be possible to bring the House to an agreement on the tariff bill, containing such a complete revision of the tariff unless it be first prepaid under the direction of a joint committee of the House and Senate as proposed at the last Congress. He thought there was yet time to provide for such a joint committee to take testimony and consider the subject fully during the coming vacation. The matter passed over without action. The bill providing for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers passed. Adjourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.—The consideration of unfinished business—the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund—was resumed. The amendments were agreed to, but before disposing of the bill the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that Congress should prohibit any further contraction of the currency, and if necessary to meet the demands of the people, should provide for its increase, and should provide for the displacement of National bank notes with United States notes, and should also provide for the speedy return to gold and silver—referred. The House then proceeded to consider the Louisiana contested election case of Spencer vs. Morey, and was addressed by Mr. McCray, who supported the minority report of the committee on elections, declaring that Morey, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. After a long discussion the minority resolutions were rejected—100 to 72, and the majority report was adopted. Mr. Durham, from the committee on the revision of the laws, reported a bill to purify the Statutes of the United States—postponed until to-morrow. Adjourned.

ROOT BEER.—Take dandelion roots sarsaparilla roots, yellow-dock root, burdock root, sassafras root, and wild cherry bark, black alder bark, prickly ash bark, and birch bark; put one large handful of each kind into a large pot, and pour in one gallon and a half of water; boil the roots and bark long enough to get the strength all out; then strain it and sweeten with molasses. When cooled to blood warmth add yeast; let it stand twelve or fourteen hours, until it ferments, then strain it off the yeast and bottle it, or put it into a small cask, and it will be ready for use.

Architecture exhibits the greatest extent of the difference from nature which may exist in works of art. It involves all the power of design, and is sculpture and painting exclusively. It shows the greatness of man, and should at the same time teach him humility.—Coleridge.

GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED.

Samuel J. Frost was executed May 26th, at Worcester, Mass., for the murder of his wife's brother, July 4th, 1875. Thomas A. Piper, formerly sexton of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church in Boston, was executed in the jail in that city, May 26th. He was convicted last February, on a second trial, for the murder of Mabel Yo, aged five years, in the tower of the church on the 23d of May, 1875. James Johnson, mayor of Middletown, Ohio, while attempting to jump off a train, May 25th, was instantly killed. The fast mail train jumped the track at Albany, N. Y., May 26th, and the engineer and fireman were killed. A few days ago, while taking a pleasure sail in the bay at San Francisco, E. E. Smith, Frank Higgins and Charles H. Bowland, employes in the Cornell watch factory, recently from Chicago, were drowned. By the sinking of a small pleasure steamer at Suncook, N. Y., May 25th, three persons were drowned. Andreas Fuchs, who killed Wm. Simmons in Brooklyn, N. Y., and then cut up the body in a horrible manner, has had his sentence to death commuted to imprisonment for life. Thomas and Robert Reasonover, May 25th, shot and instantly killed S. M. Ellis, a well-known planter, near Germantown, Tennessee, for slandering their niece and refusing to sign a paper they presented to him. Burrell Spink, colored, was executed at Lebanon, Tenn., May 26th, for the murder of Robert Hamilton, a white citizen, a year ago. Wm. Henries shot and killed his brother-in-law, Ed. Hathaway, near Shreveport, Louisiana, May 25th. Cause, jealousy. Both were recently from Ohio. James Campion was arrested in Chicago, and held for trial in the criminal court, under circumstances which led to the belief that he murdered his own mother. The two had been engaged in a drunken fight shortly before her death, and the woman's body was badly bruised. The Union Hotel, and several adjoining stores, were burned in Tanawpa, Pa., May 26th. Loss, \$50,000. A \$300,000 fire occurred in San Francisco, May 25th. The Hollingsworth paper mill at North Greeton, Mass., was burned, May 24th. Loss, \$140,000; insurance, \$80,000. Vandeville Theatre in Louisville, Ky., burned May 26th. Loss, \$15,000. Three wooden buildings were burned in Omaha, May 26th. Cincinnati had a disastrous fire, May 26th. The losses foot up \$1,000,000. The Globe furnace at Jackson, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, May 25th. Loss, \$15,000. The Mellicott Manufacturing Company, of Windsor Locks, Connecticut, has failed, with liabilities stated at \$100,000. Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lockawana & Western Railroad, has been named for the Presidency of the Michigan Central, as successor to Joy, resigned.

On the 25th of May, a branch entered the residence of Col. C. H. Branch, near Cincinnati, called the daughter of Col. Branch to the door, threw snuff in her eyes, then obtained possession of the cabinet containing \$3,000 in government bonds and fled to the woods. Troup & McCulloch's woolen mills at Kankakee, Ill., were partially burned a few days ago. Loss, \$17,000. A flouring mill was burned in St. Louis, May 27th. The mill was known as the Anchor Flouring Mill, was six stories high and one of the largest in the country, with a capacity of 240,000 barrels per annum. Loss on mill, warehouse and machinery, including 2,000 barrels of flour, \$110,000; insurance, \$68,000. A dispatch from Cheyenne, of May 27th, reports further outrages by the Indians. John Farnham, mail driver on the ranch from Sidney, was killed and his stock stolen on the 23d, on Smoke Creek. The body of David Harman, foreman of the Balero cattle herd, was found near the ranch four miles from the Sidney crossing of the Platte, shot through the head and side. His coat, vest and revolver were gone. It was supposed he was killed by the Indians. Robert Mutch, an engineer in the Cleveland Rolling Mills, was killed May 27th, while oiling machinery, being struck by a crank. An explosion in a colliery near Pottsville, Pa., May 27th, fatally injured four men. Ten others were badly hurt.

Loomis' mounding and planing mills in South Brooklyn, N. Y., were burned May 25th. Loss, \$40,000. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroads, announce the following reduction on passenger rates, to go into effect immediately: From Chicago to Boston, \$17; Chicago to New York, \$16; Chicago to Buffalo, \$12. The Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne also reduces the rate to Philadelphia to \$14.40. Further reductions from New York are announced by the Erie Railroad Company, as follows: To Toledo, \$14; Columbus, \$22; Kansas City, \$31; San Francisco, \$152; Quincy, \$24; Omaha, \$32; Milwaukee, \$19. A fight occurred at Indianapolis, May 26th, between the union and non-union bricklayers at the Insane Asylum building, during which one man was killed. On the night of May 19th the Indians attacked Custer City and burned the ammunition house in the center of the city. Several other houses were destroyed. Robberies, murders and scalping were common sport of the Indians, and the whites were leaving in great numbers. Michael Concord, on the morning of May 26th, fell or jumped from a fourth story window of

Hurst's Hotel in St. Louis.

Hurst's Hotel in St. Louis, to the stone pavement, and was instantly killed. He was night porter at the hotel. Several iron mills closed at Pittsburg, May 26th, owing to the failure of the committee of boiler makers and manufacturers to agree as to rates for puddling. The body of a woman was found floating, May 27th, in the lake near Lincoln Park, Chicago. The bodies of two infants aged respectively two years and five months were discovered near the same place, and they were identified as being Frederika Techan and her two children. The woman was 26 years of age, and had been subject to fits of derangement. By the capsizing of a sail-boat on a fish pond in Brighton, Mass., May 30th, four persons were drowned. G. M. D. Bloss, one of the editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was instantly killed by a moving engine while walking on the track of the Little Miami Railroad near his residence, on the evening of May 25th. He was in his 50th year, and had been connected with the Enquirer for 22 years. A fire at Grand Haven, Michigan, May 26th, destroyed five stores and one dwelling. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$3,000. Rev. Timothy Jenkins, editor of the only Welsh magazine in this country, died at Utica, N. Y., May 26th, aged 73 years.

A fire in Geneva, N. Y., May 31st, burned two men to death and destroyed much property. Peter Cooper has accepted the nomination of the Independent party for President. The Presbyterian General Assembly has adopted a resolution approving the use of the word "Sabbath," to designate the first day of the week in preference to the word "Sunday." It is thought the Belknap impeachment trial will be postponed until November next, when the Senate will reassemble for that special purpose.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Pandora, which last year made a voyage to the Arctic Regions for the purpose of discovering memorials of Sir John Franklin, has been refitted for another voyage to Smith's Sound, to bring to England any dispatches deposited there by Capt. Nares's Arctic Expedition. The most extensive fire that ever visited Bristol, England, occurred there May 24th. Much uneasiness is felt in London regarding the Eastern question, and is affecting securities of all classes. Turkish and Egyptian bonds were on the 25th of May at the lowest point yet touched. Such is the uncertainty and uneasiness that the supply of money available for short loans was very large and not in demand at any price. Prince Arthur, son of Victoria, is shortly to marry the daughter of the ex-King of Hanover. The Pandora has sailed from England to Smith Sound, in the arctic region. There seems to be little better than a panic in stocks in London. It is said that the Rothschilds are sellers of Consols to the amount of nearly one million pounds sterling, which transaction is supposed to be based on knowledge that the political situation is likely to grow worse. The usual festivities were indulged in throughout England on the occasion of the birthday of the Queen. The Berlin Conference on the Turkish question have agreed upon an ultimatum to be submitted to the Turkish Porte. The principal points are: 1.—A two month's armistice. 2.—The Porte to restore to the Christians their homes and church property, and supply the owners with wood one year, and exempt them from taxation for three years from their return. 3.—Such relief to be distributed by a commission of representatives of the two religions of Herzegovina, with the Christian presiding. 4.—The Turkish troops to be withdrawn, except from six fortified towns, until the complete pacification of the country. 5.—The Herzegovinians not to lay down their arms till the Moslems have laid down theirs, and the reforms have been faithfully executed. 6.—The consuls or delegates of the Powers to superintend generally the execution of the reforms especially the return of refugees. The note concludes by stating that if the armistice expires without the accomplishment of the programme, such effectual measures will be taken by the Powers as may appear requisite. A London dispatch of May 26th, says the painting of the Duchess of Devonshire by \$25,000, has been cut of from the frame and stolen, and a reward of \$5,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the thief. A telegram from Belgrade says there has been serious fighting in Bulgaria. The Turks have hanged several chiefs and priests at Pasavick. It is also rumored that there has been a general massacre of Christians in that neighborhood, and the insurgents are returning to the mountains. A special from Alexandria, Egypt, says a rumor is current that another battle has been fought in Abyssinia, and that a remnant of the Abyssinian army succeeded in cutting its way through the Egyptian lines. It is maintained in Paris that if the United Powers ask Turkey to cede Herzegovina to Montenegro and Bosnia to Servia, charging the new principalities with their quota of the Turkish debt, and settling the internal condition of those countries in a manner meriting general confidence, that Turkey will unhesitatingly agree. A dispatch from

London says the Government doubtless intends to surrender Window to the United States, and its only difficulty is to find the means of doing so gracefully.

Members of Parliament of all parties agree as to the justice of the surrender. The Arsenal machine factory at Cartagena, Spain, burned May 26th. England seems to be preparing for trouble. The surveyor of the Dock Yards has made an elaborate investigation of the work in hand at the Portsmouth yard, with a view of ascertaining the time and money required to prepare for sea voyages ships now building, including the iron turret Thunderer and Inflexible, and the steamer Reserve. This visit strengthens an impression prevailing at Portsmouth that the Government purposes taking a bold position respecting the Eastern question.

A Berlin dispatch received at London announces news from Constantinople to the effect that the Sultan has been dethroned, and that Murad Effendi has been proclaimed Sultan. The dethroned Sultan is kept under guard in a kiosque at the extremity of the Seraglio. The revolution was bloodless, and perfect tranquility prevailed. A special to the London Telegraph, dated May 30th, from Paris, says the Insurgents have attacked and burned Bibens, in Bosnia, killing 350 Turks. At a second encounter in the same neighborhood the Turks were defeated, leaving 120 dead on the field. A London dispatch says Mrs. Maria Jury, sister of the Tichborne claimant, and one of the witnesses against him in the famous trial, has been sentenced to seven years penal service, having been convicted of stealing.

A great fire occurred in Quebec, May 30th, caused by children playing with matches. About 700 houses were burned and 7,000 people rendered homeless. Three or four children are missing, and are supposed to have perished in the flames. Just thirty years before on the same day the same district was burned over. A London dispatch of May 31st, says harvest has begun. The rains have destroyed the locusts, and cereals have not promised such crops for a hundred years past. Telegrams from Cuba say, "Insurrection is increasing." All the London journals argue favorably for Turkey in consequence of the revolution. A special from Berlin says the newspapers unanimously regard the change favorably.

Gould and Vanderbilt.

Jay Gould, who has been reported sick of late, was seen quietly looking over the stock tape in President Dillon's office this morning. The great operator, who has virtually led the street for years, is a small man, of dark features, and bears the marks of severe mental strain. Nor is this surprising when it is considered that he has been deep into scores of millions of securities at a time, a sudden fall or rise in which would drive nine men out of every ten to the mad-house. Jacob Little, in his day, was a powerful operator, and so was Dan Drew, but their operations were but as a drop in a bucket compared with those of Jay Gould. Jacob Little is dead. Dan Drew is dying. Vanderbilt is out of the active field, and Jay Gould is believed to have seen his best days.

Speaking of Vanderbilt, about all he or his son seem to be looking after or caring for at the stock board is New York Central, and this is not allowed to drop below 110, though every other stock on the list should go to mortal smash. The "bears" are afraid to sell it, knowing Vanderbilt's power, and they therefore let it severely alone.—N. Y. Dispatch in Baltimore Sun.

The Difference.

An aesthetic Ohio editor writes: "I don't know how it is or what it is, but one woman steals over the senses like a bowler of honeysuckles, twined with graceful tendrils and odorous blossoms; she is harmoniously perfect throughout as a faultless vine of flowing gladioli; there is no touch of color or fold of drapery lacking; one would as soon think of adorning a roebush with elephant's ears as to imagine any evolution of any more fitness in the perfect symmetry of form and color. Another estimable in qualities of mind and heart, looks like a Dutch farm-yard in Pennsylvania, with holliblocks and sunflowers dabbled on with a tack-hammer, on the side of her head, the flat of her back, or wherever there is vacant space among the garden vegetables. Men and brethren, we can not be expected to know why this is not otherwise. The same wise Creator that gives us apple blossoms gives us also onions, and we can only be silent and adore."

It is positively asserted that the Prince of Wales doesn't want to be Emperor, and has been opposed to the new title all along. He would prefer to have his dear mamma keep up the dignity of a Queen in a proper manner before she assumes new and more gorgeous titles. The Prince's sentiments in this respect, it is thought, gave special zest to his reception by the people of England on his return home.

GERMAN POTATOES.—Mashed potatoes well seasoned, and plenty of cream. Make in little cakes an inch thick (make some hours beforehand they are better) beat an egg and dip them in it; brown nicely on both sides.