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Rates of Advertising

Table with 2 columns: Description of advertising rates and corresponding prices.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Of the 205 Congregational churches in Connecticut, 182 are over a hundred years old. A great many have exceedingly venerable buildings.

The books of the American Board of Missions (Congregational) close this year with a debt of \$31,050. The receipts of the Board were \$458,511, against \$498,020 in 1875.

There are 548 Unitarian clergymen in England, of whom 279 are settled over churches. In this country they have 400 ministers and 302 churches; 215 of these ministers are pastors of churches.

A corporation has been formed at Washington, to be known as the "Woman's National Union," to afford women a thorough knowledge of science, divinity, medicine and law, both in theory and practice.

What are known as the Anti-Mission Baptists are no longer reported with other Baptists in the Year-book issued by the Baptist Publication Society. Their number is still considerable in the South; in the whole United States it is 41,434.

The Dutch Republic of Bransvoal, in South Africa, has decided to seek annexation to the Kingdom of Great Britain, according to the London Times. The territory consists of 77,764 square miles of land, and the people number about 140,000.

Before the 9th of March, 1843, it was not lawful in England for the common people to read the Bible in the English language. On that day the British Parliament passed an act declaring "that it shall be lawful to all men to read the Bible and Testament in the mother tongue."

New York continues in a state of enthusiasm over the favorable results of the Hell Gate explosion, and the Mail suggests that the name of the pass hitherto known as Hell Gate be changed to Newton's Channel.

Tied in a Fast Knot. A short time since a young lady, well known in this city, while visiting a country town in Southern Pennsylvania, attended a camp-meeting, and, while there, in a moment of piousness, proposed to a young minister, with an immaculate white tie, that they get married. He seemed to be equally sportively inclined, and at once assented to the proposition. A brother minister standing by consented to perform the ceremony, and amid considerable merriment on the part of the spectators, but with due decorum on the part of the principals in the matter, the two were tied.

It turns out now that what the young lady was inclined to regard as a mere jest was a dead earnest thing for the young minister, and, as no license was necessary at the place where the ceremony was performed, she is, to all intents and purposes, his wife. The father of the girl is furious, and has threatened to cowhide his son-in-law, if he comes around the house—he is visiting the city. It is believed by some friends of the lady that she is not altogether averse to the impromptu husband, but that she thinks his present call does not hold out any special inducement to her to have him as a life-partner. Probably if he received about \$5,000 a year, instead of \$500, she would be better satisfied. As it is, a divorce will, in all likelihood, be the result.—Washington Chronicle.

What is in the Bedroom. If two persons are to occupy a bedroom during the night, let them step on a weighing-scale as they retire, and then again in the morning and they will find their actual weight is, at least, a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the year will be a pound matter, which has gone off from their bodies, partly from the lungs, and partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped matter is carbonic acid and decayed animal matter or poisonous exhalation. This is diffused through the air in part, and part absorbed by the bedclothes. If a single ounce of cotton wool be burned in a room, it will so completely saturate the air with smoke that one can hardly breathe, though there can hardly be an ounce of fore-gone matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night, the air will be kept continually saturated with smoke, unless there be an open window or door for it to escape. Now the 16 ounces of smoke thus formed is far less poisonous than the 16 of exhalations from the lungs and bodies of two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping; for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, and being damp odors from the body are absorbed both into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of having bedrooms well ventilated, and of thoroughly airing the sheets, coverlets, and mattresses in the morning before packing them up in the form of a neatly-made bed?—Science of Health.

Miss Emeline Shepherd has on exhibition at the Centennial a cambric handkerchief, valued at \$500, embroidered with a fac simile of Independence Hall, a liberty cap and other national emblems the work of two years.

GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED.

Col. Edward M. Hurlburt, was smothered to death in the fifth story of the Milburn wagon factory, destroyed by fire in Toledo, Sept. 29th. The officers of the company now estimate the loss at \$150,000, with \$75,000 insurance divided among 43 insurance companies.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the late accident on the Pan Handle railroad was caused by the breaking of an axle of one car, and that the railroad company are not responsible for the accident. Neils Nelson, a laborer in the shops of the Union Pacific railroad, at Omaha, was smothered, a belt was caught by it Sept. 20th, and dashed to the ceiling, instantly crushing and killing him. The yellow fever interments at Savannah Sept. 20th, were 17. Joseph Warren, of the Buffalo Courier, President of the New York State Associated Press, died Sept. 20th, of congestion of the lungs.

The cash receipts at the Centennial, Sept. 25th, were \$118,741. Sparta, Wis., was visited by a disastrous fire on the night of Sept. 28th, which destroyed the Tremont House and several other buildings. Loss, \$25,000. Frederick Warrington, while attempting to adjust a fly-wheel in Louisville, Sept. 26th, was caught up by the band and whirled around at the rate of sixty revolutions per minute. His head and all parts of his body were mashed to a jelly and cut in a hundred places. Thompson & Williams' large flouring mill at Lanesboro, Wis., was burned Sept. 25th. Loss, \$30,000. An extensive fire occurred in Toledo, Sept. 29th. Milburn's wagon works were nearly destroyed, with over 1,000 finished wagons, and a large number of unfinished ones. Loss, from \$50 to \$100,000. Insurance, \$125,000. The yellow fever interments at Savannah, Sept. 25th, were 16. The grasshoppers have invaded several counties in Northern and Northwestern Texas, and are destroying vegetation.

Six men were buried under the ruins of a falling building in Springfield, Miss., Sept. 29th. Four of them escaped with severe cuts and bruises, but at latest accounts two were under the ruins and supposed to be dead. Application has been made in the New Jersey courts for a Receiver for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The Vallejo Savings and Commercial Bank, Cal., suspended Sept. 25th, caused by the financial embarrassment of the President, Gen. J. B. Frisbie, who has been unfortunate in stock speculations. The assets are stated at upwards of \$500,000 and indebtedness \$250,000.

There was a heavy frost at Memphis, Tennessee, on the night of October 1st. It did little damage, owing to drought, but relieves all anxiety in regard to yellow fever. The Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company has resumed work at all their collieries with full force and on full time. Moody and Sanky have opened their campaign in Chicago. The leading city clergy have engaged with them. Julius Blank, a blind professor of music in New York, on the night of October 1st, shot his wife, inflicting a fatal wound. He also shot his child Amelia, three and a half years old, who soon after died. He then shot himself and died instantly. Burglars in New York, on the night of Oct. 1st, broke open a safe and secured \$20,000 worth of jewelry. A San Antonio dispatch says a detachment of McNelly's company under Sergeant Armstrong, attacked a party of outlaws near Eagle Pass, and killed five, wounded one, and captured 50 horses, and a large number of cattle. By the explosion of a boiler in Cincinnati, Sept. 30th, two men, Young Jones and Wesley Johnson, were instantly killed, and nine others injured, some of them seriously. A square or block of buildings in New Orleans, was burned Oct. 2nd. Loss, \$300,000. The Chicago banks have given \$1,000 to the fund for the family of Heywood, the bank cashier murdered at Northfield.

James Lick died in San Francisco, on the morning of October 1st. He had been gradually sinking for several days, and death resulted from the mere decay of nature. Since the last change in the trustees of his charitable fund the deceased had frequently expressed himself better satisfied with the condition of affairs, but has manifested considerable concern at hearing nothing from his son John Lick, of Frederickburg, Lebanon county, Pa., to whom both letters and telegrams had been sent requesting his resignation as one of the trustees. All the rest of the old board have tendered their resignations, though they have not yet been confirmed by the court. The trustees say that the business is in such a shape that no complication can ensue in carrying out Lick's charitable designs, though there is some fear expressed that the action of John Lick implies an intention of contesting the matter in the courts. The total value of the trust fund is estimated at about \$2,000,000.

A windmill at Oatdown, Maine, burned on the night of Oct. 2nd. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$30,000. The yellow fever interments in Savannah, Oct. 2d, were 23. In a quarrel in a tavern at Baltimore, Sept. 30th, Edward Hupp shot James Casey and his son. The North was expected to live. The Fourth Congress of women opened in Philadelphia, Oct. 4th, and continued in session three days. At Worcester, Mass., John Murphy, 18 years of age, is strongly suspected of the murder of

John Bullard, on the night of Oct. 2nd. His coat was found at the house spotted with blood and the money which he passed within an hour after the murder, has been identified as that stolen from the murdered man. The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed A. B. Mullett, ex-Superintending Architect of the Treasury, Superintendent of the Custom Houses at Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the post-offices at New York, Philadelphia and Hartford. The buildings were originally designed by Mullett, but are still uncompleted. Hon. Phillip B. Foulke, formerly a Representative in Congress from Illinois, died in Washington, Oct. 3d. At Fairbault, Minn., on the morning of Oct. 3d, Henry Cavemick, a policeman, approached the guard at the jail in which is confined the Younger brothers, the Northfield bandits. The guard halted Cavemick and inquired, "Who are you?" Cavemick replied, "Don't you know me, I am a policeman," and continued to advance, at the same time putting his hand to his breast, probably to display his star, when the guard shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. The policemen had been ordered to keep away from the jail at night, and the guards to shoot any one who persisted in coming up to them unless identified.

The straw goods factory of D. D. Curtis & Co., at Newfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire, October 3d. Loss from \$50,000 to \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000. The Corning Glass Works, at Corning, N. Y., burned October 4th. Loss, \$35,000; insurance, \$50,000. The yellow fever interments at Savannah, October 4th, were 17. Wm. Henry Harrison, grand-son of the former President of the United States, October 3d, entered the residence of John H. Moore, Boone county, Ky., and made a proposal of marriage to Miss Moore, and upon being rejected he stabbed the lady nine times in the breast and face. It is thought she cannot recover. The total cash receipts to the Centennial during September, were \$48,000—the total admissions being 2,139,991. E. A. Woodward, late partner of Wm. M. Tweed, was arrested in Chicago, October 4th.

Joseph Hinshel, while experimenting with a tank containing benzine, in New York, Oct. 5th, was burned to a crisp by the vapor catching fire and the explosion of the tank. Hayden Callis, a student at Greencastle, Ind., had both legs cut off above the knees while attempting to board a moving train. Oct. 5th. Injuries supposed to be fatal. The yellow fever interments in Savannah, Oct. 5th, were 18. The total amount at the United States mints during September, was \$7,000,000, including four and a half million gold coin, half a million three-dollar, a million subsidiary silver. The gate receipts at the St. Louis fair, Oct. 5th, were \$25,000 with an attendance of fully 65,000 people.

Count Andrassy has notified the Serbian government that the Austrian Consul will quit Belgrade if Prince Milan accepts the royal title. He has demanded from the Serbian agent a written statement positively declaring Prince Milan's refusal to accept the title of King. A great battle occurred between the Turks and Servians on the 26th of September, and was renewed on the 27th and 28th. It resulted in a victory for the Turks, but the reports are contradictory. It is officially announced that the return of King George to Greece has been indefinitely postponed. The announcement causes great sensation. It is rumored that the King has demanded the cession of Crete to Greece. The publisher of the Tribune, a radical newspaper in Paris, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for an article insulting religion.

Sir Thomas White has been elected Lord Mayor of London. A dispatch from Rome of Sept. 30th reports the serious illness of the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli. It is asserted that Russia is resolutely and irrevocably determined to finish the Eastern Question. The decorations and illuminations prepared to meet ex-Queen Isabella, were removed for fear of disturbance. The reported resumption of fighting on Moravia river seems to have been incorrect. George Alfred Laurence, the English author, is dead. Three men fell from a scaffolding in Montreal, Sept. 30th. One was instantly killed, and the other two fatally injured. About the same time another man fell from the new Catholic church in that city, and will probably die. The French papers report the finding at Ossalora, near Cramonga, of 5,000 or 6,000 Roman consular medals, of silver, in perfect preservation and of fine execution. Nearly 5,000 of these relics are said to be of rare types.

At a meeting in Manchester on the night of October 1st, John Bright made a speech on the Eastern question. He thought a meeting of parliament desirable; it would result in a new policy probably, under a new minister; it would stamp the future policy of the country with a solemn decision, that the blood and treasure of England should never again be wasted in behalf of Ottoman. He thought that Turkey should be left to the fate which Providence had decreed for corruption and tyranny. A London Times special

from Sarajivo, states that 1500 armed Austrian Slavonians, have entered Bosnia, and were attacking Moslems and exciting Christians to insurrection. The Turks were marching against them. The Montenegrin government is understood to be prepared to accept terms of peace based on an extension of territory, although the people favor the continuance of the war. The last battle between the Servians and the Turks, both as regards losses and numbers engaged, was the severest of the war. Among the killed the Serbian side were many officers. An official dispatch says 2000 Turks with 40 cannon, attacked the Serbian army, Sept. 29th, near Gredetin. The loss of the Turks was heavy, after 12 hours fighting. In the Spanish political world everything is in a state of restlessness and feverish excitement. The disputes between ex-Queen Isabella and the Ministry, in relation to former pecuniary claims, have brought contempt and ridicule upon all concerned. Several generals are warm supporters of Isabella's claims.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times comments upon the excited tone of the Russian and Hungarian press, and says: It is interesting to notice that the organs of both the Russian and Austrian governments are exchanging threats of war. The tone of many of the leading organs of Germany is strongly opposed to the supposed ambitious designs of Russia. It is rumored that a brother of Harry Abbott, German Consul at Salonica, who was assassinated last May, has been massacred together with his family, near Salonica. It is stated that the Porte's reply to proposals of other powers offers the suspension of hostilities, but not the armistice. It is reported that peasants in the neighborhood of Batak demand the payment of tithes on the harvest and forbid any threshing until the tithes are paid.

The Turkish cabinet declines to endorse the programme submitted by the Powers, on the ground of alleged inability to curb the passions of the mob. Prince Milan has written General Sumarokoff, the Czar's aide-de-camp, a letter of apology, exculpating himself in the matter of the royal proclamation. It is stated that all relations between Spain and the United States have been arranged and that friendly feeling now prevails between the two Governments. Russia has declared war on continuing the war if Austria and England will induce Turkey to grant a formal armistice. A Ragusa telegram says that four Bosnian battalions attacked the Turks at Kintshi, the battle lasting all day. Three hundred houses were burned. The Turks suffered severely. The steamer Leopold, at St. Johns, Newfoundland, reports the loss of 37 vessels with their cargoes on the Labrador coast. No lives are reported lost. All the vessels were lost that were in the harbors and at anchor. A dispatch from Madrid announces that Gen. Martinez Campos has been appointed Governor General of Cuba. A London Times' Berlin dispatch says that Russia is arming with energy. There is great activity in the government gun manufactories.

On the 5th of October, 5000 Turks were advancing on Negatin, which place was occupied by 6000 Servians, with two batteries of artillery. Private telegrams state that the Powers are now making great efforts to obtain an armistice, or at least a month's truce, accompanied by various guarantees. Prince Gortschakoff has sent a circular to the Powers inviting them to impose on the Porte a general amnesty, and six months' armistice. A Belgrade London Times' dispatch says the English policy is a leading factor in the Serbian calculations. The war party expect Russia to declare war with the approval of England. This expectation is founded on the sentiment of the English people, as gathered from meetings held all over the country. Austria and England have declined the proposition of intervention. The Spanish government seems to be losing ground in Cuba. It is stated that the Austrian government has no idea of breaking up friendly relations with Russia.

The Democrats of the Second Illinois district (in Chicago) have nominated Carter H. Harrison for Congress; in the Third district (Chicago) they have renominated J. V. Lemoine by acclamation. At Naacogoches, Texas, nominated Judge L. W. Cooper for Congress. In Colorado the Republicans have carried the State ticket, member of Congress and three-fourths of the Legislature. This gives the Republicans two United States Senators and the electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler. The Republicans of Rhode Island in State Convention, October 4th, nominated Presidential electors. The State election in Georgia seems to have passed off quietly. The Republicans made no fight in most of the counties, except for Governor. Judge E. R. Hoar has been nominated for Congress in the Seventh district of Massachusetts to run against B. F. Butler as an independent candidate, and accepts the nomination. Hon. Barbour Lewis has declined the

nomination for Congress tendered him by the Republicans of the Tenth district of Tennessee. He bases his refusal on his belief that success can be better attained by the nomination of some old Whig.

Martin Maginnis has been renominated for Delegate to Congress by the Democrats of Montana Territory. The Republicans have nominated Nathan Cole, President of the Merchants' Exchange for Congress in the Seventh district, St. Louis, of Missouri, also Col. L. S. Metcalf, from the Second district, and Anthony Litterer from the First district. The State Prohibition convention in St. Louis, Oct. 4th, appointed Presidential electors, a State Executive and Central committees, and also a Finance committee, and two members of the National Executive committee, one of the last named committee being Miss Phoebe Corcoran. Gen. Colquitt, Democrat, for Governor of Georgia, has, in proportion to the vote cast, the largest majority ever given in the State. The vote was light.

Francis I. of France and His Female Companion. It was Francis who commenced that infamous institution, the royal mistress, the curse of France during so many generations. He was twice married, first to Claude, the eldest daughter of Louis XII, a marriage of convenience; she was a Princess of religious and retired habits, who bore him three sons, Francis, Henry, and Charles, and four daughters. Her many virtues procured for her the title of la bonne reine. The contempt of her husband, and the hatred of her mother-in-law, probably shortened her life; she died in 1524. His next wife was Eleanor of Austria, the sister of Charles V., and the widow of Emanuel of Portugal; she fell in love with him during his captivity in Madrid. This was another political marriage, and her life was no happier than that of her predecessor, the tyranny of the Queen-mother, and the insolence of the favorites, drove her from the Court, while the enmity and the wars between her husband and brother were increasing afflictions to her. Up to this period woman had been a mere breeder of sinners; playing no part in the great business of life, since nature had destined her for the life of domesticity and turmoil by which she is surrounded; but with the advent of luxury, and softer and more elegant manners, her influence rose; and an influence not of good, but of evil, it became for France. To the old romantic devotion of knight-errantry now succeeded that elegant, sensual gallantry which endured until the Revolution. It was the legitimate successor of chivalry, refined of the rudeness of its progenitor, and the King's eyes. His three sons gloried in having mistresses, and their father, far from blaming such errors, would scarcely have acknowledged them, as of his own bad manners he was so severe. "I have heard tell," says Francis, "that the King greatly desired the honorable gentlemen of his court should never be without mistresses, and if they were considered them co-combs and fools." It was the fashion of the time, and before that important power, vice, virtue and decency have ever been names. The King never stirred abroad without being accompanied by a train of demurettes. Even when he went to meet the Pope at Marseilles, he was accompanied by la petite bande; les filles de joie, as he styles them in an old document, where he authorizes his treasurer to pay them twenty golden crowns each. In his youth, according to the testimony of Brantome, his amours were indiscriminate and often vulgar, but after a time a favorite sultana became paramount, influencing not only his domestic life, but every department of the State. "Women made all," says a historian of the period; "even the Generals and the Captains." This is their first appearance in State affairs; the Countess de Chateaubriand and the Duchess d'Etampes were the mothers of Montespandier and Pompadour.—Temple Bar.

A Man Who Respected Marks. Twenty-five years ago a young traveler found Kansas City to consist of four stores, a small, two-story brick tavern, and perhaps a dozen dwellings; located on one narrow street facing the Missouri river. Immediately behind this street rose a bold and high bluff, cut here and there by deep ravines. When you had gained the top of the bluff it was only to enter upon a long stretch of hills and hollows which forbade the most enthusiastic imagination from planning a city building or speculation in corner lots. At a little distance to the westward in plain sight was the Kaw, or Kansas River, beyond which stretching for miles away until lost to sight in the dim distance, were prairies of the Indian country, now the well cultivated farms of the great State of Kansas.

Kansas City was then the last place in civilization. Beyond that far 3,000 miles westward stretched the wilderness. More than one like that boy traveler a quarter of a century ago,

must still remember the last night with which he lay in that great hall of stone and wood, and how he lay there waiting out the night, the darkness that necessarily formed a part of the journey to the valleys of New Mexico. But today what a change! Those hills and hollows have been cut down and filled up until there is scarcely a trace of the last night's work. The traveler of these early days now finds himself a veritable Big Van Winkle. And the reality surpasses the fiction. But it is the matter of fact, the romance is wanting, and that makes a conspicuous difference.

Kansas City has become the great distributing point for the cattle trade of the Far West. The herds of Texas, Kansas and the Southwest are brought here for shipment East. After standing through the frost, six months the writer went there a place near by for a glass of beer. The room was full of cattle men from the West. "Well, well," follows that were yet there were worse, for the writer himself remembers with pleasure some old days that exciting life on the plains. It seemed to be a sort of champagne day. A picture of a child had been taken from its place on the wall, and now stood on the floor. A great burly fellow noticed it, and pointing to it said, with a laugh:

"That little fellow leaning up there reminds me of a bunch the boys had on me last spring when we were leading Taylor's outfit on the Upper Platte. We rode down to old man Under some day to fill ourselves up with St. Louis whiskey. When we got there we found the old man sick, the old man cross, and a squaw, who had captured 42 squaw-birds, drank and ate up our side the day. We went and took a drink, and then the boys wanted to see some kind of fireworks to the square that would scare her a little, and make her show her speed across the prairie. Just then I happened to look into a corner, and there was an Indian baby, that squaw, lashed to its board and leaning up against the wall just like this fellow. The little black thing looked peevish, and thin, and hungry; but, Indians, it wouldn't equal and make a fuss about it. If only stood there watching us drinking till the boys went rolling down its cheeks, and it trying its level best to swallow tears and everything that came.

The boys all laughed at my getting tender over an Indian baby, and I laughed too when I saw the wicked eyes it made at me. But the old man brought some bread and milk and I filled it up with some squaw meat, anyhow. You may laugh, now, but a good dinner civilized them better quicker than a half dozen missionaries. You ought to have seen the mouth the little ones made at me when he had enough. The boys whooped over it and said he wanted to kiss me for my mother. I didn't care what they said; it didn't make no difference to me how mean and dirty and thievish the father and mother was, the little black thing was human, anyhow; it couldn't talk, but it said thank you, and that was enough for me. It had the mark of God Almighty's finger on it, plain enough, and I was bound to respect all plain cattle marks, you know."—New York Mercury.

Daniel Boone Barking Squirrels. When Audubon, the great naturalist of the present century, was well acquainted with Daniel Boone and was his intimate friend. They made frequent expeditions into the forests, the pioneer in search of something of a more substantial nature. A feat of Boone's, which has probably escaped the attention of those who love to record reminiscences of this brave old pioneer, is thus described by Prof. Audubon:

"Barking off squirrels is a delightful sport, and in my opinion, requires a greater degree of accuracy than any other. I first witnessed this manner of procuring squirrels whilst near the town of Frankfort, Ky. The performer was the celebrated Daniel Boone. We walked out together, and followed the rocky margin of the Kentucky river, until we reached a place of flat land, thickly covered with black walnuts, oaks and hickories. As the general meet was a good one that year, squirrels were seen gambling on every tree around us. My companion, a stout, hale, athletic man, dressed in a homespun hunting-shirt, bare-legged and moccasined, carried a long and heavy rifle, which, while loading, he said had proved efficient in all his former undertakings, and which he hoped would not fail on this occasion, as he felt proud to show me his skill. The gun was wiped, the powder measured, the ball was patched with 600-thread linen, and the charge sent home with a hickory rod. We moved not a step from the place, for the squirrels were so numerous that it was unnecessary to go after them. Boone pointed to one of these animals which had observed us, and was crouching on a branch about fifty paces distant, and bade me mark well where the ball should hit. He raised his piece gradually until the head (that being the name given by the Kentuckians to the sight) of the bird was brought to a

line with the spot he intended to hit. The whole report resounded through the woods and among the hills in repeated echoes. "Judge of my surprise when I perceived that the ball had hit the piece of bark immediately beneath the squirrel and rebounded into the air, the squirrel was prodded by which had killed the animal and sent it whirling through the air as if it had been thrown up by the explosion of a powder magazine. Boone kept up his firing, and before long a heavy shower of squirrels had fallen about us. Boone said he had a rifle which he had used to hunt squirrels as he would; for you know that to load a rifle requires three numbers, and if it is wiped after each shot it will do its duty all right. Since that interview with our veteran Boone I have seen many other Kentuckians perform the feat."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Capital of Chih. The inhabitants in the heart of Africa, whose silver roofs and palm-bordered terraces Dr. Maynet gravely before us thirty years ago in his famous romance "Zangbar," is hardly more attractive to the imagination than is the veritable actual capital of Chih, ninety miles inland, built upon a vast plain, under the snow-capped Atlas, whose corolla, rich with the treasures which Humboldt catalogued, rise in grand gradations from the plateau, and help the sun to make for vengeance, with the assistance of the distant ocean, a volcano as perfect as any in the world. The scene is a veritable piece of luxury, the dome of the Sultan's heart is a tower of gold, and above the delight of his eyes, with her hand through the air, her steady footings, his grand pronouncements. Faint and evanescent are her characteristics, the old Spanish outposts dwell there, also elegance and spiritiveness purely French. Santiago is as well beloved, as carefully tended, as Paris, dressed, as Paris, and the beautiful Chilian ladies tread its pavements in the latest Parisian attire, or drive through its broad streets, by means of Parisian-sewing machines, and currents with white gleaming walls, in carriages which might do for the monster in the West. And they can look up at the Atlas, and in the sultry twilight spot the birds may go sailing by on their way to the South. There is a splendid ambitious city, with a memory of a horrible disaster hanging about it, with a Maestroul-like tendency to attract and engulf fortunes and lives, with contrasts of wealth and poverty as dreadful as those seen on any day in London, a city which is a triumph and a snare, a great monument to the "trabucos cubanos," or work and shrewd sense, which have made Chih what that praiseworthy republic is; but a city which would do well to consider its extravagant ways, and be wiser after the example of Valparaiso. The sea-board city is growing steadily in prosperity, from thrift as well as toil.—The Spectator.

A New Peril for Aeronauts. In London, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. J. Morton, the aeronaut, accompanied by Mr. Tanner, made a most successful ascent, and soon attained an altitude of 5000 feet, at which height they passed over the east of London into Kent, crossing the Thames no less than three times. Upon arriving near Eltham they descended in a large meadow, and were just in the act of letting off the gas when a tremendous howling was heard, and on looking in the direction whence the sound proceeded, a large bull was seen rushing wildly towards them. Mr. Tanner, fully realizing the danger of the situation, with great presence of mind immediately seized the two remaining bags of ballast, and threw them bodily out of the car. The balloon rose, but only just in time to escape the horns of the infuriated animal, who, upon seeing the balloon suspended over him turned his attention to the bags of sand, the contents of which he soon scattered in all directions. In his attack his horns came in contact with the grapple rope, and the jerk releasing the grapple set the balloon free, but at the same time threw Mr. Morton, who was attending to the rope, out of the car. Fortunately, he succeeded in clutching the netting, and, with Mr. Tanner's assistance, was hauled into the balloon before it had ascended many hundred feet. The aeronauts sailed away for about a mile, when they found a safe haven.

The vicars apostolic of the Catholic church in China, in certain districts have forbidden the use of images, but they ask for colored pictures. Prints and engravings are of no use, as the Chinese do not care for colorless works of art. The figures must be completely draped, for the least nudity will offend the Chinese notions of propriety. Even works by the great masters will be rejected unless they are covered even to the feet, the hands only being exposed. One London house has already issued, to meet this demand, 2,000 copies of the "crucifixion," and a Prussian firm has recently sent out to China 10,000 copies of a fine chromo, representing a guardian angel leading a Chinese lad by the hand.

Prof. Huxley declined an offer of \$10,000 to lecture during October.