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Rates of Advertising

Table with columns for advertising rates, including 'Per Annum', 'Per Month', and 'Per Week'.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Christian Reformed Church which separated from the Reformed Church of Holland in 1854, has now 350 congregations, 300 ministers, and 40,000 communicants.

India, has during the last year, issued nearly 25,000,000 volumes for the Hindus to read. Most of these contrast the Christian religion with Hindu idolatry, to the great disadvantage of the latter.

It is stated that a chapel, belonging to the first ages of the Catholic Church was discovered in the excavations in the Vatican Hill, at Rome. Its interior walls are covered with fresco paintings, representing the Saviour on an elevated throne, dressed in a tunic and pallium, the face beardless, the aspect youthful, seated in the midst of the Twelve Apostles, who are also seated and in similar costume, with sandals on their feet, each holding a volume in his left hand, the Divine Master having two caskets filled, not with volumes, but with the books of the Old and New Testament placed beside his feet; his head alone being encircled by the nimbus. Supposed date, the latter part of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century.

All the indications point to a hearty acceptance by the ministers and members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church of the adjustment adopted by the joint commission. At the meeting of the St. Louis Annual Conference a resolution approving the "basis of fraternity," and pledging an observance of the rule for settling disputed property questions received a unanimous vote. At a meeting of Southern Methodist laymen held in Richmond, Virginia, similar resolutions were passed, and also another, endorsing the careful avoidance of everything in word or deed, which would have the effect to forestall the salutary influences of the noble paper issued by the joint commissioners.

Stockings, Gloves and Linen. The war once raged against striped stockings has ended, with the complete triumph of "stripes." The wretched dyes, at first used, are no longer employed. The colors are now dyed in the yarn, do not run, and are fastness. These and solid colors are equally popular. In the latter, dark brown, checked with cream, blue, or cardinal, and mouse-gray, similarly worked, are most worn. Cardinal red stockings are in great request. A novelty is a ribbed stocking with stripes which terminate in a point above the instep. A peculiar-looking hose, which should be dubbed the "Harlequin," has the ankles of turquoise blue, with delicate salmon stripes, and seal-brown tops. For house wear some beautiful stockings are shown, with the instep elaborately embroidered, or with different designs checked in various colors. Low shoes on the street are considered decidedly out of style, though for home wear many ladies prefer them to slippers.

Gloves in colors match all dress goods, hence, those finding most sale are brown, dark green, navy blue, ink blue, powder-color, and dark gray. All the latest gloves are quite plain on the back, and for street wear three or four buttons are preferred. In gloves for evening wear all the delicate tints, old and new, are seen. This class of gloves has from three to twelve buttons.

In lingerie there are many charming novelties, which must remain for later mention. Collars and cuffs edged with cardinal, or of solid cardinal, meet with great success, and are considered very stylish. Handsome sets of the latter, with white dots or stars stamped upon them, or with various designs in white applique, sell for \$1.50 per set, and are exceedingly popular. Indeed, so universally is cardinal red worn, either as part of the dress itself or as one of its many appurtenances, that one is justified in thinking that the Scarlet Woman is on the rampage.—N. Y. Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Miss Ella Drew, of Boston High lands, last August, saved a child from drowning by swimming from her row-boat. She never ascertained the name of the child she saved, but has just received by mail a Maltese cross with the date on one side, and on the other side the inscription, "To the heroic young lady."

Falschold is difficult to be maintained. When the materials of a building are solid blocks of stone, very rude architecture will suffice; but a structure of rotten materials needs the most careful adjustment to make it stand at all.—Whately.

Barnum is a strict temperance man, and in the charges for his show at Gilmore's Garden, New York, has turned the bar-room into a dining-room, and will allow nothing intoxicating to be sold.

The Methodist Episcopal hymn-book is undergoing another revision. It is hoped that it will be shortened. It contains over a thousand hymns, many of which, it is said, are never used.

The Zoological Garden at Cincinnati, has been running behind badly. The expenses of the last year were \$18,000 more than the receipts.

GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED.

On the morning of Oct. 10, the boiler in Zug & Co's mill in Pittsburg exploded, killing Thomas Murphy, Andrew Sullivan, Frank Capps, Peter Kondricks, John Anderson, Joseph Anderson, two brothers named McCafferty, and an unknown man whose head was blown off. Over twenty others were wounded, some seriously. A later dispatch says that three of the wounded, Frank Morgan, Andrew Morgan and Louis Shrank, have died of their injuries, and that Pat Griffin, John Higgins and James Loper will die. The coroner's jury on the Hampton street accident Sept. 29th, and in which four men were killed by the falling of a building, censure both the architect and the contractor defective, and the work of the contractor negligent. On the evening of Oct. 11th, an engine on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad ran into another engine near Aurora, Indiana, killing a fireman named Frank Woods, and badly injuring E. Gaskill. Richmond Mill, in South Carolina, R. L. owned by Robt. Joslin, and employing 30 hands on cotton yarn, was burned on the night of Oct. 11th. Loss, \$35,000; insurance, \$30,000. Richard Harrington, who, it is alleged, was connected with the safe-burglary at Washington, returned to Wilmington, Del. Oct. 11th, appeared before the United States Commissioners, and furnished bail of \$10,000 for his appearance for trial.

At Indianapolis, Oct. 12th, Richard Gardner and Isaac Fitzgerald, stone cutters, while engaged in lifting a stone to the top of a bridge by the use of a derrick, were crushed to death. The job to which the derrick hook was attached pulled out, letting the stone fall. On the 13th of Oct., the express train from Fall River, for Boston, collided with a freight train, killing the fireman, and severely injuring the two engineers and two passengers from Boston. The bonded warehouse of H. D. Owings, near South Grove, Ky., was burned on the night of Oct. 12th. One hundred barrels of whisky were destroyed. Loss, \$27,000; insurance, \$24,000. The yellow fever interments at Savannah, Oct. 13th, were 20. Martin F. Tupper, the poet, arrived at New York from England, Oct. 12th, after a stormy passage.

News of a terrible tragedy is received from Bucksport, Maine. The victims are an aged man named Tins, and his daughter, Mrs. Thayer, and her little girl, Susie. The house and buildings were burned on the night of Oct. 13th. The charred remains of Tins were found in the carriage house. A bloody trail was found leading from the rear of the barn, and it is supposed that Mrs. Thayer and her daughter were murdered and the bodies dragged to the barn, though the bodies were not found. Mrs. Thayer was known to have had \$5,000 in the house, and robbery is supposed to have been the motive. The boiler of the steamer Matamoros exploded near Morgan's Point, Tex., Oct. 14th. Three of the crew were killed and two wounded. The boat was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000. Frank Sturges & Co., metal and tin plate merchants, known also as the Chicago Stamping Works at Chicago, have failed. Their liabilities are \$400,000 to \$500,000, and their assets comparatively insignificant, being chiefly encumbered real estate. Work has commenced on the Sanders County Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska, 55 miles of which they are bound to complete, the 1st of January. Gen. Rufus King, formerly editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and Minister to Rome in 1851, died in New York on the night of Oct. 13th. Judge Charles Moran, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Detroit, aged 79 years, died on the night of Oct. 13. He leaves an estate valued at \$250,000. There were 9 yellow fever interments at Savannah, Oct. 14th. Frank James, one of the alleged Northfield bank robbers, has been arrested, near Independence, Mo. Frank Saunders, has been arrested on suspicion of the murder of Tins and his daughter and her child, at Bucksport, Maine. On the night of Oct. 13, 20 head of horses were stolen from a camp near Custer's detachment. Soldiers followed the trail and found the animals in possession of a Mexican and a white man, who resisted arrest. Both were killed.

Snow fell at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 15th, and also in the neighborhood of Richmond. The weather was very cold, the mercury at sun-rise on the 16th standing at 31 degrees above zero. The decision of the lower court in the Hot Springs case was affirmed in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, Oct. 16th. There was a slight fall of snow in Washington, Oct. 15th, and ice formed during the night. The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that if a promise of marriage is by its terms not to be fulfilled within a year it is void, unless it is in writing and signed by the contracting parties. Mrs. Cora Chesman, of New York, recently shot herself because her husband threatened to leave her. At latest accounts she still lived. The yellow fever interments at Savannah, Oct. 16th, were 15. The grand encampment of Odd Fellows met at Nashville,

Oct. 16th, and adopted a new constitution, the principal feature of which is to elect representatives for two years instead of one. The Indians at Standing Rock have signed the treaty relinquishing the Black Hills. The treaty was so modified as not to insist on their removal to the Indian Territory. Charles Sedgewick Hunt, a well known journalist, died in New York, Oct. 16th. He was for some years connected with the Tribune, but was of late years on the editorial staff of the Times. A fire at Mendota, Ill., Oct. 16th, destroyed the Odd Fellows' Hall and other property to the total value of \$22,000. The following sentences have been passed upon members of the Molly Maguires at Pottsville, Pa.: John Keho, Dennis F. Jennings, Christopher Donnelly and Michael Olsen, 14 years of imprisonment each; Frank O'Neill, 2 1/2 years; John Gibbons and John Morris, 7 years each; Kelley and Terry, former clerks in the postoffice at St. Paul, convicted of robbing money letters, have been sentenced to two years each in the State's prison. The Pacific Mail Steamer Colon was seized on her arrival at the dock in New York, for \$80,000 taxes said to be due the city. It seems to be uncertain whether the man arrested as Frank James is that person or Cal Carter, but steps are being taken to ascertain.

The most destructive fire which has visited Louisville for many years occurred Oct. 17th. The loss will exceed \$600,000. One block destroyed owned by Samuel Homer, of Cincinnati, was valued at \$150,000; insured for \$60,000. The property destroyed was largely insured. The steamer Daniel Ball, of East Saginaw, Michigan, burned Oct. 17th. Loss, \$15,000. The village of Jordan, Onondaga County, N. Y., was devastated by fire, Oct. 17th. Loss, \$94,000; one-half insured. The wrestling match in New York, between Col. McLaughlin and Jacob H. Martin, of Michigan, for \$1,000, and the championship, was won by the former. The deaths from yellow fever in Savannah, Oct. 17th, were 6. The total number of paying visitors at the Centennial from May 10th to October 17th, was 5,722,418. Ice, 1,262,629; making a grand total of 7,985,047. Cash receipts, \$2,986,993.

By the burning of a mould in the Vulcan Steel Works in St. Louis, Oct. 16th, six men were injured, two fatally. Raaney & Inglis, one of the oldest houses in the grain business in Chicago, have failed—liabilities not stated. The colored man, R. D. Curry, who assaulted and nearly killed E. Rosewater, editor of the Bee in Omaha, about a year ago, and who had been granted a new trial on legal technicalities, has again received a verdict of guilty. Sitting Bull has asked permission for his warriors to come to the agency to trade for ammunition. The European war news created much excitement at the Produce Exchange in New York. On the 18th of Oct. the sales amounted to about half a million bushels of wheat and 20,000 barrels of flour. The export orders were large. In Chicago there was intense excitement on 'Change, November wheat advanced from \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.17, but then receded to \$1.14 1/2. The business transacted was the heaviest for a long time, perhaps since the Franco-Prussian war. The official vote of Indiana for Governor has been received, except Stark county; estimating this county, the majority for Williams over Harrison is 5,119. The Legislature stands: House—Republicans, 53; Democrats, 45; Independents, 2. Senate—Republicans, 23; Democrats, 23; Independents, 2. By an explosion of boilers at the Carbon Hill mines, 14 miles from Richmond, Va., Oct. 17th, three persons were killed.

The Montenegro commander reports that in the recent raid, which resulted in the burning of Trebinje and all surrounding villages, fifteen hundred Turks were killed, inclusive of those who were burned in houses. The Montenegrins lost 134. A dispatch from Constantinople says: The following are the conditions on which the Porte grants the armistice: That Serbia shall be prevented from occupying positions now in possession of the Turkish army; that the introduction of arms and ammunition into Serbia and Montenegro be prohibited; that the passage of foreign volunteers into Turkish provinces be effectually put a stop to; that Serbia and Montenegro be prohibited from giving any assistance to insurgents in adjacent provinces. The Porte proposes that the armistice shall extend to the 15th of March, 1877, and requests the Great Powers to appoint delegates for the settlement of details. It is ordered that Turkish commanders come to an understanding with these delegates and with the Serbian and Montenegrin commanders, the line of demarcation between the hostile armies to be regulated by the positions they now hold. Turkey, however, is ready to evacuate her positions in Serbia if Serbia engages not to occupy them. The Russian residents in Austria and Germany who are liable to serve in the army have been ordered home. The Black Sea squadron is ready to carry 90,000 men from the northern to the

western shores of the sea. A Paris correspondent telegraphs an account of an interview with an officer in the Egyptian army, who gives circumstantial details of the horrible events which have taken place in Abyssinia during the attempts of Egypt to chastise the Abyssinians. There have been two expeditions, the first of which, despatched in October, 1875, consisting of 4,000 men, was suppressed in a delirious deluge in the delta of the last man. The second expedition, of 6,000, started in February in a delirious deluge of the Gouba, and was overwhelmed, 4,000 men being killed. The Abyssinian King then went into the interior, and according to the latest reports has repeated what he did in the delirious deluge of the Gouba by again crushing an army of Egyptians. The details of this, as of other expeditions, is guarded with great secrecy. It is officially announced that Von Arnim has been condemned to five years imprisonment in the House of Correction for treason and offense against the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

A dispatch from Belgrade, dated October 13th, says: The Serbian cabinet council today decided not to accept the six months' armistice determined upon by the Turkish extraordinary council last Tuesday because Serbia could not maintain the present large army during the winter, as she will also be obliged to support a large number of refugee families. A Belgrade dispatch reports the Turks planning an attack on Drina. A correspondent at Paris telegraphs that an uneasy feeling regarding the Eastern question prevails. He is informed on good authority that the French Foreign Office considers war inevitable. Germany is the only power that can prevent it. A telegram from Constantinople announces that at the request of the British ambassador, the Sultan has ordered the arrest of Chief Pasha, who took a leading part in the atrocities in Bulgaria. Spanish affairs continue unsettled. Gen. Quesada has ordered the municipalities in the Basque Provinces to immediately destroy all fortifications not occupied by Spanish troops. Fifteen thousand soldiers are sent to Cuba, and more, if necessary. General Campas is commander-in-chief, and Joventer retains the Captain-Generalship of Cuba. It is believed that Campas will induce the insurgents to accept terms, and that the more resolute leaders will leave the island for pecuniary consideration. Creditors of Turkey have seized 12 Krupp guns which were being shipped from Antwerp for Turkey.

The sentence of Von Arnim involves the forfeiture of title and possible loss of property. Russia rejects the six months' armistice decided upon by Turkey, and demands fresh that the six weeks' armistice should be imposed upon the beligerents, the proposal originally made by England to Turkey. The Montenegro official journal declares that Montenegro will not accept either the armistice or peace except in concert with Serbia, because Montenegro like Serbia, is bound to continue the war until the liberation of the Christians is accomplished. All the Powers except Russia have received the Turkish armistice proposal favorably. The reported contemplated abdication of the Czar is officially denied. The Italian Ambassador at Vienna has been instructed to express the regret of his Government for the caustic, boastful and warlike language of some Italian newspapers. A snow storm at Quebec, Oct. 14th, stopped the running of the street cars. At Ottawa the snow was six inches deep.

Serbia does not seem anxious for an armistice. The prospect for armistice or peace is not flattering. It is reported that distress prevails in British India because of the failure of the crops. There is great uneasiness at Constantinople, and little hopes of averting war. The feeling against Russia is bitter. The Turks talk of fighting single-handed, and expect all money needed for the campaign. The position of Germany in relation to the Eastern question is that it is not her duty to place her own peace in jeopardy for the advantage of others. The issue of a national Russian loan of three hundred million roubles has been resolved on at Levaldia. After spending 20,000,000 roubles in the last three months in attempting to maintain the nominal value of its paper currency, the St. Petersburg National Bank has avowed its inability to proceed with the operation, and declares the bills will no longer be paid in gold. It is believed that the Russian Government is trying to obtain a loan in Holland. The London Times says: Turkey could not possibly have been more conciliatory.

The indications are that a great Eastern war is impending. The Pall Mall Gazette contends that Russia is at present actually at war with Turkey, and that any further efforts at diplomacy are useless. It is reported that the Emperor of Austria has informed that Austria would remain neutral, and would make no objection to certain limited occupation of one of the Christian provinces of Turkey. A St. Petersburg letter to the London Times, dated Oct. 11th says: Doubles the general impression here is that

Russia is on the eve of a long washed for struggle with Turkey. A special from Vienna states that the English and French governments, especially the former, have decidedly pronounced for the acceptance of the six months' armistice. Austria is inclined to do likewise, and has asked Germany's opinion, which, however, has not yet been given. A telegram from Bucharest announces that a convention has been concluded between the Roumanian and the Russian Railway Co., by which the former undertake to have in readiness at the disposal of Russia sufficient troops to transport 4,000 troops daily. A dispatch from Vienna says: It is believed in well informed circles here that an armistice between Austria and Russia is on the point of being concluded according to which Russia, in the event of Turkey refusing a short armistice, would entertain military intervention, while Austria would remain neutral. Russia would not permanently occupy the Turkish provinces, but should events lead to the overthrow of the Ottoman Government, Russia would yield to Austria such extension of territory as she might claim on the grounds of commercial or general interest. The London Times in a late article points out that peace or war depends upon the prompt reply of the Porte to Russia's demand for a six weeks' armistice. The Times repeats its arguments in favor of the Powers urging Turkey to accept Russia's demand. A second letter from the Czar to the Emperor of Austria has been received at Odessa. There are reports that 1,000 men are at work on the fortifications of that city, and other places near the sea shore. A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that England, France and Italy have declared their acceptance of the five months' armistice. Austria has not yet made her declaration.

Intelligence from Vienna states that England considers all diplomatic action at Constantinople at an end. The statement has produced a very gloomy feeling, and war is considered unavoidable. Advice from Bucharest state that an agreement has been concluded between Roumanian and Russia for placing the Serbian Prime Minister, in which the latter stated that a resumption of hostilities, in which Russia will participate, is certain. All the Russians in Paris under the age of fifty years, have been ordered home. The new Russian iron-clad, "Peter the Great," to leave Constantinople immediately for the Mediterranean. Russia has issued a circular note announcing that in the interests of humanity she feels bound to march troops into Bulgaria and Armenia. There are 82,000 men at the camp of Bender, and 60,000 around Tiflis. Austria's policy will conform to that of Russia and Germany. The Stock Exchange in London is greatly excited in view of the war aspect. The commercial and financial crisis in Russia, and the consequent heavy fall in Russian exchange, adds to the confusion. The London Daily Telegraph, in a leading article, says: "England, as much as she loves and desires peace, must wage war from end to end of the world rather than permit the Russian flag to be hoisted at Constantinople. The interests of the Eastern question centered in Constantinople, and we hold it dear to all sensible and resolute Englishmen that at the first overt invasion of Turkish territory, the British fleet, with the assent of the Sultan, should meet as a sternly cast anchor in the Golden Horn. Those to whom such a step might appear like help for the Turks may take comfort in the fact that it would be simply an act vital to British security and accompanied in the name of and for the protection of British rights. If it were not done, Asia, from Szent-Petersburg to Shanghai, would know and proclaim immediately that we had abdicated the sceptre of the East, and commerce along all our oriental lines would live at the mercy of a future Black Sea Squadron." An imperial decree has been published summoning the German parliament to meet October 20th. An autumn session of the British parliament is to be called. The Government has applied to Lloyd's to have ships ready to transfer troops. Russia has contracted with the Roumanian Railway Companies for transporting 250,000 troops, at the rate of at least 25,000 daily. Vienna newspapers publish intelligence from Athens that the Grecian government will submit to the Chamber of Deputies a proposal for calling out 60,000 men, and demanding a credit of 50,000,000 drachmas and authority to contract a loan of 100,000,000 drachmas. The advices are that Austria and England are advising the Porte to yield on the guarantee question. The present indications are that in respect to the war programme Russia stands alone. The employment of troops to interfere in Bulgaria is being agitated. A London dispatch of October 18th, says there is a profound conviction that a general war is inevitable. Leading writers seem to give up all hope that a general conflict can be averted. It is reported that Serva and Montenegro have resolved to accept no armistice. The Semi-official North-German Gazette of October 16th, announces that it learns

from a reliable source in St. Petersburg that the Czar will shortly leave for Vienna, Berlin and London, for the purpose of personally promoting the unanimous action of the Great Powers in the interest of a satisfactory solution of the Eastern question. Awaiting assurances given in St. Petersburg circles, the Czar will at last have to decide whether to stand still or abandon his alliance. A British cabinet meeting was held October 18th at which all the ministers were present. The meeting was rendered necessary by the critical state of affairs in Europe, for negotiations are virtually at an end, and a war between Russia and Turkey is unavoidable. The London Times says: effective resistance to Russian power must proceed from Austria and Germany. It appears unlikely that either of them will take a hostile position towards Russia, all having finally returned to the triple alliance. The Times correspondent at Paris says there is no doubt of complete accord between Russia, Germany and Austria, and France will not break her neutrality. Russia only has Turkey to face. Turkey cannot longer maintain complete domination of the Balkan Peninsula. Russia wishes the absolute independence of Serbia, and the reorganized independence of Montenegro. Tipper's Hotel and several buildings in Clifton, Ontario, were burned, October 18th. Loss, \$20,000.

The Youngers. Interview with Their Brother-in-Law, Richard S. Hall, Editor of Interest Concerning the Late Famous Theistic-Atheistic Meeting between the Brothers and their Sister in Prison.

Mr. Richards Hall, of Lee's Summit, brother-in-law of the Youngers, has just returned from a visit, in company with Miss Rottie Younger, to Fairbank, Minn. Mr. Hall is plan and unvarnished in his statements, and showing as he does the confidence of all who know him as a man of veracity, a portion of his report, which differs somewhat from newspaper accounts heretofore published, may prove of interest. He says that he and Miss Rottie arrived at Fairbank, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, on the evening of Oct. 10th. It was during the ensuing night that the policeman was killed by the guard, and the former being a large, sandy complexioned man, very much after the style of Mr. Hall, it was rumored all over town that the brother-in-law of the prisoners had attempted to visit them in spite of the orders of the authorities, and had been killed.

Next morning it was arranged that an interview should take place, and in order that Jim Younger might be identified by his sister, if it were he instead of Cal Carter, as had been claimed, Jim was placed out on a lounge in the hall of the jail, and Cole and Bob put back in the cells out of sight. The front door was opened, and Miss Rottie was told to go in alone, and no sooner had she obtained a glance at the man lying on the lounge than she ran and fell on his bosom and commenced kissing him. There was no longer any doubt about his being Jim Younger. The current story in the papers about her showing a preference for Jim and manifesting a coldness toward the other two, Mr. Hall pronounces all "hoax." Hall confirms Chief McDonough's statement that every one of the eight received a wound or was killed in Northfield. Cole stated that they fought eight horses, two in one place, two in another, and four in another, giving \$1,250 for the fight. They stood in and around Northfield two days before making a raid on the bank. He intimated that they had been betrayed in some manner, but just how Mr. Hall does not state. The boys are doing as well as could be desired. Their physicians are giving them every attention in their power, and the people are as kind and hospitable as they possibly could be. Cole is up walking around. Jim is still confined to his couch, and there is some probability that it will become necessary to amputate Bob's arm. The boys seem exceedingly penitent over their misdoings and reproach themselves continually, but are unceasing in their compliments upon the kindness of the people. Mr. Hall states that the authorities and leading citizens of the place make every effort to quell everything like a lynching spirit, and an organization of two hundred and fifty has been effected to see that they have a just and lawful trial.

Cole stated that when they were surrounded in the swamp, just before their capture, he could have shot down a dozen men himself, but he knew that would do no good, and he did not desire to kill simply for the sake of killing. The real name of the late man killed at Northfield, who is known as Chadwell, is Stiles, and who is said to have been raised in Minnesota. Pitts' real name is Sam Wells, who lived, before the war, near Lee's Summit, and who was killed in what was known as the White Oak fight, on Little Blue.

The photographer at Northfield seems to be making a fortune out of the bloody affair, having already sold over fifty thousand pictures. He offered Miss Rottie \$500 to permit him to take her photograph, but the offer was promptly refused. Mr. Hall says he

filled with the old factor, whom the James boys granted full service and compelled to leave their wounds. Jesse was wounded just above the heel, and Frank had a severe wound above his knee. Miss Rottie's father, who lives in a well-to-do suburb of St. Louis, where she is waiting for trial, is a member of the Times.

Political Notes. The Republicans have gained the State ticket in Ohio by from 6,000 to 7,000 majority. The majority for Hayes for Secretary of State, is about 670. The Republicans have a gain of five members of Congress in Ohio. In Indiana, Williams, Democrat, is elected Governor by a plurality 1000 majority, while the Republicans have gained four members of Congress. The returns from West Virginia indicate a Democratic majority of from 1,000 to 2,000. The Republicans of the Memphis district, Tenn., have nominated W. M. Randolph for Congress, vice Harbour Lewis, defeated on account of dissatisfaction among the white Republicans.

Autumn Leaves and Ferns. Let us suppose we have returned from one of these rambles, our basket filled with autumn leaves, ferns, mosses, acorns, hickory leaves, grasses, curious twigs, berries, and other treasures. What shall we do with this tangled mass? The leaves must be dried first. There are several methods of preparing them. Yarnish is good, and will hold better, but by far the best way to preserve both the color and the natural appearance of the leaf is to use paraffine. Twenty-five cent's worth of this subject can be prepared at all drug stores, will suffice for as many as you care for. But the paraffine is a very sticky substance, and is a nuisance when it comes to the stove. When the water boils and the paraffine is thoroughly dissolved, the leaf by the stem and dip it quickly in and out again. It is now ready to be pressed between the pages of a book. Beautiful wreaths may be made of the leaves by winding fine wire around the stems, and attaching these to a thicker wire, the length of the required wreath. In water 40 degrees, 100 degrees, success of different sizes and color. If they are to be used for ornaments, and the curtains are white, sew the leaves on them with muslin instead of using wire. Let us next attend to the ferns. In gathering these, carry with you a portfolio or large blank book, in which place them as soon as picked; they wither if exposed to the light, preserve as great a variety as possible, both in size and color; the white ferns are very beautiful, and can be found late in the season. When they are perfectly dry, and carefully pressed, plant them in a pot of sand, and the soil will keep as if growing. An ornamental cover for the pot can be easily made by means of a sheet of drawing paper and white paint. Select the paper of a delicate tint, paraffine or cream is pretty, cut this the width of the pot, and on either side draw a vine, and in the centre a more elaborate design—birds, flowers, or medallions, sew it up, and draw it over the pot. If you cannot paint, paste pictures on the dinner table may be tastefully adorned with the ferns for a centerpiece. At each plate, or at the corners, arrange some suitable glasses resting upon bright leaves, and holding a delicate bouquet of ferns and leaves. These take the place of flowers in winter, when they are difficult to obtain.

The Blessings of Women's Society. All men who avoid women's society have dull perceptions, and are stupid, and have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your snobs, swaggers, who are sucking the milk of hellard every all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is an unwhispering to a sock; beauty has no charms for a blind man, who does not know one tune from another; but as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water, saucy and brown bread and butter, I protest I can sit for a whole night talking to a well regulated, kindly woman about her daughter Fanny or her boy Frank, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the greatest benefits a man can derive from a woman's society is that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit is of great good to your morals, men, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world, and the greatest benefit that we have is to think of somebody to whom we are bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.—Theobald.

Multum in Parvo. Brevity is a great praised eloquence.—Cicero. Education is the apprenticeship of life.—Waldatt. The man that makes a character makes foes.—Young. Those who would make us feel must feel themselves.—Churchill. Let the degree of egotism be the measure of confidence.—Lacater. The more you speak of yourself the more you are likely to lie.—Zimmerman. Employment is nature's physician, and is essential to human happiness.—Galen. Be always employed about a national thing, that's all I can say.—Theobald.