

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

VOLUME IV. RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1877. NUMBER 34.

Small advertisements...
Large advertisements...
Foreign advertisements...

Why His Dog Bit Him.

About a week ago we heard one of our leading citizens bragging about his watch-dog. He went on to say that Nero was a splendid watch-dog; that he would never even growl at a child, and at night he would tear anybody to pieces he found about the premises. "Ain't you afraid," we asked, "that he will bite you some night when you come home late?" "Not a bit of it; he is too intelligent. He knows my step as soon as I put my foot on the gallery. Why, I wouldn't take \$500 for that dog. He is the most reliable living dog in San Antonio."

About three days after the foregoing conversation took place, one morning early we met a policeman leading this identical dog out into the suburbs. "What are you doing with Maj Jones' dog?" we wanted to know. "He gave him to me to take him out and shoot him?" "What for?" we asked, in amazement. "Because he tackled the Major last night on his coming home, and bit him in thirteen places; he would not be down town for a week."

"But I heard the Major say that dog was intelligent; that he knew his step, and wouldn't bite him, no way he could fix it; that he wouldn't take \$500 for the animal."

"The dog ain't to blame for it," said the policeman, gazing sadly at poor Nero, "it is the Major's own fault."

"How so?" we inquired. "Well, responded the policeman, slowly, 'the dog did know his step and never even growled at him before; but last night, for the first time since he has had the dog, the Major came home three hours earlier than usual, and perfectly sober, and somehow his step was very different from what the dog was used to; he didn't tangle up his legs as much as common, and the dog was fooled by it, took him for a perfect stranger, and bit him. The dog ain't to blame; he missed the smell of whisky; he didn't hear the Major whoop and cuss and fall down in the cellar as he always does when he comes home, so Nero kept on bitin' the Major in fresh places until the family interfered."

"Come on Nero!" and the sad funeral cortege resumed the line of march for the brush.—*San Antonio Herald.*

A Touching Expression of Emotion.

The other day when the bootblacks asked Bajah if he was going to hang up his stocking, a tear came to his eye and he sadly replied:

"I am an old man. No one cares for me. In a few more moons the snowflakes will cover my grave, and the world will forget that I had rather comfort a lost child than to be President of the United States."

When his sad language was communicated to the reporters they felt their eyes grow moist and one of them said: "Let us do the fair thing by Bajah. What if it does take a month's salary—what do you care?" "Let us make him happy," added the others, and yesterday morning, just as court opened, they presented the old janitor with a stocking, and the reporter with a red garter kindly said: "Loving you as we do we could do no less, and would gladly have done more."

"Now this is nice," gasped his Honor, sobbing like a child.

"It's too much—too much!" sighed the clerk, turning away.

It was a blessed moment. You could have heard a fire alarm as well as not, so intense was the stillness.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

At Utopia, Ohio, Dec. 28th, seven young men were suddenly drowned in the Ohio river by breaking through the ice. Bremarker, Moore & Co.'s large paper mill at Laurel, Ind., burned on the night of Dec. 28th. By the burning of a car on the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, it was reported that the American Express Company lost \$1,000,000, but it is now ascertained that the actual loss will not exceed \$200,000. The amount of the defalcation of Otis D. Swan of New York is now set down at from \$100,000 to \$300,000. Sixty thousand dollars belonged to the Union League Club, a terrible accident occurred at Ashtabula, Ohio, on the Lake Shore Railroad, on the evening of Dec. 29th. Seven cars were wrecked and burned. The cars plunged from a bridge into Ashtabula creek 75 feet, and 175 passengers went down with the ill-fated train. Two-thirds of them are reported as killed. It seems that the falling train and bridge smashed the ice in the creek and those not killed by the fall or buried up by the cars which took fire were held down by the wreck and drowned before they could be extricated. Many of them were frozen. A special train with physicians, nurses, and everything necessary for the comfort of the wounded were sent to the scene of the disaster. Public and private houses were thrown open to the wounded and destitute. The fast express car was smashed to splinters. The train was known as the Pacific Express. There were six coaches and one drawing room car. The very latest report gives sixty as the number wounded and one hundred killed.

A Photographic establishment on Broadway, New York, burned Dec. 28. Loss, \$80,000. Two boot and shoe manufacturers in Elmira, N. Y., burned Dec. 28th. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$45,000. A heavy shipment of arms and munitions of war for the Turkish government, was made from New Haven, Dec. 28th. The value of the cargo is nearly \$1,500,000. Ex-Senator James W. Nye, of Nevada, died Dec. 28th, at White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y. Otis C. Swan, broker, and late Secretary of the Bank of Savings, New York, is reported as an absconding defaulter to an amount stated at \$400,000, or upward. Coles Morris, a prominent lawyer of New York, has also disappeared and Wall Street reported him as a defaulter of trust funds to a large amount, belonging to the Holland estate in Westchester Co., N. Y.

Two brothers, Henry and William Meinbartz, were killed Dec. 28th, by the falling of a large mass of coal from the roof of the Greenfield coal mine, near West Belleville, Ill. On the night of Dec. 29th, the St. Louis Drug Company's store burned. Loss estimated at \$50,000 to \$60,000; insurance, \$28,000, mostly in Eastern companies. A fire in New York on the night of Dec. 28th, destroyed \$35,000 worth of property. A snow slide at Alta, Utah, Dec. 29th, buried two men in their cabin. Among the victims of the Ashtabula railroad horror, were Mr. Bliss, the singer and evangelist, his wife and two children. David Dudley Field has been nominated for Congress in New York City, to fill the unexpired term of Smith Ely, elected Mayor of that city.

The public debt statement shows an increase during December of \$3,585,742; coin balance, \$96,517,418; currency, \$9,482,800; total coin bonds, \$1,690,821,250; total debt without interest, \$470,748,752; total debt, \$2,187,404,363; total interest, \$42,518,157; total in Treasury \$37,000,000; decrease of debt since June 30th, \$6,518,106; bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, \$64,623,512; interest accrued and unpaid, \$1,938,705; interest paid by the United States, \$32,080,218. Chris. Kettmeyer of Cincinnati, had trouble with his wife, and the latter brought suit for divorce. On the 2nd he visited her at the house where she was staying, and asked her to abandon the suit and return to him. She refused, and he left the room, but soon returned and asked her to shake hands with him. Upon her refusing he seized and stabbed her, inflicting a wound from which there is little hope of recovery. He then stabbed himself and died instantly. At Indianapolis, Jan. 1st, Frank Alden shot and instantly killed Caroline Pfeiffer, wife of a grocer. The murderer said when arrested: "I have killed one woman and will kill another if I get a chance." In New York, on the night of Jan. 1st, James Blake fatally shot Michael Walsh. Both had been making New-Year's calls, and both were drunk. The loss by the burning of the Pottery Works at Staten Island, on the building alone was \$100,000; not insured. Most of the contents were also burned. Henry Creighton of Lithopolis, Ohio, was murdered with an ax, Jan. 1st, and his wife is charged with committing the deed. General Crook's expedition has been abandoned. At a meeting of passenger agents in New York, Jan. 2nd, an advance in passenger rates was determined on by the trunk lines as follows: New York to Cleveland, advanced from \$8 to \$11; Toledo, \$10 to \$13.50; Detroit, \$10 to \$12; Chicago, \$13 to \$18; St. Louis, \$17 to \$23; Indianapolis, \$12 to \$17; Louisville, \$15 to \$20; Cincinnati, \$11 to \$16. At Yankton, Dakota, January 2d,

John McCall, previously convicted of the murder of "Wild Bill" in the Black Hills last August, was sentenced to be hanged, March 1st. He claimed that he was so badly intoxicated on the day of the murder as to be entirely unconscious of shooting anybody. He stated further that his name is not McCall, but said he ran away from home when a boy and assumed that name. His attorneys will take the case to the Supreme Court, but it is thought he stands no chance to get a new trial. The Presbytery at Newark, N. J., by a vote of 16 to 12, found Rev. Mr. Lee guilty of violating the scripture by allowing women to preach in his pulpit. Three men were arrested in New York, Jan. 3d, charged with cutting mail bags and extracting matter while conveying the bags by Dodd's Express Company to Jefferson City and Brooklyn. On the 2d of January Henry Creighton, of Fairfield county, Ohio, was murdered by his crazy wife. She shot him twice and cut his head off with an axe. They had been married four years. A fire in the mines at Lykens, Pa., a few days ago caused great damage. It was necessary to flood the mines, and a year's work will be required to repair them. About 800 men are thrown out of employment.

fer completely from the scheme agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries. Gen. Ignatieff, Russian plenipotentiary, has declared that he cannot discuss the Turkish proposals, as he is supported by the other plenipotentiaries. There is a strike on the Grand Trunk railway in Canada. Trains were stopped at irregular times at various points. The strike of engineers on the Grand Trunk railway in Canada has ended, and all the members of the Brotherhood have resumed their old positions. Concessions were made on both sides. Stewart & McLean's wholesale grocery store in Hamilton, Ontario, burned Jan. 3d. Loss, \$40,000. The first railway accident in Denmark involving loss of life, has occurred between Horsens and Aarhus. A train conveying one hundred laborers to clear a snow blockade ran off the track. Nine persons were killed and thirty-seven injured. A dispatch dated at Constantinople, Jan. 3d, says the plenipotentiaries do not seem to have abandoned the hope that the rupture may yet be avoided. Midhat Pasha, when visiting the German and Italian ambassadors, adopted a somewhat more conciliatory tone.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A telegram from Berlin of Dec. 29th, says it is affirmed that the Porte has declared his willingness to make concessions, and offer ample security to the Powers, but it unwaveringly refuses to sanction the occupation of its provinces by any troops whatever. It has even refused its consent to occupation by English troops upon which one of the Turkish Ministers were confidentially approached. It has been agreed that the armistice shall be prolonged until the first of March. A correspondent of the London Times at Paris says news was received there from Constantinople that it has been decided to prolong the armistice only one month. Reports are circulating in Pesth and Vienna that Grand Duke Nicholas is dying. A dispatch predicts that the Marquis of Salisbury will replace Elliott as Minister to Constantinople. Another telegram says the Marquis of Salisbury will demand from the Sultan his acceptance of the proposals agreed upon by the Powers. Should the Sultan refuse, Lord Salisbury is instructed to leave Constantinople and order the British fleet to quit Turkish waters. It is also understood that all the Plenipotentiaries will leave should the Sultan reject the proposals. Reports were current that the Turkish Ministry had decided to reject the proposals, and that in the event of war the Porte will arm its Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian and Christian subjects. The convent of the Sisters of Providence, near Joliette, Province of Quebec, burned to the ground on the night of the 25th of Dec. Thirty teen persons perished in the flames. The schooner Costello, from St. John, N. B., for New York, was wrecked, Dec. 24th, and her crew of 5 persons perished. Affairs are complicated in Mexico. A portion of the States recognize Iglesias, who is established at Queretaro. Several States are occupied by the troops of Diaz. Iglesias has about 12,000 troops, and Diaz 18,000, of every grade but he is well provided with artillery in which Iglesias is deficient. A Constantinople dispatch says: Circumstances permitting, the Porte will shortly annul the decree reducing by one-half the interest on the Ottoman debt.

Aberlin correspondent of the London Times, reviewing the situation, says: The moderation of Russia's demands is largely due to Austria's military preparations. The force which Austria has prepared for mobilization in Croatia, Transylvania, and Dalmatia numbers 90,000. Austria's attitude, however, has proportionately encouraged the Porte in his disposition to resist the reforms. The Russian General Nikitin has taken command of the Serbian army, vice Tchernayeff. Orders have been issued to the corps commanders of the Serbian army to proceed immediately to their posts. A dispatch from Constantinople says the decree of Oct. 6, 1875, reducing the interest on the Turkish debt one half during five years, has been officially annulled. A dispatch from Constantinople of Dec. 27th says: It appears certain that the Porte will not reject all the proposals of the Powers. An interview between the Marquis of Salisbury and the Sultan appears to have produced a favorable result. It is reported from Belgrade that Russia is sending money to enable Serbia to resume hostilities. A London Daily Telegraph special from Pera, says that the Sultan, in answer to Lord Salisbury's friendly representations, declared that his personal safety would be compromised if he conceded to all that the powers demanded. Russian troops have crossed the Danube. Gen. Nikitin on taking command of the Serbian army told his troops that in a week's time they would have a chance to prove their courage before the enemy. The London Standard correspondent at Paris telegraphs that intelligence has been received there that the Russian army is in a very bad condition; the troops are falling by marsh fever and typhus. The counter proposals of Turkey dif-

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XLVIII CONGRESS—III SESSION.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29.—The chair presented a telegram from Senator Logan in Chicago, asking that, on account of the limited time, he be excused from the special committee on the frontier. The request was granted and Senator Conkling was appointed in his place. Senator Gordon presented the petition of Wade Hampton and the members of the General Assembly of South Carolina, reciting the events which have recently transpired in that State, asking Congress to provide for the cessation of military interference, and enable the legislature to exercise its official duties. Senator Gordon moved to refer the memorial to the Judiciary committee. Senator Frelinghuysen moved his reference to the election committee. Pending discussion, Senator Gordon by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution recognizing the Hampton government as the legal government of South Carolina, but objection was made by Senator Frelinghuysen, and the resolution was not taken. The vote on the motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen showed no quorum. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 26.—A number of bills and petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees, and the Senate, for want of a quorum, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.—On motion of Senator Wright, the Union Pacific Railroad bill was considered. It refers to the claims of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad for lands and taxes due to the Government for its route in excess of 100 miles from the Missouri River. After the morning hour Senator Morton, from the elections committee, reported that Turner, Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, had been indicted by a grand jury at Jackson, Oregon, had refused to answer certain questions claiming that he could not divulge the Company's business. Also a resolution declaring that Turner is not to be admitted to the Senate, and could not refuse to answer the questions given—ordered printed. Senator Wright's bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad Act, was taken up. Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4.—Senator Conkling presented a petition of New York bankers and merchants in favor of an amicable settlement of the Presidential question—referred to the special committee. Senator Wright called up his bill to establish a court for the trial of contested Presidential elections, for the purpose of having it referred, and spoke at length on the proposition. The bill after some debate was referred to a special committee on the electoral count, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the Union Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. Ingalls had the floor, but no quorum being present, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Willis introduced a bill for the repeal of the tax on the capital and deposits of the State and National banks—referred. Mr. McCrary offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the House a copy of the latest report of the governmental directors of the Union Pacific Railroad—adopted. Mr. Conner reported the military academy appropriation bill and it was made the special order for Monday. It appropriated \$260,000. The House then considered the bill fixing the compensation of the United States Marshals and deputies. Congress's amendment, striking out the clause limiting deputies' salaries to \$1,200 per year was defeated, and the bill passed. Mr. Durham from the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported a bill providing that United States Attorneys shall receive a yearly salary instead of fees, the largest being New York District, \$10,000—referred to the committee of the whole next Wednesday. The bill passed making Westwood and Brownsville ports of entry. Mr. Goodin, from the public lands committee, reported back the bill concerning the proof required in the homestead entries, with the Senate amendments—concurrent in. The pension bill was taken up. Mr. Reagan moved to amend the portion of the bill excluding those now under political disabilities from its benefits. Mr. Rusk opposed the motion. Mr. Reagan's motion was lost and the bill passed. It took a period of 88 months to all who served 60 days in the Mexican or 30 days in the Florida or Blackhawk wars, and to their surviving widows. The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill. Mr. Foster, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill to supply the deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House, which was made the special order for to-morrow. It appropriates the amount of \$22,237. Mr. Throckmorton asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the present strength, location and occupation of the army; the force on the frontier, in the southern States, and in Washington, the nature of orders, by whom made, the purpose, etc., with leave to send for persons and papers. Several objections were made, and the House adjourned.

Dr. Carpenter on Mesmerism.

The theatre of the London Institution, Finsbury circus, was crowded, last night, by members assembled to hear the first of the two lectures by Dr. W. R. Carpenter, on "Mesmerism, Obedience, Table Turning, and Spiritualism, considered historically and scientifically." On the present occasion Dr. Carpenter addressed himself mainly to the mesmerism branch of the subject. Quoting the familiar adage "that history repeats itself," he remarked that there was no subject of which this was more true than of those forming the topics of his lecture. Early Christian writers, and classical authors of the same period, had referred to extraordinary phenomena attributed in their day to sorcerers, who were in reality Jews, and were regarded by the Romans in the same light that gipsies and fortune tellers were looked upon in our own day. By way of illustrating the story of Simon Magus, who remained suspended in the air until Peter and Paul prayed him down, was compared with the aerial flotation of Mr. Home from one room to another, and the mysterious transportation of Mrs. Guppy from one part of the city to another. Desirous of avoiding polemical discussion with those who held views different from his own, he pointed out that from the very conditions of what were called spiritual manifestations scientific investigation was precluded rather than courted, as in the discovery of electricity and galvanism. The state of reverie into which sensitive hysterical people could undoubtedly be placed was attributed to the susceptibility of particular individuals rather than to any power exercised by mesmerism operators. In support of this view Dr. Carpenter cited many instances to prove that precisely similar effects were produced by expectation of mesmerism passes as by the passes themselves. Thus a servant who could be mesmerized at will by his master, even when in a different room, was tested by being sent with a letter to another house, where, being unaware of her master's presence, no mesmerism effects were produced though he was in reality within a few feet of her. Several other cases tending to the same end were given, plainly showing that the person subject to mesmerism would experience the same effects from expectation as from reality, and that the passes made when unseen, unknown, and unexpected, (the patient being blindfolded) produced no effect whatever, while effects followed expectation, though the influences supposed by the patient to be acting were really not exercised. Thus a mesmerized person who declared he saw flames issuing from a magnet unknown to him, was locked in a box or placed behind a screen. Dr. Carpenter believed that much of the phenomena arose from a desire for the marvelous, and he could assure his hearers that the facts disclosed by science were quite as marvelous as the manifestations under notice.—*London Daily News.*

The Suro Tunnel.

The Suro Tunnel, though it is designed for private rather than public uses, will rank among the great engineering works, not only of this, but of any age. The tunnel was designed to afford a horizontal outlet for the immense deposits of silver ore in what is known as the Comstock lode under Virginia City, in Nevada. These deposits are 2,000 feet below the surface of the hills under which they lie. At a rough estimate 3,000 tons of waste rock are lifted 2,000 feet daily, and the water has to be pumped into a system

of cisterns 200 feet apart, at enormous labor and expense. The tunnel was projected by Adolf Sutro, a German engineer, and begins in the Carson Valley, four miles east of the lode, which it is intended to pierce at a depth of 2,000 feet. It has now been driven over 15,000 feet into the mountain, and is progressing at the rate of about eighty feet per week. Four perpendicular shafts were started, at equal distances along the route, from the surface, to meet the main tunnel. The workings from the first shaft and the entrance met about three years ago. The second shaft encountered a body of water, which burst out so suddenly that the workmen were obliged to flee for their lives, and the shaft became a well. The main tunnel reached this shaft in 1875, and drained the water. The third shaft was also drowned out, and the fourth has not reached the level of the tunnel. The roadway which is made is unexampled in the history of engineering, owing partly to the firm nature of the rock, and the question of its completion is only a matter of a short time. A ganglion of tunnels will follow the veins in all directions, and the water will drain itself into the Carson river, while the ore and waste rock will be easily run out on the horizontal roadway.

Progress in Co-Operation.

Although co-operation in some of its stages existed among the most primitive races, and since the earliest history it is only in the present eventful era that it has been enabled to arrive at its most vigorous or special growth, and to give evidence that it is being somewhat understood in its due relations to labor and to human progress. As to what is the right competition may claim to have had in the past by the road for society to move on, co-operation now also lays claim to being another road; and one of the few great lessons that the world has received is the one that Rochdale gave by co-operation in proof of this, and the importance of which keeps extending into the future. Co-operation, especially in its modern features of development, represents one of the most practical qualities of inherent natural forces that we have any idea of, and has proved itself not only a great, but also a growing power, and the main great diffusing one—by which God's gifts from the land and labor can be conveyed to the masses of His creatures; and has substantially and scientifically taught that God has abundantly provided for them, and that deficient and unscientific means of production and distribution have been the chief causes in preventing man from realizing so much of his goodness before.

Although co-operative societies did not become legal associations in England until but a little over twenty years ago, this is now greatly changed, and large numbers of its societies, also hundreds of thousands of members, with their investments of millions of pounds sterling, are regularly entered in the Registrar General's returns. Co-operation has been enabled in a comparatively short time to successfully fight its way through the sneers and pool-pools of a bitter outside world, and has already secured to its numerous classes of national and international members a substantial moneyed and moral gain. Co-operators are enabled to obtain their daily necessities at a reduced cost by their having been purchased at wholesale; and by this, and the expenses of selling and distributing being small, and by no profit being charged against them, are enabled, from time to time to accumulate new funds in the hands of the societies, which are available for further co-operative progress. In the competitive system, every man struggles for himself, but by co-operation, every man who is struggling for himself is struggling to help others up with him; while with the present ordinary industrial conditions of society a want of due organization or co-operative control and development exists, which causes the action of supply and demand to be so materially changed that they do not work in harmony, and are divorced from the real position they are fitted for. The general tendency of co-operation is to elevate the people, and its members are, by the inducements of partnership, directly interested to exercise forethought, economy, and thrift until these have become habits by which character is established. It teaches combination in inducing good government, and is acknowledged to have among its members many of the best artisans and other workers in the country.—*Co-operative News, Manchester, England.*

A Veritable Fire-Eater.

The business of "Fire-King" is as old as the conjuror's art, but for many years no specialist, save one, has appeared in this line whose performance was above contempt. This one is Prof. Reimueab, who has just completed an engagement at Trimble's. The man who drinks boiling oil, and dances in his bare feet upon a plate of iron, red hot, and plainly visible to the eye of his audience, excited the curiosity of the writer, and in conversation, yesterday, an interesting sketch of his career was obtained from him. He is a Russian by birth, his real name being Louis Alexis, and to his ability to handle hot iron with impunity he adds the accomplishments of a remarkable lin-

quist. A passion to acquire the mastery of tongues led him to leave home surreptitiously, and in the course of a bohemian existence during his boyish years he fell upon the secret that determined his vocation in life. He was born in St. Petersburg in 1845, his father being a court officer, and his mother, dying soon after, he was consigned to the care of a maiden aunt in the suburbs of the city. His father went to England, where he remained until Louis was eleven years of age. An event in the boy's career then brought the father back to Russia post-haste. Louis in his eighth year, was apprenticed to a civil engineer, but after three years he took French leave of his master and attached himself to Miller's Cirque Gaucher, in Stockholm, Sweden. The boy was passionately fond of reading, and one day he discovered a recipe for making the flesh insensible to red-hot iron. He was then fifteen years of age, and he at once made an experiment with the recipe, and was so successful that with brief intervals, he has since followed the business of a "fire-king"; he has given exhibitions before Kings Fredrick and Christian, of Denmark, the Viceroy of Egypt, by whom he was engaged at the opening of the Suez Canal, and the Prince of Wales, of England. He has performed in all the countries of Europe, and in his rambles, has acquired a knowledge of the English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Polish, Swedish, Danish and Arabic languages.

The recipe, by the use of which he obtains so complete an immunity from the effects of fire, he of course will not divulge. He says, however, that the chemical is of a chunky nature. After he has prepared the surface of his skin for the first test the hottest metal feels cool to him, and he is not obliged to resort to any specific to restore his skin to its natural condition after the application of it of the heated iron. The boiling oil he drinks without arranging special protection for his throat or stomach. He has habituated himself to the practice, and though it burns his throat a little in passing, after it has been swallowed he has no further trouble. His peculiar use of fire and heat seems not to have effected his physical organization. He is a man of massive frame, and the picture of health, and his thirty-three years as at lightly upon him as if he had lived in the most comfortable of the best trying character.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Water as a Luxury.

Water has other qualities than the allaying of the thirst. It has a permanent determination to evaporate which nature obeys, and as it cannot evaporate without heat, it positively diminishes in the process of heating our rooms. Pans of water, the cooler the better, stationed about a bedroom, will positively reduce the heat, not the sensation of heat, but the heat itself. Let anybody that doubts that have his tub, with its shallow depth and width, filled with spring-water, or water with a good block of ice in it, and placed in his bedroom and mark in half an hour how many degrees the thermometer has fallen. It ought to be six degrees at least, and will be eight if he is not stinging with his ice, and the improvement, equivalent in comfort to a fire on a winter's night, will last for hours. If that is still insufficient, let him throw up his bedroom windows, fasten an old blanket or traveling rug across the space and drench that wet with water, and in five minutes the air in the room will be reduced to that water's temperature. Never mind about breezes. The air will seek the cooler place of itself, without being driven in from the outside, and the temperature will decline almost instantaneously to a reasonable point. Not one of these expedients necessitates any architectural improvement, or any change of habits, or any expense whatever, though a shilling or two laid out on ice will make the improvement more rapid, and in case of a sick room, or any one who really suffers from heat-sufferers as if in sickness, we mean—will be money well laid out. And so in the case of little children, especially, will a few shillings on the sheet of woven cane—we have unfortunately forgotten the trade name—which is used in the hottest countries of East India and China for pillow-cases and sofa-covers. The silica with which this material is coated will not get warm, and every other covering that we are acquainted with will. It keeps perfectly dry, cannot get dirty, and can be procured as soft as any covering that was ever placed on a mattress. There is hardly any luxury like it in intense, and stifling heat, and we have known sick people, half maddened with heat acting on exhausted frames, sleep on it when sleep seemed otherwise unobtainable. With plenty of wholesome water, wetted blankets for window curtains, and a sheet of cane, nor one ought to be rendered sleepless by heat, or indeed, unless he persists in gorging himself with the food which he needs only in cold weather, to suffer any appreciable discomfort.

There is much less of obtaining money under false pretenses than formerly, probably owing to the difficulty of obtaining money under any pretense.