# THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

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RED CLOUD, - NEBRASKA


## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### General.

The Erie Railroad has been sold to ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, for $9,000,000.

The coal miners at Belleville, 12 miles east of St. Louis, have struck for higher wages.

William Evarts, son of Secretary Evarts, died at Washington, April 29th, aged 27 years.

The burning of the International Hotel at Calais, Maine, April 22d, caused a loss of $40,000.

Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Glendon, on the Yellowstone, April 18th.

Hall's bolt and nut factory at Newmarket, N. H., burned April 22. Loss, $54,000; insurance $20,000.

At Lawrence, Mass., on the night of April 21st, James Griffin was fatally assaulted by his wife while drunk.

Richard P. Henderson, Middleport, Ohio, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $123,000; assets, $92,000.

The Farrar Bros., iron and hardware merchants, St. Albans, Vt., have failed. Liabilities, $62,000; assets, $5,000.

The total liabilities of Holt & Bugbee, the Boston lumber dealers who recently failed, are $323,324; the total assets, $220,000.

Hon. Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died in New York, on the morning of April 22d.

John S. Norton, a former well known actor died in New York, April 21st. A year ago he attempted suicide in Chicago.

Wm. Hoffman and Jonas Krell were buried by a fall of coal and slate near Minerville, Pa., April 22d. Both were found dead.

S. E. Thompson & Co., tobacco commission merchants, New York, have gone into bankruptcy. Liabilities $160,000; assets, $23,000.

Four men were drowned a few days ago while engaged in repairing the levee in Bolivar county, Miss., by being caught in a sluice.

On the 22d of April, the railroad depot at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, with most of the contents.

Joseph P. Card and Amos F. Hoffer, dealers in pig iron, Cincinnati, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $162,000; assets, $177,000.

Two unknown persons who were stealing a ride on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroad on the 23d of April, were killed by the ditching of nine cars.

Telegraphic reports from the Rio Grande indicate that about 20 persons were killed by the recent Indian raiders, and 150 head of horses stolen.

Warren A. Ransom & Co., boot and shoe dealers, New York, have failed with the liabilities estimated at $150,000. Real assets about one-third that amount.

The People's bank at Belleville, Ill., has made an assignment to Joseph Penn. The amount due depositors is $159,000; other liabilities not stated.

Joseph T. McCord, real estate dealer, Chicago, has gone into bankruptcy. His preferred debts are unknown; secured, $255,000; unsecured, $146,000. No assets.

All the ranches in Duvall and Falls counties, Texas, have been broken up by Indian and Mexican raiders, and a number of persons have been killed, six being reported in one week.

In Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, last January, Paul Ort and John Glaser engaged in a drunken quarrel, when the latter killed Ort. He has just been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

John A. Kay, who has occupied a high professional position as an architect, was found dead in his room at St. Louis, April 25th, with a pistol shot wound in his head. It is supposed to be a case of suicide.

Harry A. McIntire, the Colorado embezzling banker, was released on a writ of habeas corpus, but was immediately re-arrested by the United States Commissioner on a charge of violating the banking law.

A fire at River Falls, Wis., April 26th, destroyed 18 business buildings, and 24 residences. Not a business place was left in the village. The loss on the buildings is $25,000. The fire is reported as undoubtedly as the work of an incendiary.

Henry B. Miller, a well known distiller of Chicago, and ex-County Treasurer, has gone into bankruptcy. Secured debts, $12,000; unsecured, $128,000, of which $110,000 are due the United States on distillers' bonds; total assets, $6,000.

Another Indian raid is reported on the northwest frontier of Texas, April 26th. The Indians are from Fort Stanton Reservation. The Indians who captured a number of horses and murdered fifteen persons at Loredo, a few days ago, have made good their escape.

From various parts of the country come reports of the storms on the 21st, 22d and 23d of April. At Wheeling, W. Va., much damage was done, and two persons were killed. At Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Warren, O., and other places, great damage was done.

O. C. Zellers, cashier of the Exchange Bank, at Tiffin, Ohio, has absconded, taking with him $43,320 of the funds of the bank. The loss is confined exclusively to the stockholders. The directors offer a reward of $2000 for Zellers, and an additional $2000 for the money.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor of the Phonograph, is to contribute to the May-June number of the *North American Review* an article entitled "The Phonograph and Its Future," in which he will state what has been accomplished with the wonderful instrument and what may reasonably be expected of it.

Col. W. L. Salisbury, banker, and manager of the *Enquirer-Sun* at Columbus, Georgia, was fatally shot in the back while on leaving a train, April 21st, by Dr. R. L. Palmer. The latter had sued Salisbury for $25,000 damages to his character by publications. The jury awarded him one cent. Palmer fled. A reward of $500 is offered for his arrest.

A Chicago dispatch of April 25th says there is considerable interest felt by citizens in the movements of the Communists of that city. They are actively at work drilling and arming with breech-loading rifles. Upon being questioned they confess that they are preparing for future emergencies, but say they will act merely in self-defense, and will not foment disorders. There are about 5,000 in Cook county, and it is stated that from one to two thousand are armed and drill weekly. The police are watching their movements to prevent a recurrence of the riotous proceedings of July last.

### Foreign.

ENGLAND.

A London dispatch of April 25, says: Employers in the Nelson and Barringlord districts, near Burnley, decided to post notices of a ten per cent reduction. This decision will affect 20,000 persons. At the same time four weaving masters of Burnley have arranged with their operatives to run 50 hr days per week at six and a quarter per cent reduction. Twenty four only out of 110 mills are now running at Burnley, and 10,000 operatives are idle. Nearly all the operatives whose notices expired on the evening of April 24th, have joined in the strike. Thousands of idlers at Blackburn are wandering the streets, some of them becoming very clamorous for a strike. Employers in Lancashire say arbitration is out of the question.

A London dispatch of April 22d, says: In spite of the negotiations concerning the simultaneous withdrawal of the English fleet and the Russian forces from the neighborhood of Constantinople, the prevailing feeling of the English press is one of great uneasiness. It is noticeable that all the Berlin specials to the English papers are couched in very despondent tone. They dwell upon the difficulties which will be encountered in settling the details of any scheme for withdrawal. The Vienna correspondents write in the same tone. One says the aspect of affairs is neither better nor worse. A correspondent at Berlin of the Daily News says that not much importance is attached there to the present negotiation as long as England and Russia continue active warlike preparations.

The London Daily News says: The policy of the British ministry is becoming a matter of growing importance. The military preparations may be mere precautions, but there is not one of them which does not mark and progress to the state of war; they are so understood abroad, and every one of them increases. The difficulty of maintaining peace is the most important of all. A dispatch of the native troops in India has been passed over with very little remark, although the measure marks the revolution in our Indian policy. Of its effects on India there will be only too many occasions of speaking. The Indian government was wise to gag the vernacular press before calling the natives of India to the aid of the nation which holds their country by right of conquest. Just now we are concerned to know where these troops are about to be put. At Calcutta it is given out that their destination is Malta, and it may be, but if so, where are the troops going who are already in that province? We may take it for certain that Indian troops will not be landed in Malta, in addition to those who are already there.

London dispatches of April 26th say: A scare caused by Russia's declaration of privateering, is reported to have a depressing influence on British shipping interests on the continent. The critical state of relations between England and Russia has caused the Liverpool Sailing Ship Mutual Indemnity Association to enter into preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a special association to provide funds for the payment of losses incurred by its members through the capture or destruction of their vessels by acts of war.

THE ORIENT.

Negotiations regarding Congress and the withdrawal of the British fleet and the Russian troops from near Constantinople, have as yet led to no result. At San Stefano, as well as on the other exposed points of the coast, batteries have been erected to frustrate any attempts made to land. According to Russian accounts which are doubtless exaggerated, several hundred guns are already in position along the coast in Wallachia. Negotiations continue to progress in a friendly manner by the intimate intercourse of the cabinets.

The situation in Bulgaria is regarded as very significant, and some papers believe it may accelerate the course of the negotiations. It is manifest that the Bulgarians are taking a terrible revenge for the Turkish outrages of 1876, and the whole country may fall again into a condition of anarchy, rapine and blood-thirsty reprisals. Mussulmans are goaded to despair by the tyranny of their former victims. The country is full of refugees from scattered armies and disbanded garrisons of Turks. These form the nucleus of the insurrection and they are joined by the inhabitants of Mussulman villages, and carry on a guerilla warfare against the native Christians and Russian troops. Thus, though peace is nominally established in the East, anarchy still reigns in Bulgaria as it did before the war.

Constantinople dispatches of April 26th say that Vassa and Vafik Pashas have left for the scene of the insurrection in the Rhodiphe mountains in the capacity of Turkish Commissioners. The insurgents are well officered and are provided with an abundance of ammunition. They occupy impregnable positions. A deputation of Mussulman inhabitants of Roumania waited upon Layard, British Ambassador, and begged him to telegraph his government to urge the Europeans intervention to put an end to the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians. The Mussulman insurgents are approaching Phillipopolis, and driving the Bulgarians before them. The spread of the insurrection causes much disquietude even in Adrianople. Some soldiers have been assassinated there.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of April 20th says: An order is officially published that the necessary number of men have been called out from the naval reserve to form three corps of sailors for service in the field, two of which are to be stationed at Cronstadt, and the third at Nicolaiff. Several papers state that a preliminary conference should be accepted as a means of ascertaining the real intention of England. The Agence Russe says: If the news that the withdrawal of the Russians and British from the vicinity of Constantinople is authentic, it shows an important phase of the regulations reached under Germany's power and influence.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says: There is now no doubt that Russia accepts the broadest possible basis for the programme of the congress. That she does not dream of declining any kind of discussion is proved by Gortschakoff's circular. Should the congress meet, it will be able to deal with all questions created by events in the East. It now appears that Lord Salisbury recognizes the opportunities of an exchange of views previous to the meeting of the congress regarding the possibility of an understanding being reached, and the St. Petersburg cabinet shares in that opinion. A special from Berlin says the Russian press has been forbidden to report or comment upon political demonstrations, riots and local disturbances, under pain of suppression. A correspondent says that notwithstanding the various denials, it is maintained that the Austro-Russian negotiations at St. Petersburg are progressing favorably, and that the chief objections of Austria against the peace of San Stefano have met with due consideration. A Paris correspondent, in direct contradiction to all more trustworthy reports, asserts that all negotiations have been suspended in consequence of Russians refusing the proposition made by Prince Bismarck.

GERMANY.

A Berlin dispatch of April 26th, says a number of German bankers which met there to consider the practicability of floating another Russian loan, unanimously refused to engage in the work. It is evident that the present unsatisfactory state of things between Russia and England is due more to feelings of mistrust and jealousy than to any other cause. There is a prospect of a compromise between the Vatican and Prussia. The Vatican has instructed ecclesiastics in Prussia to be moderate in their language.

SWEDEN.

A St. Petersburg special says: The Agence Russe confirms the report that the proposition for the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and the Russian forces from the vicinity of Constantinople has been accepted in principle, and adds that negotiations continue in relation to the withdrawal and to the preliminary conference to settle a programme of the Congress.

Advices from Cracow state that Russian railroads are encumbered by the transport of troops to the north to check the threatened disturbances in various centres of education. The garrisons of Moscow and Kieff have been reinforced. The Journal De St. Petersburg publishes an article which, while expressing the belief that the Congress will soon assemble, says this alone will not constitute a guarantee of peace. A frank and exhaustive exchange of views between the Cabinets should precede the Congress. If the British Cabinet really desires peace and at the same time expects greater advantages for England by intimidating Russia, it is playing a dangerous game which will lead, not to peace, but to war. A London dispatch of April 23d, says: Whatever Russia's motives are in occupying Roumania, no information can do away with the fact that that principality is becoming more and more at its mercy. The growing suspicion that some members of the Roumanian Cabinet favor the transaction, has tended to increase the popular irritation. Whether or not there is any foundation for such suspicion, it seems certain that the present state of things is too strained to last, and that either an understanding or an open rupture with Russia must soon ensue.

AUSTRIA.

Constantinople dispatches of April 25th say: The report that new difficulties have arisen in connection with the mediation of Germany is contradicted. Layard has received information that an arrangement for the withdrawal from Constantinople to Besika Bay is probable. Intelligence in regard to the military situation is less encouraging. A report is current that 80,000 Mussulmans, presumably in the Balkan District, have armed themselves with cannon and rifles left by Suleiman Pasha at the time of his retreat, and attacked the Russians. It is said the Russians lost 900 men and 13 officers, and have asked reinforcements from Adrianople. The Bulgarians have attacked eight Mussulman villages and committed great outrages.

ITALY.

A Rome dispatch of April 22d, says that Italy has received and accepted an invitation to the conference. The Greek envoy has arrived in Rome. It is reported that he is charged to obtain the admittance of Greece to the Congress on the same footing as the signatories of the treaty of Paris.

A dispatch from Rome of April 25th, says: An encyclical just issued by Pope Leo points out that it is wrong for society to combat the Church and the Roman Pontificate, especially in regard to the latter principality which is a guardian of its liberty and independence. The Pope renews and confirms the protest of Pius IX., against the occupation of his civil principality of the Church. The encyclical is generally moderate and full of expressions of affection towards society.

### Prairie-Dog Village.

Four hundred and thirty-five miles west of Omaha is situated the great Prarie-Dog City, one of the largest settlements on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Several hundred acres, each side of the track, have been taken up by the sagacious little prairie-dogs, and there they have made their homes, and that without buying one lot from the company, or as much as saying, "by your leave." The dwellings consist of little mounds, from a foot to eighteen inches in height, raised by the dirt excavated by their burrows. On the approach of a train, the little inhabitants can be seen scampering from their homes. Arrived there, they squat upon their hams or stand upon their hind feet at the entrance—a hole in the top—barking at the train as it passes. Should any one venture too near, down they go, and their city is as silent as the "city of the dead." It is said that the opening in top leads to a subterraneous chamber connecting with the next dwelling, and so on through the settlement; but this is a mistake. The prairie-dog is of a sandy-brown color, and about the size of a large gray squirrel. In their nest, living with them, are found the owl and the rattlesnake, though whether welcome or not is uncertain. He lives upon grasses and roots, and is generally fat, and is by some, Mexicans especially, considered good eating, and his flesh is sweet and tender, though rather greasy. Wolves prey on the little fellows, and may be seen sneaking near the town, hoping, by chance, to pick up some straggler. But the dogs are not easily caught. Some one is always on the lookout for danger, and and gives the alarm on the first intimation of trouble. Then away they all scamper to their holes.

## WASHINGTON!

### Proceedings of the XLV Congress

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 23.—Morrill, from the finance committee reported favorably on the House bill to prohibit the coinage of the twenty cent piece of silver—passed. The amendment of the House bill increasing the pension of Gen. James Shields to $100 per month was referred. Consideration was resumed of the bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. A protest presented by Cox, of New York, was read. Christiancy moved that the rate for mail transportation be the same as in Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota—Agreed to. Several other amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. Saunders entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide for the appointment of eighteen additional Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition was indefinitely postponed—objected to. Windom, from the committee on appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill appropriating $200,000 to supply the deficiencies in the appropriation for printing and binding during the present fiscal year, and asked its consideration. Objection was made by Edmunds. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Some debate took place in reference to a protest against the passage of the river and harbor bill. The protest was read, but the House refused to enter it on the journal by a vote of 180 to 82. Sparks, from the appropriation committee, reported the Indian appropriation bill—referred to the committee of the whole. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 24.—Morrill from the committee on finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to encourage and protect the shipping interests, and to revive American commerce. Eustis introduced a bill to provide for the ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil—referred. Windom, from the conference committee on the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ additional clerks, reported a compromise by which the appropriations were reduced to $20,000 for collectors of internal revenue, and to 317,500 for post route agents. The report was agreed to and the bill passed. The Senate resumed consideration of the bills on the calendar, and a number were passed. The House bill relieving James Fishback, late internal revenue collector for the 10th district of Illinois passed. Windom called up the House bill providing for the deficiency in printing during the current year, and appropriating $200,000. After some consideration it was laid aside. The following bills passed: Senate bill to amend the act of the legislature of New Mexico, to incorporate the society of Jesuit Fathers, passed last January over the Governor's veto. Senate bill amending the revised statutes relative to savings deposits. Senate bill for the relief of Albert Fowl, postmaster at Beatrice, Neb. Senate bill relative to the jurisdiction of district courts in Utah, Wyoming and other territories. Windom called up the deficiency bill for the public printing office, which passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Kenne, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill extending the operations of the Light-house Board to the Illinois river for the establishment of lights, buoys, etc.—passed. Springer introduced a bill authorizing the civil service committee to ascertain the number and changes of employes of the House. Clymer, from the appropriation committee, reported back the naval bill with the recommendation that the House concur in $30,000 of the $200,000 added by the Senate—agreed to. Senate bill authorizing the President to make certain regulations with the Indians in Colorado passed. The Pacific railroad funding bill was taken up, and after a lengthy debate, passed—245 to 2. McMahon moved to take up the bankrupt bill, which will come up as unfinished business to-morrow. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 25.—The President of the Senate presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution calling for information in regard to the amount of Government bonds sold since March 4, 1861, the amount paid the Syndicate for placing them on the market, etc.—ordered printed and referred. The Secretary, in response to that portion of the resolution which called for a statement of the amount paid to any syndicate, person or persons for placing bonds on the market or for purchasing the same, and in what currency they were paid, writes as follows: "Prior to the passage of the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, the commissions and expense of loans were paid from the general appropriation (expenses of national loan), and owing to the number of items involved it is impracticable, with the present force of the department, to ascertain the amount of commissions alone. As bearing on this matter, your attention is invited to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Register of the Treasury, of the 5th instant. Under the several contracts for placing the bonds authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, a commission of one-half of one per cent has been allowed, but the contracting parties were to pay therefor all the expenses of the issue and delivery. The net amount of the commission can not therefore be ascertained by the department."

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the naval appropriation bill, and Sargent, Dorsey and Black were appointed as a new conference committee. The river and harbor appropriation bill, which recently passed the House, was read by title and referred. Blaine, from the conference on the bill to provide for the deficiencies in the government service, reported that the appropriation for the Interior Department was reduced from $40,000 to $30,000. The Senate receded from the amendment for $75,000 for the District of Columbia schools, and $25,000 for the Hayden survey. The amount for the San Francisco Mint was reduced from $15,000 to $12,000. The report of the conference committee was agreed to.

HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of the senate bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law. After a long debate the bill passed by a vote of 206 to 39. The following is the bill: "That the bankrupt law, approved March 2, 1867, title 61, Revised Statutes, and all acts in amendment or supplementary thereto, or in explanation thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted and pending in any court prior to the day when this act shall take effect, but as to all such pending cases and all penal actions and all future proceedings arising therein, under acts hereby repealed, shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be disposed of in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed." Schleicher, from the committee on foreign affairs, submitted the report of that committee in reference to the Mexican border trouble, together with a bill in relation thereto, requiring the President to keep on the Texas border not less than 5,000 men to protect American citizens, and authorizing the crossing of the border by the United States troops until such treaty stipulations shall be made with Mexico as may secure an official protection to American citizens and property; referred to committee of the whole. Hamilton, from the same committee, substituted a report on the Venezuelan and Mexican commission and Mexican commission bill, and repeals the act for adjudicated claims, authorizes the President to enter into negotiations with Venezuela for an extension of time for the convention of April 25th, 1876, with regard to filing an adjudication of claims, and provides for a new commission to examine and decide all claims passed upon by former commission; ordered printed and recommitted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 26.—Hubbell, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill exempting from enrollment and measurement all vessels not propelled by steam or sail, except vessels of that character engaged in trade with contiguous foreign territory; passed. The House went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. Banning's amendment, dividing the carriers into two classes to receive $600 and $1,000, according to length of service, was ruled out. The amendment increasing the appropriation for special agents from $100,000 to $150,000 was adopted. An amendment was also adopted providing per diem for traveling agents; also, that the compensation of fourth-class postmasters be based upon the stamps cancelled, instead of stamps sold. The bill passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 27.—The House amendments of the Senate bill regulating the advertisement of the mail lettings were agreed to. The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. The bill passed after very little debate. The House again went into committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill—the total amount appropriated by the bill being $14,725,000. The bill was read by sections for amendments, and after completing the sections regarding legislative departments of the government and the sections for the support of the executive department, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

### The Fascination of Archery.

So long as the new moon returns in heaven a bent, beautiful bow, so long will the fascination of archery keep hold of the hearts of men. I can demonstrate this fascination, and can give the reason why it exists. But first a word as to the fact of its existence. Since the publication in this magazine for July, 1877, of an article on archery, I have received nearly five hundred letters of inquiry, and men have come hundreds of miles to see what manner of bows and arrows I use. You have but to mention an archer or archery to your friend and immediately his interest is aroused. He may scoff at the bow and sneer at the arrow; but he will inquire and show curiosity. Hang a long-bow and a quiver of arrows conspicuously in your hall or library, and you will soon discover that no exquisite painting or bit of statuary will receive more attention from guests than will be accorded to these ancient weapons. No doubt if one could procure a shell strung with gold and silver cords, after the fashion of the old time instrument wherewith the gods made music, the same fascination would attach. Indeed music and poetry sprang from the bow as did the goddess of wisdom from the head of Jove. The bow is the old first lyre, the monochord, the first rune of fine art, and is as inseparably connected with the history of culture as are the alphabets of the learned languages. What the fragments of Sapphic song and the Homeric epics are to the literature of to-day, the bow is to the weapons of to-day. When a man shoots with a bow it is his own vigor of body that drives the arrow, and his own mind that controls the missile's flight. Not so with gun shooting. The modern weapon is charged with a power acting independently of muscular operations, and will shoot just as powerfully for the schoolboy or the weakling as it will for the athlete. The Sapphic songs were the natural music of love; the Homeric epics were the natural out-pourings of a great, strong, shelf-sufficient soul, surcharged with inspiration of heroism; and when Apollo is represented with drawn bow he is the symbol of the natural perfect physical manhood in an attitude displaying its highest powers and graces. It is curious to note how surely bows and arrows have found their way into the hands of all wild peoples whose mode of life has made physical culture a necessity with them, and it is equally interesting and significant to discover that among these wild peoples a chieftain is invariably chosen on account of his ability to draw a mighty bow. We are nothing better than refined and enlightened savages. The fiber of our nature is not changed in substance; it is polished and oiled. The wild side of the prism of humanity still offers its pleasures to us, and it is healthful and essentially necessary for broad culture that we accept them in moderation. Sport, by which I mean pleasant physical and mental exercise combined—play, in the best sense—is a requirement of this wild element, this glossed-over, physical, heathen side of our being, and the bow is its natural implement.—*Scribner for May.*

### A Turkish Legend.

On a rock opposite Scutari, facing the entrance to the Bosphorus, stands a tower which is often, without reason, called "the Tower of Leander." The Turks call it "the Tower of the Virgin." In it, according to a Turkish legend, was confined the lovely daughter of a Mohamedan Sultan, Mehar-Schegid by name of whom it had been predicted by a mysterious Gypsy that she would die by the bite of a serpent. Mehar-Schegid's reputation for beauty spread till it reached the ears of the Prince of Persia, who came to Constantinople determined by some means to gain admission to the tower. He contrived by bribing her attendants, to get conveyed to her a boquet of sybolical flowers expressing to her in a language she perfectly understood the passion with which she had inspired him. But, like Cleopatra's basket of fruit, Mehar-Schegid's bunch of flowers contained an asp. Mehar-Schegid was stung. The servants remembering the Gypsie's prophesy, uttered loud cries of distress, and, throwing open the doors of the tower, rushed out frantically, exclaiming that all was lost. Then the Prince of Persia rushed in and seizing Mehar-Schegid in his arms, sucked the wound in her shoulder until he had extracted from it all the venom left there by the asp. The Sultan when he heard of the young man's noble and devoted conduct, declared that he should be his son-in-law; and the Prince of Persia made Mehar-Schegid his wife, and lived very happily with her for a great number of years, and had many children.

### What to Teach Our Girls.

Teach them self-reliance.

Teach them to make bread.

Teach them to make shirts.

Teach them not to paint nor powder.

Teach them to wear thick and warm shoes.

Teach them to wash and iron clothes.

Teach them how to make their own dresses.

Teach them how to cook a good meal.

Teach them how to wear calico dresses, and do it like a queen.

Teach them to say 'no,' and mean it.

Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.

Teach them to regard the morals, not the money of beaux.

Give them a good, substantial, common-sense education.

Teach them that a good, round, rosy romp is worth fifty delicate consumptives.

Teach them accomplishments—music, painting, drawing—if you have money enough of your own to do it with.

Teach them the essentials of life—truth, honesty, uprightness—and at a suitable time let them marry.

### A Parisian Beauty's Revenge.

An English marchioness, resident in the Legitimist faubourg, and avoiding the Napoleonites as "low," grave grand parties. To one of these an English lady took uninvited a pretty French woman, a friend of the Empress. The pretty woman made herself conspicuous by her prettiness and flirtations, but the marchioness found out who she was, and was disgusted. She said to her:

"I am so conscious of the honor you have done me in visiting me that I dare not expect a return of the unexpected compliment."

The pretty woman grew pale, but smiled, and ordered a cavalier to order her carriage. The pretty woman was clever, and finessed a revenge. She bribed the marchioness' femme de chambre to give her the list of guests invited for the next soiree. Armed with this she prepared a circular note, which she dispatched to each of the invited, late in the afternoon of the appointed day: "The marchioness presents her compliments to so and so, and regrets that a domestic calamity will prevent her," etc. She then went to a great "mad doctor," representing herself as the daughter of the marchioness, and acting with the consent of her ladyship's family, she represented that her mother, the marchioness, was afflicted with insanity, and her madness was in the delusion that she was always having great parties. For instance, if monsieur the doctor would go to her ladyship's hotel that evening he would find her dressed in great splendor, with the saloon illuminated, adorned with flowers, and buffets covered with refreshments.

The doctor went, on the understanding that he was to obtain the proper police authority to take the marchioness to Maison de Sante in the event of the representation made to him being confirmed in his own observation. He arrived at 10 in the evening; he was the first—the only guest; and though the marchioness did not remember his name, she took it for granted she had invited him, and was profusely civil. His manner puzzled, and his questions startled her, and as he grew abrupt as his perception of her lunacy became more clear, she was at last offended, and rang for her servants. At the same time he made the proper intimation of his police authority; and the end of the story is, that she was taken off by the doctor in hysterics, and detained as a prisoner in his asylum until the whole truth came out. All Paris was in roars, and the pretty flirt was a heroine forever. Protected by her august friend, she escaped retaliation—a British marchioness is too grand for wit.

### The Wandering Jew.

The legend of the Wandering Jew has exercised a strange fascination over the European mind for many hundreds of years. In the thirteenth century it was not so much a fable as a tradition, and two monks of St. Albans collected numerous tales which had then long been current respecting the Jew's marvelous adventures. Whether he was Ahasuerus, and had driven Christ with curses from the stone before his door, or whether his true name was Cartaphilus, and he the porter in Pontus Pilate's palace, the various versions agreed that his doom is to wander till the end of the world. The harbinger always of strife and confusion, he had been seen at Antwerp in the thirteenth century, again in the fifteenth, once more in the sixteenth, and lastly at Brussels, in April 1774. The myth, which has a far-away ring of the beautiful legend of Tithonus, was transformed and transplanted by Southey for the purposes of his "Curse of Kehama," and later was made the groundwork of a novel, "Salathiel," now forgotten, but once as popular as "Daniel Deronda." The tradition has hardly been happy in the uses it has been put to. It may not be much to have inspired "Salathiel," but it is a melancholly degeneracy even from "Salathiel" to have been dragged through the corruptions of Paris life by the misguided genius of Eugene Sue.—*London Times.*

### Evolution and Materialism.

First of all I wish frankly to acknowledge that I am myself an evolutionist. I may not agree with most that evolution advances always *cum æquo pede*. On the contrary, I believe that there have been periods of slow and periods of rapid, almost paroxysmal, evolution. I may not agree with most that we already have in Darwinism, the final form, and survival of the fittest, the prime factor of evolution. On the contrary, I believe that the most important factors of evolution are still unknown—that there are more and greater factors in evolution than are dreamed of in the Darwinian philosophy. Nevertheless, evolution is a grand fact, involving alike every department of nature; and more especially evolution of the organic kingdom, and the origin of species by derivation, must be regarded as an established truth of science. But, remember, evolution is one thing and materialism another, and quite a different thing. The one is a sure result of science; the other a doubtful inference of philosophy. Let no one who is led step by step through the paths of evolution, from the mineral to the organic, from the organic to the animate, and from the animate to the rational, until he lands logically, as he supposes, into blank and universal materialism—let no such one, I say, imagine for a moment that he has been walking all the way in the domain of science. He has stepped across the boundary of science into the demain of philosophy. Yet the step seems so easy, so natural, so inevitable, that most do not distinguish between the teachings of science and the inference of philosophy, and thus the whole is unjustly accredited to science.—*Popular Science Monthly for May.*

Titles of rank are not conferred by the laws of the United States, though this is only one of the reasons why we never see boarding house butter alluded to in the Constitution.


IT IS WORTH A TRIAL.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial."—(Father.)