THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

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RED CLOUD, - NEBRASKA

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SECRETARY SHERMAN thinks he will have in the vaults by January 1st $205,000,000 of coin to meet resumption. He now has $98,000,000.

The Legislature of Ohio, at its late session, passed a law requiring a rigid annual examination of the investments of insurance companies.

AMONG the recent applicants for divorce in Boston is Ruth A. Pomeroy, mother of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer. She claimed a divorce from Thomas J. Pomeroy for drunkenness. The court did not consider the allegations sustained, and dismissed the petition without prejudice.

SOME two years ago the people in the vicinity of the Bald Mountain, in North Carolina, were thrown into great consternation by rumblings and inexplicable noises heard in the interior of the mountain. The matter attracted the attention of scientists generally. The rumblings lasted for about two weeks, and then ceased. Real estate became almost worthless in the vicinity of the mysterious mountain. A few nights ago the noises commenced again. The mountain shook, and noises like thunder were heard. On the morning of May 20th those who ventured near found the mountain literally split in twain, leaving a chasm three hundred feet in length and from eight to ten feet in width. No smoke or lava was thrown from the crater, but there is said to have been a strong stench of sulphur about the place.

John Sherman, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, has witten a letter to Representative Clarkson N. Potter, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the alleged Presidential election frauds, in relation to the resolution passed by the House, under which the committee is organized. He mentions the fact that he is singled out personally by name from among twenty or more who were present at the request of President Grant and the Democratic National Committee to witness the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, and asks a fair and candid scrutiny of all his acts in connection with his presence on that occasion. He designates Hon. Samuel Shellabarger to cross-examine witnesses before the committee in relation to charges against him.

NEAR Cedar Bluffs, in Cedar county, Iowa, on Sewell Gower's farm, there are three mounds, each about 25 feet in diameter. They have long been objects of curiosity among the people in that vicinity. A few days ago a trench was opened through the center of one of them, which resulted in the discovery of human bones, the larger ones being best preserved, and of such size as to indicate that they were the remains of a man of gigantic size. Dr. Semple, of Tipton, on comparing them with similar parts of a skeleton in his possession, which had belonged to a man known to have been six feet in height, thinks the newly-discovered remains those of a man, nearly, if not quite eight feet in height. The smaller bones in the mound had crumbled to dust. They doubtless belonged to a representative of the Mound Builders, who have been a subject of so much speculation among scientists.

Professors Peckham and Peck, before the coroner's jury in the Minneapolis mill disaster, summed up their conclusion to the effect that a fire originating between the stones of one of the six setts used for grinding middlings on the east side of the mill smoldered for a few minutes until fanned into a blaze by the strong draught of air. The dust in the spout was ignited, producing an explosion which blew out at the end of the spout near the southeast corner, and also in the opposite direction, burst the flour dust-room, producing at the same time a shock that jarred the dust into the air all over the mill, and also a mass of flame which passed on from story to story, until the dust in the mill was ignited from top to bottom. The finest dust burning instantly, ignited the less fine particles, which, by their more gradual combustion, produced an increasing expansive force, which nothing could withstand. Prof. Peck's statements consists in the main of a report of an exhaustive series of experiments upon different sorts of mill dust, under various conditions, to test its explosive capacity, the conclusions agreeing with those above. He adds a long series of recommendations as to suitable precautions to prevent a recurrence of such explosions.

YOU CAN BE HAPPY

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with worthless doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm instead of good, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The [illegible] remedy for this, the great, wise and [illegible] tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Advertisements" in another column.

[illegible] school districts in Nebraska [illegible] text-books gratis to pupils.

Nebraska.

Several bridges are being built over Loup river.

The new church at Osceola is a handsome edifice.

A $5,000 court house is to be built in Franklin county.

There are now about 45,000 temperance workers in the State.

Harlan county claims the finest peach orchard in the western part of the State.

The new school house at Grand Island to be 26x84 feet, and will seat 500 pupils.

The B. & M. Railroad Company recently paid into the Adamsdo county treasury $7,927.72.

Mr. Richardson, of Red Cloud, shipped sixteen car loads of hogs to Chicago a few days ago.

Within the past three months over one hundred buildings have been erected in Lincoln.

John Carroll, just released from the penitentiary, after having served a 20 months' term, was immediately arrested upon his arrival in Nebraska City, his old home, and will be tried on an old indictment for arson.

John H. Rustemyer and Otto Rustemyer, who have been on trial at Madison, have been found gulty of murder in the second degree, and each sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary at hard labor.

Judge Post has overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. St. Louis, and passed judgment that on the 20th day of September, 1878, he be hung by the neck until dead. The only chance remaining for his life is that the Supreme Court may see proper to grant him a new trial.

James Creighton, of Omaha, who has a cattle range on the Niobrara, estimates that at the height of the present season there will be in the Niobrara region 25,000 head of cattle. Mr. Creighton has just returned from a trip to that region. He describes the country as very attractive, and rapidly settling up.

The revenue collections in Nebraska for April were over $87,000, the largest of any month in the history of the State. The collections in eighteen States and nine Territories are less annually than in Nebraska, the next youngest State in the Union. The collections in 1877 were over $600,000, at an expense of less than $15,000.

Two herders named Davis and Reed, were employed ten miles north of Seward, and had some misunderstanding about their land and stock. About 5 o'clock, the evening of May 15th, they met, quarreled, and the result was that Reed shot Davis, killing him instantly. Reed went directly to Seward and gave himself up, stating that he committed the deed in self-defense. There was great excitement over affair, at Seward.

A few nights ago, at Evanston, a young man named Theodore Lannon was in a house of prostitution in conversation with one of the inmates, when a fellow named Henry Cue entered the room, and drawing a revolver, shot Lannon three times, killing him. After the first shot Lannon begged Cue to spare his life. The cause of the shooting was the fact that the woman with whom Lannon was talking was Cue's "girl." Cue fled the town at once. Frank Lannon, a brother of the murmurdered man, arrived home the same evening, and learning of the tragedy, was, at his own request, sworn in by the sheriff as a deputy. Finding that Cue had taken the train for Echo, Lannon followed him on train No. 3, and arriving at Echo a search was at once organized. Although it was assiduously prosecuted, nothing could be found of Cue until nearly daylight, when Lannon, who had got upon his track, accompanied by Edenson, a citizen, met the murderer face to face, on the U. P. railroad track, a mile from Echo, and near the Weber river. Lannon was armed with a double-barreled fowling-piece, and at once ordered Cue to throw up his hands. Cue thrust his hand into his breast, and attempted to draw a revolver, when Lannon discharged both barrels at him, striking him in the breast and killing him instantly. This was on Tuesday morning. Both barrels were heavily loaded with buckshot. The men at once returned to Echo, and the body was brought in immediately after. When the U. P. train east arrived, an inquest was in progress at the depot. At the request of the passengers the train stopped for a short time, and the verdict of the jury—justifiable homicide—was learned. Cue also went by the names of Reddy and Florence. He was a desperate character, and had not long since escaped from the Wyoming penitentiary, where he was confined for another murder.

Nebraska Crops.

Mr. J. T. Allan, who has been for years statistician for the agricultural department at Washington, says his correspondence from all parts of Nebraska is most encouraging. The cool wet spring has made wheat and oats "stool out" to an astonishing extent. The fall wheat, rye and barley in the southern counties are heading out, and the spring wheat covers the ground and is waving in the wind.

The early corn planting will insure a crop which will thoroughly ripen, and will not have the soft corn of last year. All the present prospects will encourage the thousands of new settlers who come here this spring. From the Niobrara to the Kansas line crop reports are excellent, while in the great pastoral region grass never was so far advanced, or the great herds of cattle in such fine condition. We would ask our eastern markets to test the juicy, rich beef of the plains, fattened on the natural grasses; food which nature has prearped in its purity without the need of phosphates or guano. Is not this meat for the crowded cities of the east of greater value in a hygienic view than still and slop fed. The great west rises up to-day and says we will give you good healthy meat and bread, the great staples of existence. We will land our beef and mutton in your cities from refrigerator cars with pure butter, and tons of the great staple of living for the English workingman, cheese. Americans are a little slow to learn how much "bread and cheese" at the noon time puts power in the work at the forge, and the factory. American cheese is finding a great market in Europe and the increased demand is stimulating cheese factories which are starting up in our State. And as we said the outlook for Nebraska in the spring time of 1878 is glorious.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

General.

Cardinal McCloskey has arrived in New York from Europe.

The Pennsylvania legislature adjourned May 24th.

A fire in Pittsburg, Pa., May 20th, destroyed property valued at $40,000.

Daniel Wilcox, editor and proprietor of the Quincy *Whig*, died in that city on May 19th.

Some nineteen business houses in Clarksville, Texas, were burned May 22d. Loss, $60,000.

A fire at Corning, N. Y., May 20th, caused a loss of $30,000 by the burning of railroad car-shops.

Denver, Deadwood, and other places in Colorado and the Black Hills, have lately suffered by freshets.

Two men were killed and three badly injured by the fall of a third floor, in New York, May 25th.

Watson's steam forge and axle factory, at Locust Point, near Baltimore, Md., burned May 20th. Loss, $25,000.

Henry Roberts (colored) was hanged at Shelby, N. C., May 25th, for a murder last fall. He affirmed his innocence.

General Thomas H. Dakin, Captain of the American Rifle Team, New York, died suddenly in that city, May 13th.

The large tobacco factory of Buchanan & Lyall, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been seized on a charge of defrauding the revenue.

By the falling of an upper floor of a building in New York, May 24th, two men were killed, and three others badly injured.

Lawrence Bros., rope makers, New York, have failed. Liabilities, $182,000; nominal assets, $239,000; real assets, $69,000.

Bashaw Chief, the trotting stallion, died at Cleveland, Ohio, May 25th aged twenty-five years. He was valued at $25,000.

The Legislature of Ohio adjourned May 15th, until next January. The day the legislature of New York adjourned sine die.

At Bellford, Pa., May 24th, two men drank, by mistake, from a bottle of carbolic acid. One died soon after, and the other was not expected to recover.

Gov. Colquit, of Georgia, has commuted the death sentence of Mrs. Kate Southern, of Pickens county, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years.

The Minneapolis Globe planing mills burned May 23d, taking fire, it is supposed, from sparks from a locomotive. Loss on mill and lumber, $220,000; insurance, $5,000.

Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin, has called an extra session of the legislature of that State, to covene June 4th, to act on the report of the Commission to Revise the Statutes.

A building known as "John's Block," in Hartford, Conn., burned May 24th. An explosion threw down a portion of the wall, killing three firemen and wounding six others.

Keyser's distillery, at Cincinnati, running 350 bushels of grain per day, and the wholesale liquor house of John I. Sedainsville, of the same city, have been seized by the revenue officers.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Stephen B. Packard, of Louisiana, as United States Consul at Liverpool, and Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, as United States Consul General at Paris.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church South, in session at Atlanta, Ga., May 23d, unanimously adopted resolutions pledging the church to do all in their power to educate the colored people in the South.

The Republican State Convention of Vermont, at Burlington, May 23d, nominated Col. Redfield Proctor for Governor; E. P. Colton for Lieutenant-Governor, and John Apgee, present incumbent, for State Treasurer.

A terrific storm of wind and rain passed over Vicksburg, Miss., May 18th. The velocity of the wind reached fifty-five miles an hour, and lasted seven minutes. Many stores and other buildings were unroofed.

Jesse Walker (colored) was hanged at Farmersville, La., May 24th, for the murder of Violet Simmons on the 19th of February last. He declared his innocence, and intimated that John Simmons was the guilty party.

A fire at Suncook, N. H., May 24th, destroyed nine buildings. Loss $60,000. On the same morning a fire at Parkersburg, West Va., destroyed five dwellings and ten business houses, involving a loss of not less than $60,000.

There is soon to be a wedding at the White House—Gen. Russell Hastings, of Rockford, Ill., and Miss Platt, niece of President Hayes. Gen. Hastings was formerly Marshal in Ohio, and during the war was Lieutenant-Colonel of Hayes' regiment.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, May 23d, nominated Dill for Governor, and Ross for Judge of the Supreme Court. The resolutions declare against further contraction of legal tender notes as unwise and unnecessary.

Early on the morning of May 23d, L. B. Andrews, a farmer near Detroit, heard a noise in the lower part of his house, and going below he saw a man whom he shot and instantly killed. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

It now transpires that the man shot by Lyman B. Andrews, near Detroit, a few nights ago, under the impression that he was a burglar, was an insane man named John O'Donnell, seventy years of age, and who had wandered away from his home.

P. W. Gates, a Chicago contractor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Preferred debts, $170,000; secured debts, $404,000; unsecured, $40,000; assets in lands valued at $309,000, but mortgaged for $325,000; also interests in several patents of uncertain and unknown value.

On the 20th of May a small band of Indians raided two ranches in the Smith River Valley, Montana, driving off some horses. Soldiers from Camp Baker pursued and had a fight with the Indians, two of whom are reported killed, and the others were driven into the mountains.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg, May 15th. The platform adopted opposes free trade and the pending tariff bill; favors the protection of labor, the fostering of American commerce, reserving the public lands for actual settlers, opposition to payment of Confederate claims; opposes discrimination in freight and transportation, favors equal rights in the Southern States, and eulogizes Gov. Hartranft. Gen. Harry M. Hoyt was nominated for governor on the first ballot; Charles W. Stone, for lieutenant-governor, and James P. Sterrett for judge of the Supreme court.

On the evening of May 23d a terrible tornado passed over a portion of Wisconsin causing great damage and loss of life. In the vicinity of Primrose, twenty-five miles south of Madison, from twenty-five to thirty barns and houses were blown down, some of the timbers were carried twelve or fifteen miles away. From twelve to eighteen persons are known to have been killed. Near Oregon many houses were blown down, and three or four persons killed. At Mineral Point, immense damage was done and some ten or more persons killed. Many other places suffered, and the loss of life and damage to property seem to have been widespread.

On the night of the 17th of May a fire occurred at Massillon, Ohio, which destroyed the iron-working, belting, and wagon-making departments of Russell & Co's extensive machine works, involving a loss to them of $100,000. The next day that energetic business firm announced to their friends that they had already arranged to replace the machinery destroyed by the fire, and would resume work with undiminished zeal, and with a delay of only one day caused by the terrible fire. This is certainly one of the most remarkable instances of business energy and recuperation on record.

The Indiana Nationals met in State Convention at Indianapolis, May 23d. The following nominations were made: Secretary of State, Henry Jones; Auditor, Jacob J. Bird; Treasurer, R. P. Main; Attorney General, D. Moss; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. Young. The resolutions favor the issue by the government of legal tender paper and the abolition of all bank issues; oppose resumption; oppose the perpetuation of government bonded institutions; favor legislation to insure reward to labor; denounce the communists; favor reduction of interest, economy and the abolition of useless offices. They also favor an amendment of the bankrupt law to prevent frauds, a direct vote for president and senators, and oppose increasing the arm

Catherine E. Beecher, sister of Henry Ward Beecher, died at Elmira, N. Y., at the residence of Thomas K. Beecher, May 12th. She was the oldest of thirteen children, being 78 years of age. She devoted her life to the good of others, and especially her own sex. Among her first works was the establishment of a school at Hartford, Conn., in which she was very successful. Many of her writings were published, most of them being intended for the benefit of her scholars. In 1832 she established a seminary for young ladies in Cincinnati, Mrs. Stowe, her sister, being one of her teachers. She wrote some fifteen books, all educational or domestic works.

of Dewitt. The coroner's jury recommended that both be held without bail.

Foreign.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Halker, discussing the purchase of ships by Russia in America, said there is no reason to suppose that the ships will be employed, in the event of war, as privateers, in contravention of the Paris declaration. There is no reason to believe that the United States will depart from the observance of the rules of the Washington treaty. There is no necessity for discussing the responsibility resting on the governments of Russia and the United States, since there is no reason to suppose they would violate their respective agreements. The London Standard announces that it is now more than probable that the Congress will meet during the first fortnight in June. Also that owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in Constantinople the English fleet will probably return to Princess Island.

The Duke of Athole, May 21st, had two interviews with the Queen at Balmoral Castle, and afterwards addressed a public meeting declaring that the prospects for peace were very favorable.

The London *Times*, of May 23, says: It becomes every day more and more an imperative necessity for Russia to obtain recognition by the other powers of some modified arrangement under which she will be relieved of what is practically a state of war. This can only be done fully by a discussion of the San Stefano treaty in a European Congress. Russia already knows the simple conditions on which alone England will enter such a Congress. It may be modified, possibly in form but in substance it must be conceded.

THE ORIENT.

A Constantinople dispatch of May 21st says: An official dispatch to the Turkish representative abroad in relation to the trouble which took place in that city is, that about 30 refugees entered the Garden of Isalace, inhabited by the ex-Sultan Murda, and raised shouts of "Long live the Sultan." The sentinels of the palace opposed the entry of these men and fired upon them, one being killed. The troops arriving, the assailants were beaten. Some were killed and wounded on both sides. Ali Suvia, who appears to have acted as the leader and organizer of the attack, was killed. The affair had no other consequences, anh the public tranquility was undisturbed. A Pera special says twenty-one were killek and seventeen wounded in the affair.

The Russo-Turkish commission which it was reported had failed to agree upon a line of demarkation between the Turkish and Russian forces, consisted of Russian and Turkish corps commanders appointed at Gen. Todleben's suggestion, to fix a new line of demarkation and make new regulations for the better preservation of the peace in the present dangerous proximity of the two armies. The Russian and Turkish soldiers, where the lines are in contact, fraternize cordially, and no trouble is apprehended, despite the failure of the commission to agree. But it was thought advisable to have the lines further apart and more precise regulations.

Constantinople dispatches of May 22, give some further particulars of the affair before Tcheragan Palace, May 20th. As far as can be gathered there was an organized conspiracy to restore Murad, who was in the Tcheragan Palace at the time. Murad denies any knowledge of the conspiracy reported, but has since been removed to Topkafon. The number of revolutionists is variously estimated at from 100 to 500, though the government in a circular to the Turkish representative abroad says the number was 30. Correspondents agree that the attempt, as a political demonstration, was a complete failure. Ali Suavi, the leader and organizer of the movement, was a hot headed adventurer who had been several times exiled. He lived some years in London and Paris and engaged in journalism; was recalled to Constantinople after the accession to the throne of Abdul Hamid, appointed director of the Lyceum, and was dismissed for mismanagement. He became popular among the refugees; pretending to organize an expedition to aid the Rhodophe insurgents, he secured a sufficient number of adherents to make the attempt. The persons arrested are said to be compromised by papers found in Ali Suavi's house after his death. The affair created utter consternation in commercial and financial circles in Constantinople. The outbreak was carefully timed for a day when the Generals and prominent officials of the Seraskierate were absent at Buyukdere.

RUSSIA.

At a reception given by the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople, to resident Russians, May 19, he made a speech and expressed strong hopes of peace. He recommended them, however, not to be too sanguine, as the situation was still one of great tension The Russians insist that the movements of their troops are not intended as hostile, but the Turks are, notwithstanding, hard at work, strengthening their lines and bringing up guns This is not easy, as the Turkish line of defense from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea is so long, and while the Turkish force about the capital is superior to the Russian, it is hardly sufficient to man such a length of line. The Turks will be soon reinforced however, by the forty battalions released in Thessaly and 20 battalions from Verna. A correspondent at Pera says there are no apprehensions of a Russian coup de main.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of May 20, says: While there is reason to believe the foundation of arrangement have been laid between the cabinets of London and St. Petersburg, a small group of personages who know what has occurred maintain extreme reserve and it is extremely difficult to say how far, if various rumors are to be relied on. Russian official papers reiterate the statement that the movements of the army before Constantinople are not hostile and menacing.

Reports are current at Vienna of fresh complications in Roumania. It is stated that the Russian Eleventh Army Corps has during the past week been pressed forward so as to entirely isolate Bucharest from Little Wallachia, where the Roumanion army is concentrated. The Russian diplomatic representative used every effort to prevent Prince Charles from going to the army, but the latter's position will be made intolerable by the military and political control assumed by the Russians in the capital and the country. It is asserted that the Russians are urging the Roumanians to refuse to pay taxes and to dethrone Prince Charles, whom they denounce as a German and a Catholic; but popular feeling is entirely in sympathy with the Prince. Roumania is looking anxiously to Austria, which does not seem disposed, for the present, at least, to go beyond the concentration of troops and strengthening the Transylvanian frontier.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of May 22, says: The Agence Russe and Journal de St. Petersburg warn the public against pessimist news from Constantinople, where endeavors are being made to prevent an understanding between England and Russia. The Czarewitch, in a telegram, thanks the Moscow Association of Merchants for a contribution of 400,000 roubles toward the formation of a volunteer fleet. The Emperor, on the 23d, received the Shah of Persia.

A St. Petersburg dispath of May 23d says: A St. Petersburg correspondent writes: We are still far from a certainty of peace, though the general conviction and sentiment are in favor thereof. There are powerful military preparations being pushed forward energetically, and the Russians continue to exhibit a tendency to gradually creep up towards the capital, keeping the Turks constantly on the alert. Fresh reinforcements are constantly going to Bulgaria and Roumelia. Odessa is swarming with soldiers and shipping troops, guns and stores, which are going thence to Burgas, on the Black Sea, or by the Central railway to Roumania and Bulgaria. The Turks are not idle. They have brought troops across the Bosphorus from Scutari, until one hundred and thirty battalions now mar northern lines.

GERMANY.

Semi-official Provincial Correspondence anticipates favorable results from Coun-Schouvaloff's efforts. It says the latest declarations of the British Ministers, as well as views manifested at St. Petersburg, are full of wishes and hopes for renewed consolidation of European peace. Count Schouvaloff, in conversation with other diplomatists, described the proposals he was carrying to England as pacific. He seemed confident that they would not be rejected. Baden Baden is again proposed as the place for the Congress to meet. It is thought the proposals will be generally accepted.

AUSTRIA.

The relations between Austria and Roumania have become closer, and Emperor Wilhelm advised Prince Charles to yield Bessarabia and abdicate if the Roumanians raised any difficulties, but the Prince refused. Gen. Mantufel has arrived in Vienna, and it is reported that he is the bearer of an autograph letter from Emperor William to Emperor Francis Joseph. It seems certain the feeling in Austrian ministerial circles is becoming distrustful of a peaceful issue, and more and more anti-Russian.

A dispatch from Berlin of May 23, says: Count Andrassy and his colleagues have gradually come around to England's view about the terms on which the Congress should meet, as well as on many other points. Germany is distrusted. Prince Bismarck, whose influence was once a potent one, now frequently tenders unheeded advice.

FRANCE.

The Shah of Persia is expected at Paris about the 10th of June, and will remain one month incognito. He will then visit London, Madrid and Lisbon. His European journey will last six months.

CANADA.

A dispatch from Montreal says Earl Dufferin, in an address to the soldiers, characterizes the Fenian rumors and demonstrations as mere Celtic effervescence. He did not think the Fenian movement would amount to any thing, but if it did it must be repressed.

Chris. Reese, a farmer four miles south of Burlington, committed suicide a few days ago by hanging himself to a tree. It is supposed he was deranged.

In the year 1828 there were but three miles of railroad in the whole United States.

China and Table Linen.

As for china, there are to be seen egg shell cups of the water green of Celadon: pieces of Chelsea with a golden glint in its rosy transparency; the intense blue and violet of some costly bit of Palissy's ware; plates decorated with Persian designs and traceries; tea sets of the Cashmere pattern in the scarlet, gold and green of India shawls; the white enamel on a turquoise ground, and hand painted fruits and flowers. There are some charming specimens of Lambeth falence made simply for ornamental purposes—vases of quaint shape flat bottles, tankards, platters, two-lipped jugs, and jars which are intended for the fashionable hanging cabinets.

Tile paintings and encaustic tiles for mural decorations are not so dear as they were, owing to the taste for this style of ornamentation being on the wane. The handsomest fruit services are of rare old Dresden china; the plates show the finest decoration of flowers, carelessly arranged, a graceful passion-flower drifting across the surface, the honeysuckles and convolvulus with interlaced chains and all manner of lines and curves, leafage and birds. The Greek border has become very hackneyed, especially since Indian, Japanese, and Egyptian decoration presents so wide a field for unique designs. Fashion orders the purest white table linen, in order that these beautiful objects may be seen to better advantage arranged in picturesque relief.

Among draperies and upholstery fabrics there are some magnificent specimens of cloth of gold. The designs are figured circles, medallions and arabesques, in intense Vandyck red on a gold ground, and circular floriations of rich crimson, interwoven with shining gold threads, forming the background.

Superb raw silk tapestries, showing figures of olive and citron tints, are brightened by small medallions embroidered in scarlet, blue, and mustard color, in floss silk. Other raw silk fabrics have the peculiar colors of a Cashmere shawl. Soft, silky tapestries are shown in Persian and Egyptian styles of quiet colors. A less costly window drapery is called Toile Imprimis; this is painted on canvas in flowers, foliage, and arabesques of gay colors, with fringe and bands to match, and only costs $20 a window. Jute is greatly improved since its first introduction as an upholstrey fabric, and in its glossy checks and plaids strongly resembles satin damask. The colors are mostly all shades of drab, light brown, and olive tints. For strong and handsome furniture covering it is unequalled, considering its price, $1 a yard, and width, fifty inches. It is proof against moths, dampness, and sunshine. While there are fairy-like point laces, thread laces as fine as cobweb, with prices to correspond, one is glad to welcome other curtains as low as $6 a window, and delicate enough to adorn the most tasteful home. The material, leno, is as fine as gauze or tulle, and over it stray, in thick work, ferns, lilies, drooping lilies of the valley, roses, or graceful garlands. Leno belongs to the Nottingham lace family, but is very much finer, and less stiff in design.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Physical Education among the Greeks.

The nature of ancient weapons and the use of heavy defensive armor made the development of physical force a subject of national importance, but military efficiency was by no means the exclusive object of gymnastic exercises. The law of Lycurgus provides free training-schools for the thorough physical education of both sexes, and cautions parents against giving their daughters in marriage before they had attained the prescribed degree of proficiency in certain exercises, which were less ornamental and probably less popular than what we call callisthenics. Greek physicians, too, prescribed a course of athletic sports against various complaints, and had invented a special curriculum of gymnastics, which, as Ælian informs us, never failed to cure obesity. When the increase of wealth and culture threatened to affect the manly spirit of the Hellenic race, physical education was taken in hand by the public authorities in almost every Grecian city; and the ablest statesmen at Athens, Thebes, and Corinth, emulated the Spartan legislator in founding palæstræ, gymnasia, and international race-courses, and devising measures for popularizing these institutions. Four different localities—Olympia, Corinth, Nemea, and the Dionysian race-course near Athens—were consecrated to the "Panhellenic games," at which the athletes of all the Grecian tribes of Europe and Asia met for a trial of strength at intervals varying from six months to four years, the latter being the period of the great Olympic games which formed the basis of ancient chronology. The honor of being crowned in the presence of an assembled nation would alone have sufficed to enlist the competition of all able-bodied men of a glory-loving race, but many additional inducements made the Olympic championship the day-dream of youth and manhood, and served to increase the ardor of gymnastic emulation. The victors of the Isthmian and Nemean games were exempt from taxation, became the idols of their native towns, were secured against the vicissitudes of fortune and the wants of old age, by a liberally-endowed annuity fund, and enjoyed all the advantages and immunities of the privileged classes.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The Late Mr. A. T. Stewart.

The millionaire once came to the conclusion that, although advertising was a good thing as a ladder, it was of no great benefit to him, as his name sold the goods. As a test, one department only of his establishment was advertised. Its business overtopped that of the others so immediately and so largely that Mr. Stewart concluded that to get the full power of his name it must appear in printer's ink. His advertising managers say, "from that time he advertized more largely than ever in the papers."

The dog that will follow anybody isn't worth a cuss.

"There is no truth in men," said a lady in company; "they are like musical instruments which sound a variety of tones." "In other words, madame," said a wit who chanced to be present, "you believe that all men are lyres."