

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

According to the report of the Department of Agriculture the corn crop of 1878 is 30,000,000 bushels in excess of that of 1877, and oats a somewhat larger crop than the heavy yield of 1877, and is the largest ever raised in this country. Rye is one-sixth larger than 1877. Potatoes fall off 46,000,000 bushels. Grapes, apples and pears show a greatly decreased yield.

The people in the State of Missouri and Kansas are discussing a proposition for the annexation of Kansas City to the State of Kansas. The friends of the proposition in Missouri will probably ask the Legislature to submit the question to a vote of the electors of Jackson county, and will all also ask the Federal Government to authorize a resurvey of the State boundary line between Missouri and Kansas with a view to determine the fact whether, as claimed, Kansas City is not actually within the territory of the State of Kansas, according to the original survey. In the meantime the papers, especially of St. Louis and Kansas City, are having a good deal to say about the matter.

A few weeks ago the New York papers were enlightening the public with long accounts of the progress being made at Menlo Park in the invention of the electric light. It is stated that more than \$70,000 have been expended in experiments and incidental expenses connected with the invention, and the public were made to believe that the grand illumination was about to take place. For some time, however, we have heard nothing more of it, and people begin to think the project a failure, and some of the papers now intimate that Mr. Edison has been much over-rated. The New York journals have probably educated the public to expect too much from Mr. Edison. It is not to be expected that he shall succeed in every great invention he may propose.

The President and Cabinet have had the Chinese immigration question under consideration at several of their meetings during the past few weeks. All of them are reported as having expressed their views quite freely. The President and Secretary Evarts are decidedly opposed to wholesale Chinese immigration, regarding more as an "invasion" than immigration, for the reason that they do not come as "settlers" in the ordinary meaning of that term. They bring little money or property, and expect to return and take with them all their earnings. McCrary and Thompson do not regard the influx of Chinamen as an invasion, yet believe that it should be stopped. Devens is opposed to taking any steps in the matter, and Key is pretty much of the same opinion. It is thought, however, that steps will be taken by treaty stipulations to put at least a partial stop to the influx of Chinamen on the Pacific coast. The Minister from China has not yet officially alluded to the subject.

Four Celebrated Trees.

A correspondent of the *Troy Times* thus describes four celebrated "Big Trees" of California:

The "Father of the Forest," whose huge form now lies prostrate upon the ground, has a diameter of 37 feet, and measures 112 feet in circumference at the base. It must have been 400 feet high when standing. We climbed up by a ladder on the mighty trunk, and walked from the roots toward the top for 300 feet, then were compelled to come down another ladder, because the tree had been broken in two by falling. At the break we found the trunk 16 feet in diameter. Through the giant of the fallen monarch, which is hollow, one can ride for 75 feet on horse-back. A party of us walked side by side through the inside of this tree, then we all crawled through a knot-hole.

The "Mother of the Forest," now dead but still standing, is 327 feet high. (More than 100 feet higher than Bunker Hill Monument.) This is the tallest tree on the continent. Some years since the bark was stripped from this tree, for a distance of 116 feet from the ground, and carried to England. Your correspondent saw it in the London Crystal Palace in 1867.

One of the trees of this grove (the Calaveras) is called the "Old Bachelor." He is 60 feet in circumference, and looks like some other bachelors, rather forlorn. Another is called the "Old Maid," and she is full 60 feet around the waist. The Old Bachelor and Old Maid are quite a distance apart (they generally are, you know). The Bachelor is still standing; but a few years ago the Old Maid fell, and I must tell of it, she fell right towards the Old Bachelor.

Butterscotch.—Take one pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pint of water and set over a slow fire; when done add one and a half teaspoonfuls of butter, and lemon juice to flavor.

DRUNKEN STUFF.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Sassa, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other columns.

Winds.

Winds are advertisements of all they touch, however much or little we may be able to read them; telling their wanderings even by their scents alone. Mariners detect the flowery perfume of land-winds far at sea, and sea winds carry the fragrance of dulse and tangle far inland, where it is quickly recognized, though mingled with the scents of a thousand land-flowers. As an illustration of this, I might tell here that I breathed sea-air on the Fifth of Forth, in Scotland, while a boy; then was taken inland to Wisconsin, where I remained nineteen years; then, without in all this time having breathed one breath of the sea, I walked quietly, alone, from the middle of the Mississippi Valley to the Gulf of Mexico, on a botanical excursion, and while in Florida, far from the coast, my attention wholly bent on the splendid tropical vegetation, I suddenly recognized a sea-breeze, as it came sifting through the palmettos and blooming vine tangles, which at once awakened and set free a thousand dormant associations, and made me a boy in Scotland again, as if all the intervening years were annihilated.

Most people like to look at mountain rivers, and bear them in mind; but few care to look at the winds, though far more beautiful and sublime, and though they become at times about as visible as flowing water. When the north winds in winter are making upward sweeps over the curving summits of the Alps, the fact is sometimes published with flying banners half a mile long. Those portions of the winds thus embodied can scarce be wholly invisible, even to the darkest imagination. And when we look around over an agitated forest, we may see something of the wind that stirs it, by its effects upon the trees. Yonder it descends in a rush of water-like ripples, and sweeps over the bending trees from hill to hill. Nearer, we see detached plumes and leaves, now speeding by on level currents, now whirled in eddies, or escaping from the edges of the whirls, carried rapidly aloft on grand, up-swelling domes of air, or tossed on flame-like crests, smooth, deep currents, cascades, falls, and swirling eddies, singing around every tree and leaf, and over all the varied topography of the region with telling changes of form, like mountain rivers conforming to the features of their channels.

Honest Turks in Office.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the Turk, who as a simple citizen is a straightforward, honest, truthful man, becomes invariably corrupt and shameless when he gets a place in the administration. There are many Turks against whom the tongue of scandal has nothing whatever to allege; take Midhat Pasha as an example. After four years of office as Governor-General of the province of Bagdad—during which time he set on foot projects of all kinds, establishing a tramway, developing steam communication on the Tigris, building vast barracks, designing wide streets through the city of Bagdad, he was as poor as when he entered the seral. He was so poor that when he was called to Constantinople to be made Vizier, he actually had not sufficient money for the journey to the capital, and had to cast about for the means of raising it as best he could. He employed a confidential agent to endeavor to sell his watch and chain, which were very valuable, to a distinguished native of India, who was to be kept in ignorance of the Vendor's name. But the watch was recognized, and the Indian, buying it at the price asked, sent it as a present to Midhat on his departure, and requested him to accept it as a mark of esteem and friendship. The honorable poverty of Midhat Pasha reflects more credit upon him than even the energy with which he forced on so many beneficial public undertakings, by any one of which he might so easily have enriched himself. Another distinguished official who enjoys, and rightly, a character for disinterestedness not second to that of Midhat Pasha himself, is Ahmed Vefyk Pasha, who after holding many high administrative appointments and filling the post of Grand Vizier for a season, lives modestly in a small wooden villa on the Bosphorus—an edifice as unpretentious as the cottage of Cincinnatus—not ashamed of the narrow fortune which attests his inflexible integrity and untarnished honor.

Christians and Israelites.

The fire which destroyed the Second Baptist Church on Friday last was a misfortune long to be remembered by both minister and people; but it has served to give yet another proof of the truth of the saying that good cometh out of evil. The minister and his congregation had scarcely realized their loss before they received messages of condolence, often accompanied by offers of material aid. Nor were they confined to the adherents of the special tenets and observances of the Baptist creed. Lutheran, Methodist, and Episcopalian ministers and a Catholic priest were foremost in the good work of saving valuable books and papers from the flames, and the smoke of the ashes was hardly laid before another congregation set another example of warm-hearted and generous liberality. It was one not included in the Christian ranks, but composed of a people who, from the earliest ages have worshipped the God of the Christians, and who, in all cases of distress, have been among the first to answer to an appeal for aid. As soon as the President and Trustees of the Israelite Temple Share Emeth heard of the loss, they held a meeting and, with the full concurrence and support of their rabbi, offered the Baptists, who were thus left without a church, the free use of the Temple until they could rebuild their own house of worship.

Preacher Spurgeon and Neal Dow.

Some weeks ago the Hartford, Conn. *Courant* printed an alleged assertion of Gen. Neal Dow which had got into circulation that Mr. Spurgeon, the famous London preacher, used beer and spirituous liquors very freely. A friend of Mr. Spurgeon in Hartford sent him the paragraph (which Mr. Dow had disclaimed) and has just received the following:

If Mr. Neal Dow knew the truth he would not make such charges against me. My manner of life is before the world. Ask them that know me. Whatever faults I may have, I have preserved at all times from excess, and I have given no ground for any one to accuse me of it. I use no alcoholic drink as a beverage, but I am an habitual abstainer, and, as a rule, a total abstainer. "Beer," of which Mr. Dow speaks, I never touch, and I never thought, much less said, that I could not keep up to my work without brandy and beer. I do not believe that these or any other stimulants are a help to any man. Yours truly,
C. H. SPURGEON.

Senator Allison's Bounty Bill.

The bill recently introduced by Mr. Allison in the Senate, to provide for the payment of additional bounty to the soldiers of the war of the rebellion, provides that the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of all such soldiers who died in the service of the United States of diseases or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall be paid bounty in addition to any amount of bounty to which he was entitled by law at the date of his enlistment for the time between the date of his enlistment and the date of his death in the service, or discharge from the service, provided that all sums paid as additional bounty under the laws of 1866 shall be deducted from the amount to which the soldier who received the same would be entitled under this act. The bill also provides that no soldier who received any State bounty, or other local bounty, or who received pay as a substitute, shall receive additional bounty under this act, unless the bounty to which he would be entitled should exceed the amount of such local bounty or pay, and in such case he shall receive only the excess.

Hobbies.

Hobby horses are popular steeds. One man's hobby is books which he never reads. He spends his life, and all his superfluous cash in the collection of volumes, of which he never peruses more than the title-pages. His shelves are groaning beneath the erudition of all ages and all countries. He glazes over the possession of the rarest works, and will travel from one end of the kingdom to the other for the mere chance of purchasing a unique specimen to add to his collection. It would take him a century to spell over what he has already amassed; but he never dreams of such a thing. He reads the catalogue, the inventory of his riches, and nothing else; every addition to that is an addition to his satisfaction, because it is an additional grace to his hobby. Another man's hobby is the collection of autographs, and in his mad race he allows himself to become the possessor of so-called great men. Another glories in pictures and is continually increasing his store. He is never taken in; he is too good a judge for that! A third rides a musical hobby, and goes merrily through the world to the sound of fiddle and flute, and French horn and double bass. His whole life is one song; and when he sinks into silence at last, it is with the blessed hope of a joyful *da capo* in the land of celestial harmony.

Portugal Love Making.

The mode of making love in Portugal is very simple, but it lacks energy and the true inwardness of the American article. The Portugal young man pays his addresses by simply standing in front of the house occupied by the object of his affections, while the young lady looks down approvingly from an upper window, and that's all there is of it. No gum-drops, no measuring of waists with arms, no peanuts, no gazing into the liquid depths of love-melting eyes, no—and-so-forth. It is a great saving of the old man's gas and fuel, but on a cold night the young man is liable to have his ears frozen, unless he carries a stove in his coat-tail pocket. These silent courtships, we are told, sometimes continue for very long periods before the lover can ask the important question, or the lady return the final answer. There is big room for improvement in the matter of Portugal love-making.

Love Affairs and Religion.

Mr. Bryant used to say that a gentleman should never talk of his love affairs or his religion. So far as I know, he practiced as he preached. There was no subject which for many years appeared to occupy more of his thoughts than religion, none about which he seemed more willing to listen, but of his own religious experience he was singularly reticent. I do not remember to have heard him define his creed upon any point of theology, or give utterance to a single dogma; neither do I believe such an utterance can be found in any of his writings, though so profound were his religious feelings and convictions that they found expression in a series of exquisite devotional hymns, which I trust may some day be given to the public. In matters of religion his modesty was as conspicuous as in everything else; he was never betrayed into citing his own example or his opinion as an authority to any one.

Butter Taffy.—One-half pint molasses, one-half pint water, one pound loaf sugar, one quarter pound butter. Let boil without stirring until, by dropping a little in water, you find it is done.

Poor Man's Pudding.—Three cups of flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one cup of suet, one cup raisins, one teaspoonful of soda, spice to taste; boil two hours; eat with sauce.

A Bab d Plum Pudding.—Take one pound of flour, one-half pound of currants, one-half pound raisins, one-half pound suet, one egg, one-half pint of milk, a little candied peel; chop the suet finely; mix it with the flour, currants, stoned raisins, and sliced peel; add the well-beaten egg, and add milk enough to make the pudding of the consistency of very thick batter. Put it into a buttered dish, and bake in a good oven from one and a quarter to one and a half hours; turn it out; strew sifted sugar over, and serve.

LATE NEWS.

General.

The People's Bank at Eufaula, Alabama, has suspended.

Positive orders have been issued that the pursuit of the escaped Cheyennes be continued.

Henry Zeiterer, a brewer of New York, has failed with liabilities amounting to \$150,000.

On the night of January 17th, nearly 21 the business portion of Allensville, Ky., was burned.

The woolen mills of John Brown & Co., Philadelphia, burned January 20th. Loss, \$250,000.

The stockholders of the Traders' National Bank, Bangor, Maine, have voted to close business.

The Grand Central Bank, a small concern in New York, has closed its doors, for want of business.

The total loss by the great fire in New York on the night of January 14th, is estimated at \$1,350,000.

The residence of James M. Glenn, one mile south of Newport, Ky., burned, January 14. Loss, \$11,000.

A fire at Portland, Mich., January 16th, destroyed a number of stores and other buildings. Loss, \$15,000.

The Emanuel Congregational church, on Boston Highlands, burned January 20th. Loss, \$20,000; insurance \$35,000.

Calvert & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, of Boston and Nashville, Tenn., have failed. Liabilities, \$250,000.

The Paris & Danville railroad engine house at Danville, Ill., burned January 15th. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000.

The lecture and Sunday School rooms of the First Presbyterian church, Newark, N. J., burned January 20th. Loss, \$25,000.

The mills of J. Kidder, Geneseo, Ill., which originally cost \$17,000, together with \$4,000 worth of stock, burned January 20th. Insurance, \$13,000.

The jail at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, burned on the night of January 17th. The prisoners were removed to the court house unharmed. A prisoner fired the building.

A fire in New York, on the evening of the 14th of January, destroyed a large amount of property, and was attended with loss of life. Several firemen are missing.

Three whites and one Chinaman were killed by an explosion at the Giant Powder Works, San Francisco, January 14th. Others were more or less hurt. The damage to property was about \$50,000.

The blasting fuse factory of Fockford & Co., Simsbury, Conn., was blown up January 16th, and three girls were killed. Several other persons were injured. The accident was caused by the friction of machinery.

A fire at Atchison, Kansas, January 15th, destroyed the round house and machine shops of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad. Four engines and all the repair machinery of the company was destroyed. Loss, \$100,000. The fire was incendiary.

Another disastrous fire in the business portion of New York, occurred on the night of January 17th. The losses are estimated, foot up over \$2,400,000, and are mainly sustained by nine different firms, each losing from \$20,000 to \$1,000,000.

On the 16th of January the roof of Taylor & Faulkner's planing mills, Cincinnati, broke down on account of the enormous weight of snow, carrying to the ground the entire second story, which contained very heavy machinery. The damage to the building and machinery is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

The Territorial Legislature of Montana organized, January 14th. Owing to the insufficient congressional appropriation to pay the expenses of the Legislature, a concurrent resolution was introduced and the House adjourned until the 18th of January.

The Governor's message says he has a proposition from a responsible party to take the entire bonded debt of the Territory (\$74,000, now drawing 10 per cent) at 6 per cent, free from taxation, or 5 per cent if taxed.

The latest accounts from Fort Robinson, Jan. 17th, represent the escaped Cheyennes as entrenched in such inaccessible position as to hold the troops at bay. Capt. Weig sells believes they cannot be dislodged from their present position without losing a greater number of lives than he deems advisable, and has in consequence dispatched Lieutenant Dodd, of the Third Cavalry, to Red Cloud Agency to obtain the assistance of a dozen Sioux scouts well versed in the Indian mode of warfare. A party of five soldiers who were detailed from the command for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the Indians, while engaged in this duty unexpectedly found themselves within short rifle range of over half a score of Indians. The latter discharged a volley at the squad, killing private Barber of Company H, Third Cavalry, gaining possession of his carbine, pistol and ammunition.

The Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory convened at Yankton January 14th. Gov. Howard's message congratulates the people on the wonderful prosperity of the Territory during the past two years, and recommends the construction of an insane asylum and penitentiary in the Territory. He places the indebtedness of the Territory at \$17,000. He calls upon the Legislature to require the Territorial Treasurer to make a more explicit report of his financial transactions, and recommends improved school legislation, and asks for a law authorizing the appointment of an immigration board, and touches on various matters of importance. The Legislative session will occupy forty days. One of the most important measures to be enacted is the reappointment of the Territory in conformity with a recent law of Congress cutting down legislative representation.

Criminal Record.

John Beck, postmaster at Frenchburg, Ky., has been arrested, charged with rifling valuable letters.

The American bark Shooting Star has sailed from Lisbon with Angell, the defaulting Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, on board.

Captain George Prince has been arrested at Bath, Maine, charged with obtaining a large amount of money from the pension office on fictitious names.

Thomas Reed, for some years cashier of the First National Bank, Galveston, Texas, has absconded, and the President of the bank offers \$1,000 reward for his capture.

Nicholas Jacoby, who was shot on the street in Pittsburg, Pa., a few days ago, died January 19th. Previous to his death he made a dying declaration, in which he stated that Frank Small, a former lover of his wife, was his murderer. Small is under arrest.

Eight prisoners attempted to escape from the jail at Owensboro, Ky., on Jan. 17th. They knocked down the jailer's brother, Robert Moore, who had charge of them, and fled, but Moore, regaining his feet, drew a revolver and fired, killing William Sawyer, who had been confined for burglary.

The property of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, which its late treasurer, Charles Demond, was said to have misused, amounts to \$90,000. The trouble arises from unauthorized investments by Demond, who justifies his action by the custom of former treasurers making investments in behalf of the Society.

A few days ago a party of soldiers found the bodies of two men near the Fort Laramie and Fort McKinley road. One was hanging to a tree and the other lying on the ground. It is supposed that they were horse or cattle thieves, and were hung by ruffians who, being short of rope, hanged one, and when he was dead cut him down and hanged the other.

Martin Berger, another Mollie Maguire, was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., January 16th, for the murder of Patrick Burns at Tuscarora, Pa., April 15th, 1870. This makes the nineteenth Mollie Maguire hanged for murder in that State. Two others, Peter McManus and John O'Neill, the alleged murderers of Heiser at Shamokin, in December, 1875, are yet to be dealt with.

On the night of January 15th Frank Donahue, aged 26, rose from the bed in which he was sleeping with his friend and fellow-workman, Martin Houston, in Chicago, and taking a pocket knife stabbed Houston some twenty times about the head. When found in the morning Houston was dead. Donahue admitted the murder, but was under the influence of liquor, and says there was no cause for it except his own condition, he having been slightly delirious with drink for some weeks.

The execution of Sharpe and McDonnell, two Mollie Maguire, took place at Sauch Chunk, Pa., January 14th. They were convicted of the murder of George K. Smith, a coal operator at Anderson, on the night of November 5th, 1863. A reprieve from Gov. Hartranft arrived one-half minute after the fall—just thirty seconds too late to save the lives of the men adjudged guilty of the murder. The doomed men slept peacefully the night before and showed no signs of fear. They died protesting their innocence.

A horrible murder was committed at Bell's bend of the Cumberland river, twelve miles from Nashville, Tenn., on the night of January 14th. Next morning the bodies of John Whittetmyer and wife were found side by side in bed. They had been terribly beaten and disfigured with billets of wood. Between the two dead bodies were found an infant and a child two years old, who were cowering and playing, unconscious of the tragic surroundings. One Knox Martin (colored) is suspected of the murder. He had a misunderstanding with Whittetmyer about the pay for a day's work.

Mrs. Kate Cobb, who has been on trial at Norwich, Conn., for poisoning her husband, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Charles Demond, treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, Boston, has resigned by request of the Executive committee. He had made an unauthorized investment of the funds, amounting to from \$50,000 to \$100,000. It is said that he had been speculating extensively in Western real estate—that he sold the securities of the society and invested the proceeds in western lands for the sake of the commissions he would receive on such investment. The property has been placed in the hands of the society, but its value is regarded as doubtful.

Foreign.

AFGHANISTAN.

Troops left Candahar by the Cabul gate January 8th. The mail from Herat for Mir Afzul, late Governor of Gujnowe, was captured. Anarchy is said to prevail at Cabul.

FRANCE.

A Paris dispatch of January 16th says: The situation is very critical. The overthrow of the cabinet would lead to President MacMahon's retirement, and government by the extreme Left, with its revolutionary programme, would profoundly derange society throughout France. The Republicans are determined to retain only their party friends in office, and to have all the Ministers.

The Ministerial statement has generally created an unfavorable impression.

A Versailles dispatch of Jan. 20th says that during the suspension of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Government effected a compromise with the Left, thus securing a majority for the ministry. In consequence of the compromise Jules Ferry offered his motion expressing confidence in the Government, which was adopted.

GERMANY.

The German Government, in consequence of the refusal of the Bismarck to comply with its demands, has instructed the corvette Ariadne and the gunboat Nautilus to exact satisfaction, by force if necessary.

The Berlin *Post* says that Bismarck has declared privately that he was indifferent as to the fate of the parliamentary discipline bill, which he said he prepared solely in the interest of the Reichstag itself.

The Berlin *Journal* states under reserve that as soon as the Socialist Democratic Deputies come to the opening of the Reichstag they will be expelled, in virtue of the state of siege.

Bismarck has written and caused to be published a letter appealing to the agricultural community of Germany to afford him their united and vigorous support in his work of fiscal reform. He refers to the new duties to be levied upon imported corn and cattle, and expresses the opinion that such taxation has become an unavoidable necessity.

THE ORIENT.

The Austro-Turkish convention will be signed shortly. It will leave Austria free to administer Bosnia and Herzegovina, con-

tinuing the Turkish administration, and establish a mixed occupation of Novi Bazar.

The Agency House, of St. Petersburg, says the proposal to extend the functions of the commission for the organization of Eastern Roumelia, has received the assent of all the powers, and such a prolongation does not constitute a violation of the treaty of Berlin. A Vienna dispatch says it is not true that Austria consents to the prolongation of the Russian occupation of Eastern Roumelia.

RUSSIA.

The Berlin *National Zeitung*, referring to the projected Russian loan, says European capitalists will only supply the money if the Russian armies in Turkey are withdrawn and Russia forbears to engage in a fresh war in Asia.

ROME.

A dispatch from Rome of January 17th, says: In addition to the proposed appointment of several Vicars Apostolic in parts of America destitute of Episcopal churches, the Vatican intends to establish several new Bishops in the United States, and institute a new hierarchy different from the present one. The Pope has sent circulars to the Bishops outside of Europe with a view to extending the collection of Peter's pence in all countries of the world.

SPAIN.

A Madrid dispatch of January 17th says: The Constitutional papers loudly complain that domiciliary visits were made a few nights ago to the houses of three friends and partisans of Marshal Serrano and search made for a seditious pamphlet, which, however, was not discovered. The affair caused some sensation.

Paul Before Nero.

Nero, with his thick neck, full round chin, and cruel lips, had lost already the beauty of his early youth. His curling hair was bound by a wreath of myrtle leaves, and his whole expression, as he presided on the judgment seat, was that of a man nearly driven out of his mind with prosperity and boundless power.

Before him stood Paul of Tarsus, worn with long watchings and waitings for trial, although he had received every indulgence which Roman law could permit. On his wrists were the marks of the chains which he had worn for two years, the scars which must have hurt so much whilst they were being made. There were also scars about him of the perils by sea and by land, which do not leave a man as they find him.

There he stood with undaunted self-possession, facing the emperor, as he had faced many a lesser ruler. He had longed to see Caesar, and now he had his wish.

He was at last face to face with the man who had murdered his mother, destroyed his first wife and adopted brother, and whose heart was full of every imaginable wickedness. He was face to face with a man whose blood-stained mind was ever bent on praise, and who so forgot his dignity that, in spite of the tears of his servants and counselors, he publicly performed on the stage as a musician and as a charioteer in the circus. It was impossible even for the most devoted adherent to the Roman law to feel the least respect for this emperor; and the awful attribute which was given to him of "power equal to the gods" was incapable of raising him in the minds of his subjects.

Whalebone.

Few persons know what the whalebone of commerce represent in the living animal. A writer thus describes it: Whalebone, in fact, represents an enormous development of the gum of the whale, and exists in the living animal in the form of two rows of plates, which, like a double fringe, hang or depend from its palates. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred of these plates exist in the mouth of a whale, and the largest plates may measure from eight to ten or twelve feet long. The inner edges of these whalebone plates exhibit a fringed or frayed-out appearance, and the whole apparatus is adapted to serve as a kind of gigantic sieve or strainer. Thus, when the whale fills the mouth with water, large numbers of small or minute animals, allied to jelly-fish and the like, are engulfed and drawn into the capacious mouth cavity.

The water is allowed to escape by the sides of the mouth, but its solid animal contents are strained off and entangled by the whalebone fringes, and when a sufficient quantity of food has been captured in this way, the morsel is duly swallowed. Thus it is somewhat curious to reflect that the largest animals are supported by some of the smallest beings.

Bad Condition of the National Capitol. Washington Letter to the N. Y. World.

The mortality in Congress turns attention afresh to the defective ventilation and pernicious sewerage of the national capital building. It would be unfair to charge all the several deaths of congressmen upon this as the immediate cause, but it cannot be ignored as a primary influence in leading to such sad results. The two chambers in which the senate and house set for business are set within chambers, like boxes inside boxes, and original light and air never reach their interior. Air is pumped in through long conduits, having their extremities in the hillsides on which the capitol building stands, and the active ray of heaven's light, the chemical, life-generating ray, never gets within the double thickness of ground glass which makes the skylights and is utterly excluded by the outer walls, which are perforated only for the admission of light to the encircling galleries and committee rooms. It is from the asphyxiating of such halls that the members rush forth into the changeable atmosphere of the Washington climate—the temperate men to invite chills and fever and the drinking men to seek protection in alcohol. While congress will always afford a good field for the benevolent efforts of the temperance advocate, the capitol will be still more a subject for the intelligent consideration of the sanitarian scientist.