INDIAN JUGGLERY.

Wonderful Performances of a Jossakeed at Leech Lake in 1858.

The feature of the evening at one of the late meetings of the Anthropological Society in New York City was a paper by Colonel Garrick Mallory on "Algonkin Glyphs on Bark and Stone." The paper also dealt briefly with some related subjects, and will form a part of the annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology. The following is a brief chapter on "Indian Jugglery," extracted from this paper:

"Paul Beaulieu, an Ojibwa of mixed blood, present interpreter at White Earth agency, gave his experience with a jossakeed at Leech lake about the year 1858. The reports of wonderful performances reached the agency and, as Beaulieu had no faith in the jugglers, he offered one hundred dollars, a large sum, then and there, against goods of equal value, that the juggler could not perform satisfactorily one of the tricks of his repertory to be selected by him (Beaulieau) in the presence of himself and a committee consisting of his friends. The wager was accepted with the result to be described.

"A medicine lodge was made. Four strong poles were planted deep in the ground, rising to an elevation of at least ten or twelve feet; one of them having the branches remaining and rising a little beyond its fellows, this being the indication of a jossakeed as distinguished from a mede lodge. The interior diameter was less than four feet. The frame, which was inclined to the center, was then filled in with intertwined twigs and covered with blankets and birch bark from the ground to the top, leaving an orifice of about one foot in diameter open for the ingress and egress of spirits and of the objects to be mentioned, but not large enough for the passage of a man's body. At one side of the bottom wrapping a flap was left for the entrance of the jossakeed or shaman. A committee of twelve was selected to see that no communication was possible between the jossakeed and confederates. These twelve men were respectable people, one of them being the Episcopal clergyman of the reservation. The spectators were several hundred in number, but stood off, not being allowed to approach.

"The jossakeed then removed his clothing, until nothing remained upon his person but the breech-cloth. Beaulieu then took a rope (of his own selection for the purpose), and first tied and knotted one end about the ankles; the knees were then securely tied together; next the wrists, after which the arms were passed over the knees, and a billet of wood passed under the knees, thus securing and keeping the arms down motionless. The rope was then passed around the neck again and again, each time tied and knotted so as to bring the face down upon the knees. A flat river-stone of black color—which was the jossakeed manedo or amulet—was left lying upon his thighs. The jossakeed was then carried to the lodge, placed inside upon a mat on the ground, and the flap covering restored so as to completely hide him from view.

"Immediately loud, thumping noises were heard, and the frame-work began to sway from side to side with much violence, whereupon the clergyman remarked that this was the work of the evil one, and it was no place for him; so he left, and did not see the end. After a few minutes of violent movement and swaying of the lodge, accompanied by loud, inarticulate noises, the motions gradually ceased, when the voice of the juggler was heard telling Beaulieu to go to the house of a friend near by and get the rope. Now, Beaulieu, suspecting some joke was to be played upon him, directed the committee to be very careful not to permit any one to approach while he went for the rope, which he found at the place indicated, still tied exactly as he had placed it about the neck and extremities of the jossakeed. He immediately returned, laid it down before the spectators, and requested of the jossakeed to be allowed to look at him, which was granted, but with the understanding that Beaulieu was not to touch him.

"When the covering was pulled aside the jossakeed sat within the lodge contentedly smoking his pipe, with no other object in sight than the black stone of manedo. Beaulieu paid his wager of one hundred dollars. An exhibition of similar pretended powers, also for a wager, was announced a short time later at Yellow Medicine, Minn., to be given in the presence of a number of army people; but at the threat of the grand medicine-man of Leech lake bands, who probably objected to interference with his lucrative monopoly, the event did not take place and bets were declared off. * * * So remarkable and frequent were these performances of jugglery that the French in 1613 called the whole body of Indians on the Ottawa river, whom they met at a very early period, 'the sorcerers.' They were the tribes afterward called Nipiseing, and were the typical Algonquins. No suspicion of jugglery in the sense of deception appears to have been entertained by any of the earliest French and English writers. The severe Puritan and the ardent Catholic both considered that the exhibitions were real and the work of the devil. It is also worth mentioning that one of the derivations of the name 'Micmac' is connected with the word meaning 'sorcerer;' so that the known practices of this character having an important effect upon the life of the people extended from the great lakes to the extreme east of the continent. It was obvious to me in cross-examining the various old men that the performances of jugglery were in each case an exhibition of the pretended miraculous power of an individual, whereby he obtained a reputation above his rivals and derived subsistence and authority by the selling of charms and superhuman information. The charms of fetiches, which still are sold by a few who are yet believed in, are of three kinds—to bring death or disease to an enemy, to lure an enemy into ambush, and to create sexual love."

Arsenic as a Cosmetic.

The deleterious effect of arsenic upon the skin was recently discussed in the Pathological Society of London, after a communication had been read by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson. The skin is the tissue on which arsenic has, perhaps, its most marked influence. The poison may spoil the complexion instead of improving it by making it muddy and unsightly. A similar action is exhibited in all parts of the skin, and may lead to the development of soft corns, not warts, on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, where a roughened condition also grows up under its influence. Mr. Hutchinson also expressed the belief that arsenic can produce epithelial cancer.

Women as Farmers.

It is said that there are between 1,500 and 2,000 women in the Northwest who are interested in ranch and stock property. Many acknowledge their brands over their own names, while others are interested in stock running under other names and in which they are silent partners.

Not Easily Embarrassed.

"Have you kept track of young Baboony lately? At the rate he is going on he'll soon be seriously embarrassed." "Embarrassed! Nonsense! You don't know the man. He asked me for the loan of a hundred this morning without the quiver of an eyelid."

SENTIMENT BY PROXY.

Women Who Buy Love-Letters Instead of Writing Them.

"I'm, I believe, the only person engaged in the business in Chicago," said the handsome and bright lady whose business card bore the words: "Letter writer," to a Chicago *Herald* reporter. "I have written letters for ladies who, from their wealth and surroundings, you would suppose could do their own corresponding. I have, however, found many such who could neither spell nor write plainly, nor express their ideas. I have written a good many letters for persons who make no pretense of their inability to do so themselves. But the bulk of my patrons come to me, not because they are unable to write, but because they can not command expressions for their thoughts."

"What are the letters about generally?"

"Well, that would be telling. But if you won't say I told you, they are mostly letters of sentiment. The greater part are love-letters. You think that persons would prefer to write such letters themselves. So they do when the sentiment they breathe is real. But the letters I write are those of occasion. Each party desires to impress the other with epistolatory beauties, and not having any themselves—well, I furnish the sentiments for them. It's very easy," she added, with a flavor of cynicism. "There's a regular stock of sentiments for all occasions that please all persons alike. If some gentlemen who are the proud possessors of glowing letters from ladies knew that some of their friends had others from other ladies, but nearly all alike except in words, and all coming from the same source, they wouldn't be so proud. Ladies write much alike, and so, for that matter, do gentlemen. I notice one thing about the latter, however, that is peculiar. Young gentlemen up to the age of twenty-three or twenty-four are very effusive and gushing in their protestations. From that age on to forty they grow more guarded and cold. They are afraid of ridicule or something. Perhaps they are suspicious and distrustful. But after gentlemen reach middle life they return to youthful ardor in their letters of sentiment. Queer, isn't it?"

"What other kinds of documents do you turn out?"

"Oh, letters of condolence, of congratulation, of ceremony and so on—letters that are meant to impress the receivers and are out of the power of the apparent writers themselves to construct."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

Why It Is Not Wise to Give Away Your Wedding Presents.

When a sister of the Governor of a neighboring State was married, a few years ago, says the "Topical Talker" of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, she received a great many valuable presents, and among them were many pieces of plate and silverware of all sorts. But particularly was she overwhelmed with silver fruit spoons. Beautifully chased, gold-lined, in every sort of variety, were these spoons.

After the wedding, and when they had returned from the honeymoon, the bride found that she had no immediate use for half the silverware she possessed, especially as for the time they were to live in her mother's house. So she consigned some of it to the care of a bank in town. The fruit spoons all went to the vault.

A few months later she received an invitation to attend the wedding of a schoolmate in a neighboring town. She knew she would have to go to New York to buy a suitable present and she didn't care about taking the journey just then.

All at once the idea came into her head that she had a great superfluity of fruit spoons. Why should she not send some of them to her schoolmate for a present? There seemed to be no objection, so she sent the butler down to the bank with orders to pick out a pretty case of spoons. The butler fulfilled his mission. None of the presents were ticketed, so that it was altogether impossible to tell from whom this particular set of spoons had come.

The spoons traveled once more to the hymeneal altar, and the lady who sent them heard nothing about them for several days. Then she received the following letter:

DEAR MADAM: I am very grateful to you for returning the spoons. I thought they were too good for you when I sent them to you as a wedding present, and it is honest for you to send them back. Yours, etc.

It is not wise to give away your wedding presents.

PROFITABLE REVENGE.

How a Buffalo Man Got Even with a Lot of Insurance Agents.

There is a wealthy man in Buffalo who, ever since he became well-to-do, has been pestered by the entreatics of local insurance agents to take out a policy in favor of his wife and little ones. Not long ago, says the Buffalo *Courier*, he determined to be revenged on them. He called on a certain agent and told him that at last he was thinking seriously of taking out a policy, say for $10,000, but that before deciding the matter he wished to examine the inducements of two or three other companies. "Certainly," said the agent, "but do come and dine with me at the City Club to-morrow." "With pleasure." The rich man walked away, and visiting three or four more agents told them the same story—that he was thinking of taking out a policy of $10,000 or so, but was not quite decided yet in which company he should insure. Each and all of them extended him an earnest invitation to "Come and dine with me to-morrow evening," or "What do you say to a little supper at Blank's, where we can talk it over?" or, "I'm going to open a bottle of Madeira to-morrow evening. Come around and I'll explain our plan in full." The wealthy man winked to himself as he left these agents, and accepted all their civilities, and for two weeks his family hardly saw him, for he continued to hesitate and procrastinate, and the agents continued to dine him and wine him, until at length, having enjoyed himself immensely at the expense of the insurance companies, he one day sat down in his office and wrote each of the agents a little note, in which he stated that he had "been convinced of the better advantages to be gained by insuring in another company," and regretted that he "could not take out a policy with you." The agents each read this note with tears in their eyes and swear-words on their lips, and placed a sum ranging from $25 to $50 to the debit of expense account.

Ignorance Kept Him Honest.

A story is told of a postmaster whose lack of knowledge of working his own "nest" lost him an increase of $100 on his salary next year. When he sent his returns in he lacked 31 cents of the amount called for by the law to permit an adjustment of his salary. His reports showed the yearly receipts of his office to be $2,099.20. As the department allows a fraction over a half dollar to be counted as a dollar, the postmaster would have been $100 more in his pocket if he had had shrewdness enough to buy 31 cents' worth of stamps out of his own pocket. Since he sent his report he has learned his mistake, and every body in the county now can kick him. His was the only case of the kind in the 2,500. It caused much merriment among the clerks at the Post-office Department.

ELECTRIC MIRACLES.

A Copper Wire Transmitting Power to Machinery Many Miles Away.

"The development of electricity as a mode of transmitting motive power is still in its infancy," said a gentleman engaged in the manufacture of electrical appliances, "but it is a mighty vigorous infant, and grows with a rapidity that is amazing. The most surprising thing just now is the rapid multiplication of orders for electric plants for driving stationary machinery."

The importance of this application of science can easily be seen when it is explained that by the use of copper wire and a current of electricity a waterfall can be made to drive machinery at a distance of many miles.

"Is there a limit to the distance at which this may be applied advantageously?" asked the writer.

The expert smiled. "You can hardly expect a man in my business to think there is any limit to any thing in the way of applied science," he said. "As a matter of experience it has not, I believe, been applied as yet to any operations involving any great distances, but there seems to be no reason why it should not connect machinery with the nearest water power, no matter how far off that might be. I believe that the Falls of Niagara could be made to drive machinery in every State in the Union."

Some instance in which this application has already been made have been recently cited in the *Engineering and Mining Journal*. It is, of course, entirely a different matter from the electric tramway plan that is here spoken of.

On the Big Bend of Feather river, in California, one electric motor company is under contract to furnish what is called an "eighteen-mile installation" for pumping and hoisting.

In Arizona an installation is proposed, to bring some 150-horse power from a waterfall to a large mine and smelting works eight miles away. In this case the estimate of the copper needed is eight tons to the mile, and the fact shows what nature was providing for in furnishing the enormous quantities of copper that now are merely surplus.

The new Nevada mill on the Comstock is to be run at least in part by electric transmission. At present it is run by an impact water wheel, eleven feet in diameter, using water under a head of about 650 feet.

A mine in Silver City, Idaho, is putting in an electric plant which will drive a fifty stamp mill four miles from the waterfall that supplies the power. And an iron company in Alabama is preparing for a similar investment.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* says: "Mining machinery, drills, coal-cutters, pumps and hoisting engines will be driven in many places by what is now the waste power of neighboring waterfalls, and before long we shall have few waste waterfalls. Nor is it true of this country alone. Foreign countries, especially those that are ill provided with cheap fuel, will, through the aid of American electrical machinery, share the benefits which we expect to reap in at home."

Farm Loans.

Lots of money to Loan on farms at 6 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9 and 10 per cent interest, for 1, 2. 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 years. Interest payable annually or semi-annually and principal payable all or in installments at any interest pay day.

These terms ought to suit most anybody. Call on or address me at Red Cloud, Neb, Office in north end Moon block. G. W. BARKER.

Auction! Auction!

I am ready and willing to attend all sales in Webster, Smith and Jewell counties as auctioneer. Terms very reasonble.

J. C. WARNER,
Red Cloud Neb.

BEE AND CHIEF.

The WEEKLY CHIEF and the OMAHA WEEKLY BEE from now until January 1st 1889 for 50 cents Come in and subscribe and get the campaign news.

PRIZE FOR CORN.

The CHIEF will give a prize for the best display of field corn raised in Webster county, Neb., Jewell or Smith counties, Kansas, as follows 1st prize, one year's subscription to the CHIEF; 2d prize, six months 3d prize, three months. Bring in your best corn.

Notice to Creditors.

State of Nebraska, county court for Webster county, in probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob H. Walstead deceased, John R. Willcox administrator.

Notice is hereby given to all persos having claims and demands against Jacob H. Wastead late of Webster county, deceased, that the time fixed for filing claims against said estate is six months from the 9th day of August, 1888. All persons are required to present their claims with the vouchers, to the county judge of said county, at his office in the city of Red Cloud in said county on or before the 9th day of February 1889, and all claims so filed will be heard before the said judge on the 9th day of February, 1889, and all claims not so filed will be forever barred

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of August, 1888. FRANK A. SWEZY,
3-41 County Judge.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that articles of incorporation of the Red Cloud Publishing Company have been filed in the office of the county clerk this 27th day of July, 1888, and that the following is a true and accurate copy of the same and is made a part of this notice.

Articles of incorporation made and adopted this 27th day of July, 1888, by and between the undersigned incorporators as follows to-wit:

ARTICLE I. The name of this corporation shall be the "Red Cloud Publishing Company."

ART. II. The principal place of transacting the business of this corporation shall be at Red Cloud, Nebraska.

ART. III. The general nature of the business to be transacted by this corporation shall be the editing, publishing and circulating of a newspaper and doing a general printing and publishing business.

ART. IV. The capitol stock of the corporation shall be ten thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, which said capital stock may be increased to a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, by a vote of the stock holders representing two-thirds of the capital stock issued.

One hundred shares of the capital stock shall be issued and sold at par and the amount received therefrom paid into the treasury before commencement of business.

The remaining shares of capital stock shall be issued at such times and in such manner as shall be unanimously agreed upon by the board of directors; provided, however that no share of capital stock shall be issued at less than par value, and provided further that each stockholder shall be privileged to take of any future issue of capitol stock that proportion of the number of shares issued at any one time, which the number of shares then owned by said stockholder bears to the total number of shares previously issued and sold; and provided further that if at any time a majority of the board of directors deem it advisable contrary to the opinion and vote of a minority of said board to issue any shares of capital stock the said board of directors shall through their secretary call a meeting of the stockholders for a date not less than one week from the mailing of the notices of said meeting, whereat the question of issuing said shares of capital stock shall be submitted and decided by a two-thirds vote of the stock-holders.

ART. V This corporation shall commence and date from the first day of August, 1888, and continue for fifteen years, unless sooner dissolved in the manner provided by law.

ART. VI. The management of this corporation shall be vested in a board of five or more directors three of which shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Said directors shall be stock-holders and be elected at each annual meeting, and hold their office until their successors are elected.

ART. VII. The said directors immediately after their election shall elect from among their number a president, secretary and treasurer. The last two of said offices may be held by the same person.

ART. VIII. The board of directors shall be elected at the annual meeting of said stockholders to be held at the office of said corporation on the first Thursday in August of each year at which meeting each stock-holder, either by himself or by proxy, shall be entitled to one vote for each share of capitol stock held by him, and at which meeting a representation of a majority of the shares of said capital stock shall constitute a quorum.

ART. IX. Should a vacancy occur in the board of directors the remaining member of said board, at their first meeting thereafter, shall elect a successor who shall hold his office until the next annual meeting of stock-holders.

ART. X. The indebtedness of this corporation shall at no time exceed one-fifth of its capital stock.

Witness our hands this 27th day of July, 1888.

J. L. MINER
J. L. MILLER
W. N. RICHARDSON
L. P. ALBRIGT
G. E. MCKEEBY
W. S. GARBER
C. F. CATHER
W. C. PICKING.

State of Nebraska, Webster county, ss. On this 27th day of July, A. D. 1888, before me a notary public of Webster county, Nebraska, personally came J. L. Miner, J. L. Miller, W. N. Richardson, L. P. Albright, G. E. McKeeby, W. S. Garber, C. F. Cather and W. C. Picking, to me well known who severally acknowledged that they executed the foregoing instrument for the purpose therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and seal of office the day and year aforesaid.

P. A. BEACHY.
Notary Public.