THE JOURNAL. were young men and members of the

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1883.

Intered at the Postoffice, Columbus, Meb., as second-

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-In the recently-taken English cenons returns, several men caused their wives to be written down as the heads of the families, and one described himself as an idiot-for having married as he did.

-The Concordia, a well-known literary society of Vienna, lately passed a resolution advocating the discontinuance of Monday newspapers on the ground that the work for them must be done on Sunday.

-The coal production of Germany, according to the Wurtemberg Gewerbeblatt, has so enormously increased within the last two decades that there is reason to fear an exhaustion of the beds at | there. The railway mail clerks held reno very distant date.

-In old time Lord Mayors of London were required never to go more than the post-office. Suspicion immediately five miles beyond the city gates during attached to the messenger between the their term of office. Of late years, however, they have been allowed to leave to trace the theft to him. In connection England in state, attended by their offi- | with this it may be well to speak of the cers, to accept the hospitalities of foreign | theft of money orders and their collecmunicipalities.

-Mistake as to identity had very unleasant results for Mme. Gainaud in Paris lately. One Martin, separated from his wife, mistook Mme. Gainaud for her, and when she fled for refuge giving every particular as to from him into a shop shot at and badly names, etc., will somestimes fall wounded her-for revolvers seem now as common in Paris as in Leadvilleand then tried to kill himself. When ing the letter has no trouble in answerthe real wife appeared her resemblance ing the questions at the money-order desk and obtaining the money. If these to Mme. Gainaud was astounding.

orders were always mailed unaccom--There comes from Hautosco a story panied by any letter there would be alwhich reads like a page from Boccacmost positive assurance against loss. It appears that some persons The complaints of loss of letters adnear there resolved to abduct the pretty dressed to mercantile firms are usually daughter of an Italian colonist. Her traced to the boys who collect the letfather learned of the plot, and sending ters from the boxes, but the responsihis daughter to a neighbor's house, he attired himself in her clothes and lay bility of the post-office ceases with the delivery of the letters in these boxes. where she was accustomed to sleep. The robbers came and carried off the For the sake of placing the responsibility, these complaints are nevertheless supposed damsel, with great glee, but were much surprised when the father investigated, and the arrest of boys are of almost daily occurrence. In the magave them some hard hits and other jority of cases, however, the employer tokens of regard.

declines to prosecute, and as they do -A committee appointed by the Brusnot belong to the United States courts els municipality to consider what measthe post-office authorities are necessarily ures should be taken to diminish the obliged to drop them. A great source zisk from fires has drawn up a table of trouble is the burglary of country postshowing the proportionate number of offices. These are being continually victims to fire in fourteen great cities of robbed by sneak-thieves and tramps all Europe during the ten years from the over this district. It is very seldom that 1st of January, 1869, to the 1st of Janua professional stoops to this work. ary, 1879. By far the largest number though an exception was the robbery of of victims were in London, where the the post-office at Wallingford, Conn. proportion was 8.3 per 100,000 inhabi-There Mr. Newcome secured a set of tants. Next comes Cologne, with 7.1 burglars' tools of the finest manufactper 100,000; then Hanover, with 6.7. The greatest immunity was enjoyed by ure. the people of Munich, where the pro-

teer fire department of the town. We determined to try to reach them through this latter connection. Officer

Blonk, attached to the post-office here. niles, to survey a thousand acres that a who was assisting me, gained an introtroduction to the assistant postmaster ure. The land had been surveyed beand represented himself as a member fore, but the corners had been misplaced of the fire department in New York. or carried off by some one, and to find came on the ground afterward as out the boundaries a new survey had to another fireman and was introduced be made. We often wondered how a to Blonk and the suspected man. A conman could identify his land on a flat vivial evening followed, in the course of prairie where there were no apparent which the Sing Sing man passed over and narks to guide him. In wooded the saloon bar some of the marked lands the corners are known by marks money that we had sent through the

cut in trees with an ax, but where Sing Sing Post-office and lost. His arthere are no permanent natural objects, rest and conviction quickly followed." the surveyor marks a corner by driving The tracing of registered letters, the a small wooden stake into the ground This is a vory unsatisfactory arrangeloss of which are very frequent, is, the agent says, comparatively easy, as the ment, because the first teamster who comes along will probably carry off the receipts from one employe to another, southeast corner of the survey, and cook and to destination, surely fix the responsibility for loss. A recent instance is his breakfast with it, or appropriate the that of a registered letter sent from northwest corner, and use the ancient landmark to whittle on as he rides

Texas Land Corners.

Canada to Buffalo, and from there to Hampden, Conn. It never reached In the absence of wood, a few stones ceipts up to the delivery of the pouch at or bones are piled up, and form a cor-Hampden, but the letter did not reach ner, and we have seen a cow's horn stuck in a buffalo chip make one of the

marks of the corner of an eleven league depot and office, and it did nottakelong When corners are lost or mislaid, the surveyor, to find the place again, has to go back to some plainly defined starting point, called an "established corner." tion by the forging of the requisite signatures. These cases are comparatively on some other grant, and survey from few, and would be unknown if the pubthat. He often has to run a line ten lie would only take proper precautions. Letters containing these orders, and miles in length, from a known to find an unknown point. There is one kind of corner that a teamster has never been known to carry off. It is made with a into wrong hands. If disposed to be dishonest, the person havspade. Teamsters may have attempted, but have never succeeded in carrying off

a hole in the ground. There are certain old Texaos in every ocality who know, or pretend to know, the location of most all the old Spanish grants in the State. These old frauds are continually appearing in the courts as witnesses in cases where boundaries are disputed. They can point out and identify corners, follow meanders and give the biography and pedigree of the original grantee of every piece of land within a radius of a hundred miles from where they bear witness. They have wonderful memories. We knew one of them who testified to having carried the chain in a survey made in 1806. As he only claimed to be 80 years of age at the time he gave his testimony, the fact that he was able to carry a chain in 1806 goes to show

what a precocious and robust race the this man was but four years of age when he was engaged in the surveying feat alluded to. The extraordinary memory exhibited

n the matter of the identification of corners by the old Texans is explained

Another offense against the Post-office

river in the same way, carrying seeds

and even animals far around the circuit We rode out last week with a surveyor of the Atlantic. The same is true of and his assistant, who said they were the Ganges. Great rafts, populated going out on the prairie, some twenty with animals from the interior, have been found by vessels over 200 miles stockman wanted to enclose for a past- from the mouth of the river.

"The great mass of seaweed, ocsupying an area of many thousand square miles in the Atlantic, better known as the Sargasso Sea, is a vast island inhabited by a fauna entirely different from that of the surrounding waters, and all the animals are in some way peculiarly adapted or modified to their surroundings. Similar tracts oc-cur in various parts of the world, often so thick that the passage of vessels through them is seriously impeded."

"Well, I declare," said the first speaker, "then old Ezra's floating farm wasn't such a very singular thing after all; but I reckon he made an original use of it."-N. Y. Sun.

How the Shah Treated a Painter.

Among the many who were engaged by the Shah to go to Persia was M. Ernesto Pelletier, a young French painter of great promise. On his arrival in are of the thrifty, growing, wide-awake Teheran he went straight to the palace, kind, and are accustomed to have mamma and not knowing a word of the language, and consequently being unable to explain himself, he was seized by the guard and thrown into prison, where he remained for nine months, suffering the most awful indignities and priva-

tions. One day the Prince Moskin Han, the Grand Vizier of Persia, was consigned to the same prison, and took an interest in the Frenchman-promising him to intercede in his behalf should he be liberated, which happy event, he had reason to believe, would take place in a few days, as it really did. A few weeks

later the artist was conducted to the palace, when to his astonishment the Frand Vizier addressed the Shah thus Most Glorious Father of the Sun, this is an infidel painter, who arrived this morning only, with the rising of the sun. from foreign parts, attracted to this great and mighty city by the fame of your Majesty's name, and now humbly asks to be allowed to paint this most wonderful of palaces, for which he asks no compensation, the honor of having served the illustrious Emperor of Persia being of greater value to him than the gold which three camels can not carry." To which the Shah replied : "Let him paint," and dismissed him.

A very comfortable apartment was assigned to him, and he set to work. early Texans were-figures proving that In three months he completed the decorations of a small trick-track room, which so pleased the Shah that he sent

him paint.

received a grant of land from the Span-ing the palace-yard, and from there try ble the teacher's influence and authority, ish Government, he would get it sur-the prisoners below. On Wednesday he so far as her own special brood is con-

The Parents' Influence.

The schools are in session in country and town and the natural supposition would be that every parent is earnestly nterested in the success of at least the one particular school of which his chil-Gren form a part. But how many parnots actually possess sufficient interest In their own school to impel them to visit it, we will say once every school term, to see for themselves how their children are advancing in knowledge, what moral influence is surrounding them, or to make sure that they have the simplest requisite health conditionswarm feet, cool heads and a sufficiency of wholesome air? How many of those parents who fail to visit the schoolroom -excusing themselves by saying, "O, I can tell well enough how school is prospering without going there!"-how many of these take the trouble even to uphold the teacher's influence at their own firesides instead of aiding in its overthrow? "You cannot mean me." says one; "I never meddle with school matters one way or another." "If you never "meddle," as you phrase it, the inference is that there is a corresponding lack of interest. If your olive plants interest herself in their affairs, then chool affairs will not form an exception to the rule. Nor should they! That parent who asserts complacently, "I never listen to tales about school." and therefore thinks she has done all that is required of her, comes very far short of possessing the right kind of interest in school affairs. If children are interested school work, they will prattle

this work at home as naturof ally as sparrows chirp or robins sing. Nor should it be repressed. The mother's expressed delight at work well done. her sorrow and regret at failure, will often help the good work along far more than the parent is aware. Nor is this less the case in matters of discipline. A gentle. "I am so sorry you should have deserved it," if your child has been punished, is far better for all concerned than a tirade against the teacher, too often prompted by that spirit of egotism that can never see one's own blackbirds to be anything but white. Or if it is another that has been punished, the mother's "I hope, my dear, it may never be yon." or. " I can but think it a disgrace to be punished at school-it seems to me good

boys and girls are not likely to be," or words of similar import, cannot fail to have their influence upon the child's deportment in school. On the other hand, that parent who

tle by a pettish, "I wish you would drop the school room when you leave it," or for him, decorated him, and gave him a who speaks in a critical or sarcastic purse of gold, and from that day his manner of the teacher or workings of Majesty used to sit for hours watching the school-who gives vent before her by a quaint custom common in the early days of the Republic. When a settler at the window of his medglis overlook-it or not, is demolishing as fast as possi-

responds to her child's enthusiastic prat-

children to expressions of disapproval or

necessaries of life are few and very cheap, and the extra dollar needed for the Sunday cock-fight or the weekly game of "monte," of the men, and the fan or comb or silver shawl-pin of the women, easily earned, and so the good man is not obliged to walk fast on off days, when he is in town and goes round to the "matanza," or butcher's shop, to buy a piece of meat for dinner, and there is not the least reason why he should not stop for twenty minutes on the sidewalk and talk to Juan or Jose, whom he has encountered on the way, or spend half an hour in at the "tendajo" hanging over the counter and discussing a glass of mescal and the crops with Tomas or Telesforo. The good wife, too, rises early, and the day is still young by the time she fetched water from the river and swept the earthen floor of the one living room and the "patio" outside, and given the good man his breakfast and dispatched him to the fields, and she has ample time to don her black head-shawl and trot off to morning service, and by no means hurries herself as she walks home again and drops Donnas Juana and Maria and Victoriana at their respective doors, stopping awhile to exchange a few parting remarks with each; ample time has she, too, to prepare the inevitable tortillas, beans and coffee for the midday meal.

All Day in a Mexican Town.

No one seems in a hurry in these

places. And why should they be? The

From noonday till between three and four o'clock in the afternoon (during which hours the inhabitants are all indoors eating dinner and taking the subsequent "siesta") is the quietest and laziest time of all. Then, indeed, does the little town seem like a city of the dead. "The streets lie white, silent and deserted in the fierce sunlight, nothing stirring in them save a hungry pig or two, or a dog going somewhere on unavoidable business, his head hanging and his tongue out, as he hugs closely to the mud wall which offers the faintest prospect of a little shade. Even the voice of the irrepressible cock gets faint and weary at these hours, and the mournful cooing of the pigeons becomes low and intermittent

Between three and four o'clock the town begins to wake up slowly. At four, or thereabouts, comes "merienda," a sort of afternoon tea, consisting of coffee and cakes. At five the women dress and go out visiting. At seven the bells sound for "oracion," or evening service; at eight comes supper, and by nine all is as still as the grave, except on Sunday nights, when the band plays in the little "plaza," on moonlight nights, when the rich notes of the mocking bird fill the silence and make the exiled Englishman think of nightingales and home. -Garcia (Mex.) Cor. Detroit Free Press.

Confederate Bonds

Another attempt is being made to get



connection with the CHICAGO DAILYNEWS, it has at its command all the dispatches of the Western Associated Press, besides a very extensive service of Special Telegrams from all important points. As a News-paper it has no superior. It is INDEPENDENT in Politics, presenting all political news, free from partisan bias or coloring, and absolutely without fear or favor as to parties. It is, in the fullest sense, a FAMILY PAPER. Each issue contains several COM-PLETED STORIES, a SERIAL STORY of absorbing interest, and a rich variety of condensed notes on Fashions, Art, Industries, Literature, Science, etc., etc. Its Market Quotations are complete, and to be relied upon. It is unsurpassed as an enterprising, pure, and trustworthy GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Our special Clubbing Terms bring it within the reach of all. Specimen copies may be seen at this office Send subscriptions to this office.

portion per 100,000 inhabitants only reached 0.4,

Infractions of the Postal Laws.

Few persons are aware of the multiness connections, has detained a letter; tudinous duties attaching to the office of but they more frequently originate post-office agent-in reality the post- among postmistresses and clerks. office detective. Were these duties con- There is usually some plausible excuse, fined to a single office, or even a single and the matter is dropped with a repricity, they would not be so arduous; but mand. For writing in second or third when, as in the case of the agents in this class mail matter there is a fine of \$10. city, they cover all trespasses upon the This is of frequent occurrence, and many a fine is collected on this account. law through the southern and eastern parts of New York State and the States of Connecticut and New Jersey, proper The use of washed canceled stamps has become a great business all over the attention becomes a heavy task. It is country, and there seems to be no meane work for day and night, and is not un- at present of putting an effectual stor frequently followed with a want of suc- to it. Mr. Newcome recently secured cess. Possible offenses against the post- | one conviction for this offense, that of a grave-yard insurance broker at Port office laws are literally without number. The more frequent crime coming to Jervis, and has another case before the public notice is that of the embezzlement present United States Grand Jury. The of letters; but among other matters sent complaints coming in daily from all to the agent for investigation are cases sources, the majority being referred of missing or stolen registered letters, from the Department at Washington, forgery of money orders, post-office make a formidable pile, but the solution burglaries, the use of canceled stamps, of one case very frequently fully disloss of mail pouches or keys, mailing writing in second or third-class mail poses of a great many others.-N. Y. Times. matter, the detention or abandonment

of mails, investigation of the sureties on | The Finding of Arabi Pasha's Papers. postmasters' and contractors' bonds, the removal of post-office sites, and the es-

Mr. A. M. Broadley, Arabi's senior tablishment of new post-offices. Durcounsel, writes: "The story of the ing the past year forty-six arrests have finding of Arabi Pasha's papers is as been made in the New York district, the follows: On the evening of the 22d of offenses being as follows : Embezzling October Arabi said to me : 'My life and letters, twenty; detaining letters, two; honor are in your hands and in the forgery of money orders, two; using hands of England; if you can get me canceled stamps, two; stealing and an interview with my servant Muhamed rifling letters addressed to employers, two; tampering with letters put in boxes, two; mailing writing in thirdclass mail reatter, three; mailing writ- are by far the most important instruing in second-class mail matter, one; ments for my defense.' Sir Edward removing stamps from letters and sell- Malet and Sir Charles Wilson genering them, one; robbing of money order ously came to the rescue, and on the aftand forging of signature, one; robbery of e-noon of the following day the negro registered letter, one; robbery of let- half-caste, Muhamed Ibn Ahmed, reters from post-office boxes, one; as- ceived his master's orders, in the pressaulting a mail-carrier, one; desertion ence of Sir Charles Wilson, to treat as of mail, one. There were also six ar- brothers the English lawyers and surrests for post-office burglaries, two in render to them the documents he had Pennsylvania, where convictions were so faithfully guarded. Arabi described gained, and four in Connecticut, in minutely the different hiding-places of which the identification of the culprits the papers-in holes of the wall, behind was incomplete.

the backs of pictures, and in his wife's Mr. Newcome, who is the senior agent dress; and the servant promised obein this district, was well known in the dience. Muhamed Ibn Ahmed has Post-office Department before his ap-pointment to this office. He was con- than a blue shirt and a ragged cloth nected with the United States Marshal's coat to cover it, but neither terrors nor office for several years, and while on bribes could shake his allegiance to his this duty was instrumental in breaking fallen but beloved master. 'Give me up the gang that had been robbing the to-night,' he said, 'to open the recepopen mail wagons of Dodd's Transfer | tacles the Pasha alludes to, and to-mor-Company. Pouch after pouch was re- row morning the papers are in your ported as lost and several arrests were hands.' I slept little that night, as I made. Matt Callahan, the leader of felt how much depended on the result the gang, escaped to California, but and next morning I was very early with soon returning to New York, was ar- Arabi. From the window of the cell I rested by Newcome at the St. Charles saw his son and servant arrive. I went Hotel, and afterward served out a four down to meet them. The news they year's sentence. The office museum brought was not encouraging. Muhamed contains, among other articles, a heavy Tewfik's powerful agents had smelt a rat. cane taken from Callahan with which and Palace emissaries during the he attempted to resist arrest. Another | night had told the wife of Arabi that on case in which Newcome was particu- the morrow her husband would be surlarly successful was the following up of rendered to the tender mercies of Abthe arrest of the members of a gang of dul Hamid at Stambul. She had fied robbers in the Shawangunk Mountains, to a friend's house, and taken the pawho within a short time entered and pers with her. 'Your father's honor. rifled every post-office in the mountains and perhaps his life,' I told the son, within a circuit of many miles. New- depend on your finding your mother. I come was intrusted with the work at the conjure you to lose no time. Three suggestion of Postmaster James, and hours hence it may be too late.' Museveral men are still doing service for hamed Ibn Ahmed Arabi is a slender. their connection with those robberies. dark-complexioned youth of twenty-one. When Agent Newcome first took his with one eye hopelessly destroyed. He present position the complaints in the has always been his father's darling. He New York Post-office and branches were grasped my hand and said : 'I am sure I very numerous. Since then many arrests have been made, and a wholesome dread has reached over possible offenders; in fact, he has been told by one of the Superintendents that the complaints have not at any period during the last servation in the well known and cool ten years been so few as at present. "But the working up of these cases," Mr. Newcome says, "is the easiest part of our work. The men are directly under our observation, and, sooner or later, if they persist in dishonest practices, they in his hand, rushed up the steps and in-must come to grief. The most difficult to my room. Fives minutes later and I cases intrusted to us are those originating with out-of-town post-offices with regard to ordinary mail matter. This was particularly the case in the yellow ace of spades, the boy drew Jersey City Post-office, where at one forth, one after another, his father's time the complaints of missing letters hidden papers. With Mr. Napier's asaveraged a hundred a week. The thefts sistance, I took them one after the other were skillfully made, and for a time the and placed them in a case-firmans, men escaped detection, but eventually letters from men in high places at the a carrier and two cierks were arrested Imperial Ottoman Court, decrees of the and convicted, and two other clerks Ulema of Egypt, covered with hundreds were dismissed for complicity with the of seals and signatures, records of Cabiaccused. The Jersey City Post-office | net Councils, and papers of every connow ranks No. 1. An amusing case was ceivable description. I must confess I that resulting in the arrest of the assist- never shook hands with any one more ant postmaster at Sing Sing, the par-ticulars of which were never published. Upon an investigation there it was as- | ward the papers were in her Majesty's certained without a doubt that the thefts Consulate, initialed and numbered by were made by either the assistant or Sir Charles Wilson and myself. Time one of the clerks, though they could not will show the value of my trouvaille."-Be pasitively traced to either one. Both | London Granhic.

sometimes followed by arrests. The complaints usually come from country post-offices, where the postmaster, to satisfy a curiosity, or gain time in busiprairie, to see a rugged old pioneer standing on the northeast corner of his vounger son was howling on the south- there and then cut off his right hand. west corner. In such manner was nurtured the boy, imagined, but, knowing what awaited who has since developed into the old him if he interfered, he kept his seat in veteran of to-day, so eloquent and unre-

> liable. "As scenes long past of joy and pain, Come wandering o'er his aged brain." - Texas Siftings.

Stories of Floating Islands.

"Speaking about paying taxes," said man who had perhaps been performing that pleasant duty, "reminds me of an old fellow, a sort of hermit, who a muleteer who had already lost one lived where I did in a small town in New hand had the other cut off, and in ten Hampshire, and if he wasn't the outand-outest chap for avoiding the demands of the State, then I'm mistaken." "Why didn't they sell him out?"

"Because they couldn't get hold of the property. No, it wasn't air cas-could be executed, by shouting out the tles, and he didn't live in a balloon, but on solid property, and every time the tax collector came around in New Hampshire Ezra and his property were in Massachusetts." in Massachusetts."

"Oh, I see. He had the State line on wheels, and shoved it about to suit." "Not exactly, but he had his property fixed so that he could shift it anywhere he wanted. It is nothing more nor less der the arrest of wealthy citizens, and than a floating island made up of bog and stuff, and for a good many years it them of crimes they had never commitblew about the pond, until finally the old chap put up a hut on it, kept a cow. old chap put up a hut on it, kept a cow, little window of the medglis to try them, chickens and ducks, and had a regular which really meant to extort large sums floating farm. But one day he heard of money from them, under the threat the assessor was coming, so he cast off the moorings that he had rigged to the what was still more serious, their heads. island, and before the next day the wind The artist used to spend his leisure had carried him over the State line that ran through the pond into Massachusetts, and when the collector went out in a skiff the old bog-skipper, as they called him, actually threatened to have him arrested for trying to collect the taxes of a neighbor State. He anchored the island on the Massachu-size picture of the head of St. John the Baptist being presented to Herodias' daughter on a charger, and with which the painter has since taken a prize. His friend, the Grand Vizier, who took the island on the Massachusetts side until the selectmen got after him there, and for a selectmen got after him there, to do him good, told the Shah that the and for several years he dodged back young Frenchman had painted a magnifiand forth, and didn't pay a cent on his four acres. But finally they put up a job on him, and two assessors, one from each State, went out in skiffs, the island which the latter consented. On the fol-

being anchored in the middle of the lake. The old man said he was ready to one of the Shah's private apartments, to pay, only he wanted it just right, as he lived in both States -the house was in one State and the barn in the other. but the moment he saw it he told the artist it was faulty. The latter asked where the fault was, but for all reply the The collectors got so mixed up trying to straighten it that I believe they had to take it into court. Anyway, I don't head of St. John being cut off and its think the old man's taxes are square being presented to Herodias' daughter, "A similar case might happen at lowed two minutes to pass; when his another place in New England," said Majesty, walking up to the painting

one of the group of listeners. "On Lake Menomenauk there is an island that case the lips ought to be ashy-white that for a long time was called the mys-terious island. It belonged to the town and contracted; and, as the artist was of Winchendon, Mass., contained about unwilling to be convinced, the Shah six acres, and was covered with trees clapped his hands once, and, upon a thirty feet or more high. Some of the slave appearing to answer the call, his people declared they had seen the island master drew his sword, and, to the dis-

laws is the detention of mails, causing at times troublesome investigation, Then, that the identity of the bounda-investigation, Then, that the identity of the bounda-side and see how he judged his subjects, sions on the part of the parent are suffiries might be preserved in the family, and the horrors to which he was wit-would take his children out periodically, ness can not adequately be related. A through a term of school. A knowing would take his children out periodically, ness can not adequately be related. A and whip them on the corners of the trembling baker was in the yard between glance from the father or mother to land. It was no uncommon thing for a two soldiers, charged with selling light-traveler, as he journeyed across the weight loaves of bread. A cadi made the charge. The poor wretch made are quite sufficient to give these "little some defense. "Kess kopeogli" (cut pitchers" their "cue" and set them on league and labor of land, thrashing his the son of a dog), said the Shah, holdthe "rebel" side. eldest with a raw-hide strap, while, un- ing up his right hand; and in a second Go into any school-room and point out der the ministrations of his mother, a the executioner seized the man, and those pupils that seek continually to

evade the teacher's rules-look upon her as a tyrant rather than a helper and The feelings of the artist can easily be friend—and instead of according her that respectful courtesy which is her due, silence. The next prisoner was a watchtreat her with contempt; and I will point man in a store of the bazar, into which out to you, without great danger of misrobbers had entered without his hearing take. those firesides where the teacher's them. "Kess kopeogli," quietly said the Shah again, this time holding both authority, if not traduced, at least is not upheld. It is really wonderful how blind parents sometimes are on this point-blind not only to a sense of justice, but his ears; and in an instant the poor watchman's ears were cut off. In three hours, during which Monsieur Pelle-tier assisted at this awful day of judgto their own and their children's best interests as well. How often the really

ment, two men were beheaded, one woman and six men lost a hand each, her inmost soul: "If I had the children only to manage, how easy it would be!" If complaints come of cruelty and incases were the prisoners deprived of justice and neglect (as they often will, along with the rest of the school talk), their ears, eyes and noses. In many cases, however, the prisoners bought too much weight must not be given themselves off immediately after the senthem, remembering that a child's reasontence was pronounced, but before it by a soldier who saw that he did not escape before paying. Mons. Pelletier subsequently discovered that whenever the Shah required money he used to or-Teacher, in Country Gentleman.

to which the painter replied that he allowed two minutes to pass; when his

up a boom in Confederate bonds. For some time past Baltimore stock brokers have been advertising for Confederate State bonds. The movement in these bonds started some three years ago, some other member of the family, a curl and since that time the purchases have of the lip as the child's tale is told; these been very large, one firm alone handling about \$30,000,000 of them. Baltimore has been the headquarters for their purchase and Europe the destina-

tion of the bonds, orders coming from a large London firm. When the excitement first began the bonds, which were considered worthless, brought \$1 per \$1,000. The price subsequently advanced and has gone up as high as \$15 per \$1,000, though now they are from \$6 to \$8 per \$1,000 for 6, 7 and 8 per cent. bonds. The bonds are somewhat scarce now, though some days \$100,000 will change hands and other days not \$100. The dealings are altogether in coupon bonds with the 1865 or prior coupons on. One Baltimore dealer who makes the Confederate bonds a specialty capable, scrupulous teacher thinks, in has offers from the South of bonds in lots ranging from \$100,000 to \$500.000. Richmond brokers and others in the South are purchasing them and sending them to the London house, the head of which is said to be a party by the name of Moses. North Carolina war bonds are also being bought for \$4 on the

ing faculties are imperfectly developed, and that impulse, even in older people. \$1,000. Since the flurry began there has been is not greatly to be relied upon. But if great rummaging about old closets, the parent feels that there is reasonable chests, boxes, etc., for the pieces of ground for complaint, censure must not, paper that contained the promises to even then, be spoken before the child. pay of the Confederate States of Amer-It can do no good; must inevitably do ica. Some bring them into brokers' harm. If complaint must be made, let offices already framed, having been preit be privately to the teacher herself, and served as curiosities; others bring them to none other. But in making up the stiff with paste, having taken them from judgments, let the parent bear in mind how many days there are when nothing the screens which they have long decorated, and it is even said the bonds have goes quite as it ought with her and her little ones at home, when she is nervous at times been used for wall-paper by fantastically inclined people. It is safe to say the walls have needed new paperand out of sorts, and they are irritable and cross, and ask herself if she never ing since Confederate bonds began to gives a sharp word or angry blow. She have a marked value. What they are has three or four, may-be, while doubt-less the teacher of the school has twice being bought for is what no fellow can find out. Some have advanced the or thrice a score, whose various dispotheory that the purchasers entertain a sitions she has yet but imperfectly forlorn hope of their being paid some learned, however faithful and earnest day; but another, and perhaps equally her efforts may have been. That teacher as rational a theory, has been put for-ward. During the late war England must indeed be a marvel of wisdom and patience that never errs!-A School did buy some Confederate securities, and at the close of the war found them

Playing Chess with a Thug.

The announcement that a clergyman in the north of England is about to play a game of chess on his lawn with living pieces supplied from the children of his tries, and hope that in its adjustment England will be in a position to insist on the United States indemnifying the parish, recalls one of the most amusing of the "Contes Eccentriques" of Adrien Robert. The Thugs, according to a French writer, who wished to have it all their own way in India, having made five attempts to stab, poison, and blow up the Governor of the East India Company, attributed their want of success to a tall man in the shape of his gray felt hat, un-known till then in India. His passion was chess, and it was determined by the chief of the sect to challenge him at that

for the most part of respectable shopkeepers, recently formed a kind of game. The stake was the Governor's club, and arranged among themselves hat on one side and the surrender of the to put their spare money into a genera. ringleaders of the Thugs on the other. fund and to spend it from time to tim. On the plains of Barrackpore a chess-board one hundred yards square was marked out. There were elephants for in social enjoyment together. Ere many weeks elapsed, however, not only the spare cash, but also every kreutzer the castles, and knights in armor and living pawns. The Governor's men these young fellows possessed in the world, vanished in mild dissipation. were supplied at £25 apiece by his rival. and the members of the club strangely ay, for all the determined that, as they were utterly pieces were killed as they were taken. penniless, they would all commit sui-Just as the Thug Queen was in danger, cide. With this object in view they adhaving taken the white Queen, the imperturbable Governor adjourned to lunch, where he stayed two hours. His rival was in anguish, for the Queen was his own wife. On the return of the Governor the white King advanced to take her, but the magnanimity of the En-glishman stepped in, and he took her prisoner. This generosity so demoralized his opponent that in a few more moves the game was over, the conspirators handed over to the mercies of John Company, and India saved from perishing .- Pall Mall Gazette.

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CHALLENGE WIND MILLS.

AND PUMPS.

can find her; but grant me two hours' delay, and I will join you at Shepherd's Hotel-with the papers.' Muhamed Ibn Ahmed Arabi and his servant disappeared, and I took up a post of obas sails and away it went. veranda of the great Cairo hostelry. Hardly an hour had elapsed when a brougham was hastily driven to the door, and my friend Muhamed hastily descended, and, carrying a large parcel to my room. Fives minutes later and I was deep in the exhibits of my client tances. Ahmed Arabi. From a woolen cloth, the distinctive feature of which was a cordially than I did with the faithful Muhamed Ibn Ahmed. Two hours after-

move years ago, but they were generally may of Monsieur Pelletier, with one laughed at, until one morning they found it gone, and now it is, or was a short time ago, over the State line in New Hampshire, nearly three miles from where it first stood. It was origi-nally bog held together by roots, and the water had gradually undermined it, until a good sharp breeze took the trees side of the painted one, and said to the Frenchman: "Monsieur, you can see

for yourself that the lips ought to be "Many lakes have similar islands. ashy-white and wide apart, and you even in streams affected by tide. They are found anchored by roots, rising and will learn to believe the Shah in fufalling with the water, and swinging by ture;" when he tossed away the head their vegetable cables. Some of the and calmly walked out, leaving the European lakes have such islands, that painter more dead than alive, to take are used for pasturage, and they often himself and his unfortu carry the island population to great dishimself and his unfortunate picture back

This shock was so severe to Monsieur Pelletier's nerves that he became quite "During the great flood in the Mississippi in 1874, vast floating islands were hysterical, and the Shah, seeing that he formed in the river and carried far out remained so for months and was unable into the Gulf Stream. One that a vessel to do any work, conferred decorations ran into 300 miles from the delta was and titles upon him, which cost nothover an acre in extent, and populated ing, and, giving him just enough money with a great variety of snakes, frogs and to take him home, allowed him to leave turtles, besides a number of land ani- Persia, and he now occupies a studio in mals that had sought protection there the Palais Reyal in Paris .- Cor. Phila-

from the rising waters, only to delphia Press. be swept out to sea. The geo-graphical distribution of life, it will be -Spurgeon i graphical distribution of life, it will be -Spurgeon is sometimes more blunt seen, depends much upon these floating than polite. For instance, in his received seen, depends much upon these floating islands—a fact proved by comparing the inhabitants of islands miles apart. Several years ago a large snake was picked up off the Bermuda Islands nlinging to a floating island that, with-out doubt, had come from the Amagan. Aliles of cordage float ent of the provident to the School Board on the ground of his belonging to the Blue Hibben Amagan. To support a certain candidate for election he replied : "Do you thick I, anter the beard of him ribbon flee to the second

-A London paper states that the mules purchased for the Egyptian campaign, which have been brought to England, have not turned out very profitable property. Many of them have just been sold at Woolwich, and, though choice specimens of their race, they have realized neither their value nor cost. Indeed, they barely produced an average of £10 a piece—not a third of the amount expended in purchasing and transporting them from South America.

-One day last summer Mr. A. Bronson Alcott said to an acquaintance: "I early determined in life not to be a slave to things; not to put my life as a pledge for fine furniture, for luxuries, for the material surroundings. We lived a simple life, Mrs. Alcott and I, and I

Orsan have never regretted it."

journed to a wood not far from the city, taking with them a six-chambered re volver, which was to be the common instrument of death. A boy of seventeen was the first to put the decision into practice. He deliberately fired one ball into his neck and a second into his breast, and then fell. Thereupon four of the survivors lost heart and fled; but the fifth, not deterred by the sight of the bleeding body of his friend, picked up the pistol and discharged it in the direc-tion of his heart. One of the foolish voungsters was fatally wounded; but

worthless. It has been suggested that

the holders still entertain an idea of get-

ting something back. The present pur-

chasers, it is said, believe the same way.

The summing up of the theory is that the English holders look for some com-

plications to arise between the two coun

English holders of Confederate bonds.

- Washington Special to Indianapoli

A Suicide Club.

A very extraordinary story is re

ported from Pesth. Six youths, son,

Journal.

the other, it is expected, will recover, and, it may be hoped, will join no more suicide clubs.—St. James' Gazette.

40-Lf

-Lieutenant Waghorn, of her Majesty's service, was the pioneer of the overland route to India, and having demonstrated its feasibility and value, the opening of the Suez Canal followed in course. Waghorn died poor in 1850. His surviving sister, to whom was accorded a pension of £25, in recognition

of the great services rendered to the country by her late brother, has lately died under distressing circumstances of neglect and poverty.





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