ADVENTURES OF MAJOR NORTH

White Chief of The Pawnee Scouts—His Frontier Experience.

PAWNEES IN INDIAN TERRITORY

A Bad Move—Many of The Tribe Die—The Pawnee Scouts Again in the Front With General Crook.

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[*Written for the Sunday Bee by Alfred Sorenson.*]

SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTER IX—The Sioux massacre One Hundred and Fifty Pawnee Squaws and Children—Removal of the Pawnees to the Indian Territory—Incidents of the Trip—Death of the Pawnee Chief—A Bad Omen—His Prediction Comes True—Major North Enlists One Hundred Pawnees and Brings Them up From the Indian Territory—General Crook's Indian Campaign in the Winter of 1876-77—Capture of Red Cloud and Swift Bear—Red Cloud's Village Burned.

IX.

Removal of the Pawnees to the Indian Territory.

In the summer of 1873 the Pawnee tribe went upon a buffalo hunt in the Republican valley, and having made a successful killing started home well supplied with the spoils of the chase, but discovering a large herd of buffaloes in their path they could not resist the temptation of making one more surround. They were moving up a deep canon, extending from the Republican to the Platte river, and in this ravine they left their squaws and children while they went off to the right of their course in pursuit of the buffaloes. Unfortunately for them the Sioux were hunting in the same region, and they had discovered the movement on the part of Pawnees, and keeping out of sight until the Pawnees had got well into the chase, they then made A RAID ON THE DEFENSELESS SQUAWS and children in the canon, and killed about one hundred and fifty of them. The bucks were informed of the massacre by a messenger and they hastened to the canon to avenge the death of their families. The cowardly Sioux, however, did not wait to give them the desired opportunity, but fled from the vengeance that certainly would have been visited upon them. An interpreter afterwards informed Major North that the Sioux were ashamed of the cowardly massacre.

In the winter of 1873-74, Frank White (Ke-wuc-woo-tah-kah:—White Fox), and Big Spotted Horse (Us-sah-wuck-oo-lede-e-hoor), who were Pawnee warriors of considerable distinction, made a trip to the Indian territory and paid [a visit to their old friends, the Wichitas, by whom they were most cordially received and entertained. The Wichitas told them that they wished the Pawnees to come to the Indian territory and live with them as they were all one people, and they promised to give the two visiting warriors a large number of horses if they would induce the Pawnees to move.

The two warriors, being influenced by these tempting promises, returned to the Pawnee agency on the Loup, arriving there just as the Pawnees were receiving their annuity money from Major Burgess, the agent, and Barclay White, superintendent of Indian affairs in Nebraska. The returned warriors reported the result of their visit to the Indian territory and made known the invitation which the Wichitas had extended to the Pawnees. The Indians went into council and the two warriors made speeches in which they praised in the most eloquent terms the hospitality of the Wichitas, and described the

INDIAN TERRITORY

as a most beautiful country. They asked the superintendent and agent to intercede for the Pawnees with the Great Father at Washington to obtain a relinquishment of their rights in Nebraska, and secure for them a tract of land in the Indian territory.

The chiefs of the tribe arose, one by one, and denounced as frauds these two warriors who, as they claimed, were trying to deceive the people. The chiefs were bitterly opposed to the contemplated movement, but the flattering statements regarding the Indian territory were received with considerable enthusiasm by the majority of the tribe, who were inclined to accept the invitation of the Wichitas, although there was not an acknowledged chief in favor of it.

The next day Superintendent White, on having a talk with the Indians, found that the majority wanted to go, although the chiefs were still opposed to it. Superintendent White then said that he would obtain for the two warriors a transfer from Washington. In a few days the transfer arrived, and then Frank White and Big Spotted Horse were permitted to emigrate to the Indian territory and take with them all the people who wished to accompany them. When they got ready to start it was found that about three-fourths of the tribe were going with them. They took their own ponies, and Superintendent White sent a government employe along with them to see that they got into no trouble on the way. All the chiefs and their families remained at home. The Pawnees safely reached

THE WICHITA AGENCY,

located on the Washington river, in the southern part of the Indian territory, about forty miles from Fort Sill, and there met with a very cordial reception. The Wichitas and other friendly tribes in the immediate vicinity made good their promises by presenting the Pawnees with eight or nine hundred horses and a large lot of valuable trinkets. The report of the generous action of the Wichitas soon reached the ears of the Pawnee chiefs who had remained at home, and then they finally came to the conclusion that it would be to their interest to move to the Indian territory, although they greatly regretted to leave their old reservation to which they had become very much attached. After they had determined upon the move, an appropriation was made by congress of $150,000 to cover the expense of moving them, and $150,000 for the erection of agency buildings in the Indian territory.

The agent purchased twenty-five horse teams, wagons, etc., to transport the remaining Pawnees and their movable property. Finally in the fall of 1874 they started for their new home. In crossing the Loup Fork old Pe-ta-la-shar, head chief of the tribe, was shot in the knee by the accidental discharge of his pistol. The wound was a very severe one and the Indians went into camp to await the result. The old chief, who was very superstitious, like all Indians, said that the accident was

A BAD OMEN,

that he was going to die, that the tribe would suffer great loss of life, and that they would regret the move which they were making. Sure enough he did die in a few days, although the doctors, who had been called from Columbus to attend him, had said there was no danger of death. After the

BURIAL OF THE CHIEF,

the Pawnees proceeded on their way to the Indian territory, which they reached without further accident. They selected a reservation between the Arkansas and Cimarron rivers, and located their agency on Bear creek, one hundred and eighty miles north of Wichita agency. Here they were soon joined by the rest of the tribe who had preceded them with Frank White and Big Spotted Horse. It is a remarkable fact that the prediction of old Pe-ta-la-shar came true, for during the first eighteen months of the residence of the Pawnees in the Indian territory four-fifths of all the prominent chiefs and leading men of the tribe died, besides a great many others of the people, and to this day the Pawnees believe that it was

A VISITATION OF THE GREAT SPIRIT

to punish them for following the two warriors, Frank White and Big Spotted Horse.

Major Frank North, who was at Sidney Barracks, Nebraska, received a dispatch on the 5th of August, 1876, from General Sheridan directing him to report at once at military headquarters at Chicago. Upon arriving in Chicago Major North was cordially received at headquarters by General Sheridan, who asked him if he had not made a proposition to General Sherman to raise a regiment of one thousand scouts and frontiersmen to take the field at once

TO AVENGE THE DEATH OF GENERAL CUSTER,

to which the major replied that he had, but that Secretary of War Cameron had answered that there was no authority for accepting the the offer.

"I want you to go to the Indian territory and enlist one hundred Pawnees for immediate service," said General Sheridan.

"I am somewhat disappointed, general," said Major North, "as I wanted to raise a regiment instead of a company."

"There is no authority for using so many scouts in any one department. The greatest number of Indian scouts allowed in each department by act of congress is two hundred," replied General Sheridan.

"Well, then, won't you allow me to enlist two hundred Pawnees and organize them into a batallion?" asked the major.

"No; we can use only a hundred," said the general, who then inquired of the major as to the locality of the new Pawnee reservation. Major North, accompanied by his brother Luther North, accordingly proceeded to the Pawnee agency, in the Indian territory, it proving a long and tedious trip. They reached the agency one night at about 11 o'clock, and although it was nearly midnight it soon became generally known that they were in the village. The news created the wildest commotion among the Pawnees, who came flocking in from every direction. Major North informed them that he had come to organize another company of scouts to take the field against their old enemies, the Sioux. This was indeed

WELCOME NEWS

to them, and so anxious were they to enlist that many of the woung warriors remained all night around the farmhouse, where the major was staying, in order to make sure of enrollment.

The next morning Major North called a council of the chiefs, out of respect to them, at the agency-house, a fine stone building, and they seemed to appreciate this act of courtesy. He asked permission of the chiefs to enlist the young warriors to the number of one hundred, and they unhesitatingly granted his request.

Major North opened a recruiting office in the council-house. The room was quite large, and a high railing enclosed the agents desk. The major was inside the railing and the young warriors crowded in so thick and fast that they came very nearly breaking it down. Although he repeatedly told them that he could not possibly enlist more than one hundred, yet there were between three and four hundred present, and all equally anxious to enlist. Major North was finally abliged to take his books and papers and go outside where there was plenty of room, and there take the names. He enrolled the men as fast as he could write and in a few minutes he had one hundred, when he stopped.

Many of the warriors who had not been fortunate enough to be enlisted followed the company to Coffeyville, a railroad station in Kansas, in hopes that Major North would finally take them along anyway, and some of them hoped that some of the enlisted men would become discouraged and turn back, and thus create vacancies which they could fill. Not one of the enlisted men, however, went back. So determined were the disappointed ones to follow their comrades, that Major North had to station guards on the train to keep them off as it started from the depot.

The great eagerness manifested by the Pawnees to enlist was due to the fact that they had been

REDUCED TO ABJECT POVERTY

and suffering, and were in a most deplorable condition. Major North found them poorer and in more destitute circumstances than he had ever before seen them. They had no blankets to wear, and all they had in the shape of a wrap or cover was some thin muslin or sheeting. It was no wonder that they all wanted to go out upon the warpath against the Sioux, and obtain from the government abundant rations, good uniforms and fair pay.

When the Pawnee scouts arrived at Sidney they were at once supplied with arms, uniforms and horses, and were mustered into the government service to take part in the winter campaign of 1876-77, under General Crook. Major North appointed his brother, Luther North, and Mr. Cushing, as his lieutenants, both of whom had been in the service with him in previous campaigns. On the 15th of October Major North left Sidney and proceeded up the Sidney and Black Hills stage road with his scouts, and went into camp at the crossing of the Niobrara river. He had been there only one day when he received an order by mounted courier from General Crook, at Camp Robinson, directing him to proceed without delay to Camp Robinson, timing his march so as not to show his command near the agency until after dark.

Major North pulled out of camp about sundown and started on the road to

RED CLOUD AGENCY

as fast as his teams and wagons could travel. When they had made about fifteens miles they were met by a lieutenant with a small escort, who brought orders for Major North to join General McKenzie as soon as possible to assist in the capture of Red Cloud's village.

Red Cloud was located with his people in the hills near Chadron creek, about forty miles from the agency. The agent, Major Howard, had ordered Red Cloud himself to come into the agency on three different occasions, and had each time directed him to move his camp within five miles of the agency, but as yet the old chief had not obeyed the instructions. At the first meeting he told the agent that he would ask his people if they were willing to come in, his excuse for not promptly complying with the order being that the grass near the agency was too thin for his horses. Ten days passed by. Red Cloud failed to report, and he was again sent for. This time the agent informed him that he must move his people, as he had been directed, within ten days.

RED CLOUD BECAME VERY SULLEN

and did not give any satisfactory reply, but went back to his camp. The ten days passed by, and ten more, and still Red Cloud and his people paid no attention to the order. Again the agent summoned Red Cloud into his presence, and then the old chief defiantly told him point blank, "If you think you can force me in, you can begin at once." He then haughtily turned on his heel and took his departure.

Major Howard now expected and feared that Red Cloud was going to break out into open hostility, and being located so far from the agency, about forty miles, he could easily inaugurate a war of his own or send out war parties without the knowledge of the agent or anybody else at the agency. For these and other reasons, Major Howard deemed it advisable to bring him nearer the agency, where the military could watch and control him. Major Howard was aware that General Crook was organizing a winter campaign and he wished all the peaceful Indians to be collected in the vicinity of Camp Robinson, so that they would not become dis-

affected and join hostile bands. Major Howard, therefore, finally applied to the military for force enough to compel Red Cloud to move in, and if necessary to whip him into submission. It was for this object that General McKenzie had organized an expedition and had started out from Camp Robinson.

The lieutenant, who had been sent out by General McKenzie, urged Major North to hurry forward as rapidly as possible, as the scouts would have to ride forty miles before daylight. Major North informed him that his horses were not all in good condition, but that he would pick out forty or fifty of the best ones that were able to make the forced march. He accordingly selected forty-eight men and horses, and taking his brother Luther with him, he started off on the gallop with the detachment and rode fifteen miles without stopping—which made thirty miles the troops had ridden since sundown—when they overtook General McKenzie, who had with him eight companies of the Fourth cavalry, his scouts being Todd Randall and Louis Richaud. The united forces then traveled a distance of about twenty miles to a point where the trail forked. Here General McKenzie divided his cavalry into two parties. Major Gordon was assigned to the command of four companies of the cavalry and twenty-four Pawnee scouts, under Lieutenant North. They took the trail on the right-hand leading to the

CAMP OF SWIFT BEAR,

who was of the same band as Red Cloud. General McKenzie with the remaining four companies and twenty-four scouts under Major North proceeded on the left-hand trail towards

RED CLOUD'S CAMP.

Major North, with three of his scouts, rode a mile in advance of the command, keeping a very sharp lookout for Indians. When they had ridden about five miles one of the Indians called Major North's attention to a peculiar sound which he had heard, and stopping their horses they all listened, and in a few minutes the sound was heard again. It proved to be the

CROWING OF A ROOSTER.

Major North, who had not been in that region of the country recently, was unaware of any settlers having located there, but he thought possibly that there might be some isolated ranch in the vicinity. He returned to General McKenzie and reported the circumstance, and thereupon Todd Randall, who was with the column, said that they were close to Red Cloud's camp, as Red Cloud had a lot of chickens. It was now 3 o'clock in the morning and very dark. Major North again took the lead, and the column followed him to the point where the crowing of the rooster had been heard, and there they listened again and plainly heard the crowing. They then left the trail and took a course indicated by the noise of the rooster, and, cautiously marching for about half a mile they came to a perpendicular bank, forty or fifty feet high, at the foot of which ran a stream of water. Looking down they suddenly discovered Red Cloud's village. It was yet too early to make the attack, and the command was accordingly moved back, cautiously and quietly, some two or three hundred yards. Major North then made a thorough reconnoisance of the surrounding country with his scouts, and made frequent reports to General McKenzie concerning the lay of the land and the most desirable place for locating the troops. Acting upon Major North's suggestions, General McKenzie sent two companies up the creek with some of the Pawnee scouts as guides, to a point where they could make a crossing without disturbing the village, and they were then to come down on the other side until they came opposite the camp, and there take position. Another company was ordered up the creek to form a line across the bottom or valley to cut the Indians off from retreat. Half of the remaining company were directed to dismount and go on foot down the creek and form another line across the valley and march up within easy range of the village and remain there until daylight for further orders. General McKenzie with the balance of the troops and scouts remained in position back of the steep bank.

Two hours passed away before it became light enough for the men to sight their guns and make a successful attack. General McKenzie then ordered Todd Randall, the interpreter, to go to the edge of the high bank and cry out in a loud voice to the Indians in their language so as to attract their attention.

None of the Indians had yet risen from sleep, and when Randall loudly sang out a few words a few squaws made their appearance, and at once discovered that the village was surrounded. The squaws immediately reported the fact to Red Cloud and his warriors, none of whom, however, came out of their tepees or showed themselves, but the women and children came rushing out pell mell and made a dash for the brush and up the creek, crying and yelling in the wildest confusion. No shots were fired by the troops, strict orders having been given by General McKenzie to do no shooting until after the Indians had fired. Major North, in obedience to instructions, immediately

CHARGED WITH HIS SCOUTS

down through the village and rounded up the Indian horses, which were driven to a place of safety in the rear.

The dismounted cavalrymen marched up into the village, and met with no resistance whatever, much to their surprise. The warriors refused to come out of their tepees, and actually had to be pulled out from one tepee after another. The warriors, after all were secured, were disarmed and placed in a line under a guard General McKenzie, through his interpreter, directed the squaws, all of whom had been gathered together, to go to the bunch of horses and select a sufficient number on which to pack their camp equipage and utensils, and then to break camp as quickly as possible, as it was his intention to return to Camp Robinson that day. The squaws were surly and sullen, and for two long hours the soldiers worked with them in trying to induce them to break them to break up the camp and pack their valuable property on the horses. General McKenzie finally became impatient and told them he would give them only a few minutes longer, and if they did not then comply with his command he

WOULD BURN THE VILLAGE.

The squaws, however, remained obstinate and would not stir. The general then ordered the soldiers to fire the village, and soon the devouring flames were blazing in every quarter. The squaws set up a chorus of whoops and yells and sobs, and then went to work to tear down the tepees in a hurry, thus succeeding in saving a great many of them. When the fire had ceased, General McKenzie gave orders to prepare to march. The Sioux warriors numbered about fifty, and were placed in a hollow square, with a company of cavalry at the head and a company at the rear, with the Pawnees in single file on each side. The column then returned to the fork of the trail, where General McKenzie halted to send messengers to Major Gordon, who at this point had gone off to attack Swift Bear. General McKenzie sent Major North, with two Pawnees, to Swift Bear's camp, some five miles distant, with dispatches to Major Gordon, whom he met on the way returning with Swift Bear's whole band, whom he had surprised and captured without a struggle.

Immediately after the two columns reunited, an "account of stock" was taken, showing that one hundred and twenty warriors and their families had been captured, together with their arms and ammunition, and seven hundred and twenty-two horses. The whole command reached Camp Robinson at 9 o'clock that night, having ridden over one hundred miles in twenty-seven hours without food for their horses or themselves.

At this time there were at Red Cloud agency between eight and nine thousand peaceable Sioux Indians, of different bands, all of whom were being fed and otherwise provided for by the government. Red Cloud was then the acknowledged head chief of all these Indians, but he had became morose and obstinate and had gone off with his own little band. These Indians knew all about the war that was going on. They had learned of the Custer massacre, and it was greatly feared that something might occur to bring the peaceable Indians out upon the warpath. Great care and precaution had to be exercised to prevent anything of the kind. The warriors who had been brought in with Red Cloud were placed under guard in a strong building, and the squaws were allowed to go down on the creek, near the agency, and make a camp for themselves. The captured horses were sent in charge of Major North to Fort Laramie. General McKenzie with his command soon after marched to Fort Laramie, and was followed by General Crook who came alone in an ambulance.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT SUNDAY.]

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Minnie Maddern is trying to dispose of "In Spite of All."

De Bensaude, Violet Cameron's husband, has sailed for Europe.

After this season "the Hanlons" will take "Fantasma" to Europe.

Patti is guaranteed $200,000 for her forty performances in America.

Edward Solomon says he has an offer to lead Henry Irving's orchestra next season.

Laura Bellini, the prima donna of the Gypsy Baron company, is paid $400 a week.

Max Vogrich, is in New York. He will produce some of his compositions this winter.

The mandolin is the rage at present among Gotham's fashionable young men and women.

Miss Geraldine Ulmar, of the Mikado company at the Fifth Avenue, New York, is seriously ill.

Ambroise Thompson, it is rumored, has resigned the directorship of the Paris Conservatoire.

T. J. Farron has cancelled all his eastern dates and goes directly west and thence south and southwest.

Campanini, the great tenor, is to undergo another surgical operation in the hope of improving the purity of his voice.

Denman Thompson has had such success with "The Old Homestead" that he has let out "Joshua Whitcomb" on royalty.

There is a glut of tenors in the opera market. Fourteen leading and recognized tenors are in New York and out of engagements.

Mlle. Rhea has an offer from Majironi & Kelson, the Australian managers, for a six months' tour of that country next season.

Mdlle. Van Zandt will soon take up her permanent residence in London. She recently declined an engagement at the Paris opera comique.

The Mikado is to be given a grand revival at McCaull's opera house, Philadelphia, on Monday, November 29, with inimitable Ko-Ko, Digby Bell.

Mr. Van de Water, of New York, has completed a comic opera called King Khaanlzobul or the man from America. The scenes are laid in Asia.

The Monplasia ballet of Brahma has been given 100 times at the Eden theater, in Paris, and the receipts have almost reached the sum of 500,000 francs.

"I drink neither coffee, wine, nor any kind of liquors," said Madame Patti-Nicolini to the New York reporters. "I feel quite sure that they injure the voice."

Princess Jeanne Bonaparte, who was among the audience at the Bayreuth musical festival, is decorating her boudoir with scenes from Tristan and Isolde.

At the Berlin opera house Herr Von Hulsen's successor, Count Hockberg, has ordered the members of the orchestra to appear henceforth in evening dress.

Estimates justified by the advance sales place the losses entailed by the illness of Edwin Booth at $10,000, by the illness of Mrs. Langtry at $7,000, and the enforced retirement of Rosina Vokes at $3,000.

Mme. Patti, for the first time in her life, has a manager who will allow her to be seen by newspaper reporters. She likes it, and made a stipulation in her contract that she should be permitted to be interviewed.

The owner of a new opera house at Boone, Ia., invited Booth to open it, but when he learned that $3,000 cash in advance would be required for one night's performance, his enthusiasm collapsed and the matter was dropped.

Wilson Barrett's first performance of "Hamlet" in Boston was critically observed by four of that city's most expert brain doctors, who, by odd chance, were seated side by side.

Miss Fortescue's Frou-Frou, it is stated, wouldn't go down with the gentle Gothamites. She is getting some advertisement out of the report that her nose is the counterfeit presentment of Mrs. Cleveland's.

Mme. Janauschek will make her positive farewell to the stage at the Chestnut Street opera house, Philadelphia, beginning on Monday, February 14, appearing as Meg Merrilies, the late Charlotte Cushman's great role.

Mr. Louis Monard has sued the Comedie-Francaise for $40,000. He claims that in the version of Hamlet now being played at the Francaise "some one" has cribbed parts of a translation that he sent to the theater a long while ago.

Fraulein Anna Kerbel, a new operatic star, is creating a great sensation in Norway. Many musical experts, including Ole Bull's son Alexander, Mme. Marchesi, Miss Emma Thursby and Maurice Strakosch, are all charmed with her voice, which they think will throw Jenny Lind in the shade.

Mme. Valda, the prima donna, has just signed a contract with manager Amberg, of the Thalia theatre, and will appear in the Academy of Music in New York during Thanksgiving week. Dates are also being arranged for her appearance in Boston and other cities under Mr. Amberg's management.

Verdi, the illustrious composer, is a practical farmer, and is looked upon by the peasants around Sant Agata as supreme authority on all matters relating to crops, fruit and cattle. He enjoys advising and assisting them in their labors. But he works at his "Otello" five hours every day, filling in the orchestal score.

Henry Irving is coming to this country again and will produce "Faust" with all the detail now given to its performance in London. He will open at the Star theater in New York, November 7, 1887. His stay in this country will last twenty weeks, four of which will be at the Boston theater, which is the only one of the several theaters in which he is to give "Faust" that will not have some changes made in the stage to meet the requirement of the play. Of course Miss Terry is coming, too.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago has been designated as the place for the next meeting of the National Educational association.

Dennison university, the Baptist college of Ohio, has elected as its president Dr. Galusha Anderson, of Salem, Mass.

The two colleges of the Baptist denomination in Iowa, one at Pella and one in Des Moines, have just been consolidated.

The German government prohibits women from entering any Prussian university as student, or attending the lectures of the professors.

France has agricultural schools for girls. One of the chief is near Rouen, and has 300 girls, from 6 to 18 years of age. The farm is over 400 acres.

The secretary of Yale college has bee'nordered to hereafter use the name university upon the catalogue and all official documents.

Worcester academy, Vinita, Indian territroy, is more prosperous this year than ever before. One hundred and fourteen are enrolled, and considerable increase is expected about this time next year.

Cooper Institute, New York, has recently been undergoing extensive repairs, at an expense of $250,000, the entire structure having been lifted by screws and a new foundation laid under it.

Ex-President Noah Porter, of Yale, has just returned from a three months' sojourn in Germany and England, and enters upon his college work to-day. He retains his chair of Clark professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics, and brings with him an LL. D. from Edinburgh university.

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A Boston girl is at the head of the Kappa Gamma society, and hereafter, if it is called the Gumma society, people will know how to account for it.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Smoked pearl button have designs in relief.

Mink fur is used to trim brown cloth dresses.

Dark red cloth trimmed with black Persian lamb will again be worn.

Pendants of diamonds and pearls are in vogue. The crescent is the favorite design.

Feather stitching is employed for trimming all sorts of dresses whether of flannel or satin.

Visites of mink are in vogue along with those of Russian and Alaskan sable, seal, and lynx.

Cluny stripes for panels have brocaded figures in scroll design and are in all the leading colors.

Mrs. Mackay's dressmakers are understood to be pledged not to duplicate her dresses for any one else.

White poplin trimmed with white plush is spoken of as one of the popular stuffs for children's wear.

So they come. A daughter of General Buckner, the famous southern soldier, is about to face the footlights.

Brooches representing an oyster shell, upon which rests a tiny crab in red enamel, are bizarre fancies of the hour.

Velveteen, corduroy and cordereine, kindred fabrics, are all used to excess for children's best "coats" and frocks.

A realistic hairpin is a peapod of frosted gold half open, displaying nine pearl peas. An enamelled snail nips one of the peas.

Miss Kate Sleely, of West Point, Ind., having thrashed the postmaster, announces that she can lick any postage stamp in the country.

In using plaid and plain materials in combination the back of the bodice is made of the plain material and the fronts are of the plaid.

The lady lawyers are going to hold a convention at Ann Arbor. Ann won't know herself when the Antonios begin to talk about winter suits.

Opera cloaks are of plush, edged with swansdown or white Angora fur. Garnet, golden brown and the new greens are the favorite colors.

A small black velvet bonnet is completely covered with ruby ostrich tips that double its size. A ruby aigrette, arranged on the left side complete the trimming.

A reception bonnet of white plush is covered with pearl beads. A cluster of loops of plush ribbon, with full white aigrette, forms the trimming. The strings are of the ribbon.

Bodices must be trimmed; if the omnipresent plastron is not desired, a plain line of braid, an inch and a half in width, should be placed on either side of the buttons and buttonholes.

An evening bonnet of bebe blue satin is veiled with silk tulle of the same tint. Upright bows of satin ribbon, with corded edge arranged in front, are also covered with tulle. The strings are also of the ribbon.

"Everything is lovely when the goose hangs high," is transposed by the Boston maiden into all things are just as we would wish them to be and the fowl is suspended at an altitude that dwarfs all our previous experience.

Adelina Patti's castle in Wales is filled the costly and beautiful gifts which she has received during her career—testimonials of homage for her matchless powers. They say she has seven solid silver services—one for each day in the week.

Lace plays an important role in the adornment of bridal and ceremonial robes. Duchesse lace is always a favorite, and recent importations are of wonderfully delicate quality in new designs of great beauty, oriental motifs prevailing.

A mantle of brown plush, embroidered with tinsel and light brown silk and cut beads has long, square fronts. The back is embroidery, and ends in a full, short skirt, which is covered with passementerie ornaments. The full sleeves have epaulets and finished with beads and passementerie and chenille fringe. The fronts are finished in the same manner.

An elaborate dress of heliotrope velvet has the bodice and back drapery of the velvet. The bodice opens over a vast of maize crepe de chine and is cut up on either side in leaf fashion and a full frill of lace is set in. Under this crepe vest is a full velvet vest. The sleeves reach as far as the elbow; they are bordered with lace and trimmed with knots of crape.

Bonnets for late autumn and winter are of velvet, push, silk, chenille and felt. The capote is the favorite shape, but it has so many modifications with regard to the brim that in many instances it seems to have affinity with the original form. Bonnets smoothly covered with velvet are still regarded as the most useful, and their brims have less puffing than formerly.

Embroidered laces are in all the evening colors as well as beige and brown. Some have oriental design, others lily of the valley, and still others the lace-like effect of the chrysanthemum. They are made up over silk and satin of the same tint. There is the narrow lace for trimming, the "all-over" for bodice, sleeves and panels, and the wide lace, the entire depth of the skirt. The wearing of floss silk under and over the net gives the designs a peculiarly soft and pleasing effect.

IMPIETIES.

"We propose having a game supper at our church next week," exclaimed a spinster at an entertainment the other night; "now, what kind of game would you recommend?" "Well, if you want to draw all the boys, suppose you try poker," calmly replied Joseph Pickle.

In the New Hebrides a savage went to the priest with his two wives to ask his blessing. "Two wives," exclaimed the priest; "impossible; one is all the church permits." A day or two later he returned with one wife, with the same request. "Where is the other?" asked the priest. "I've eaten her," was the reply.

A three-year-old miss of Boston is not satisfied at the table when a blessing is not properly asked, and if there is any delay or the appearance of forgetfulness she calls for it. On a recent occasion she emphatically said: "Papa, bless God," and again repeated the words, and then added in a tone that caused general laughter, "Hurry up."

Parson Spire—I understand, deacon, that the church carpet is being ruined by the water from dripping umbrellas. Deacon Goode—It is so, parson, and something has got to be done. "Why not have a rack in the vestibule and leave the umbrellas there instead of carrying them to the seats?" "I am afraid it would spoil the solemnity of the benediction. "You think so?" "Yes, everybody would want to be first out, so as to get the best one."

CONNUBIALITIES.

A rumor has been current that Mlle Rhea is shortly to wed Advance Agent Hugh D'Arcy.

William M. Singerly owner and publisher of the Philadelphia Record, is shortly to wed Miss Carrie Dietrick, well known as a comic opera singer.

Miss Prescott, grand-daughter of the historian, will make Boston her future home. She is to marry young Herbert Timmins, of that cultivated city.

A uniform marriage law is the sort of thing the girls of Washington want. Nothing looks so sweetly pretty at a fashionable wedding as a handsome uniform.

Miss Mary Gore, whom Michael Davitt is to marry, has resided for some years at Oakland, Cal., with Mrs. James Canning, an aunt, who adopted her when an infant. She is just past 20, is a graceful brunette and principal soprano in the choir of the Church St. Francis de Sales, Oakland.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Ella Wickham, a handsome girl of 18 years, and the daughter of respectable parents at Port Jervis, disappeared from her home on Monday night last under circumstances which lead her friends to fear that she has eloped with John S. Shafer, a married man belonging in Dingman's, Penn.

According to Fraulein Louisa Lauw Mme. Patti deliberately proposed to the Marquis de Caux, and not he to her. One evening while they were sitting chatting alone he innocently mentioned that Paris reported them to be engaged—and he laughed. "Very well—why not? I should be very happy, I am sure," returned Adelina; and with some pleased confusion the marquis accepted her hand then and there.

The frequent visits of the Crown Princess of Germany to Italy are believed to be explained by the reported betrothal of the little Prince of Naples to one of her gawky daughters. This future king of Italy is several years the junior of the German princess, but that makes no difference, if the Pope will sanction the alliance. Although the royal family of Italy is not a political friend of the Vatican, from a religious standpoint, the proposed marriage offers peculiar objections, which will require the heads of Bismarck and his Holiness to be laid very close together to remove.

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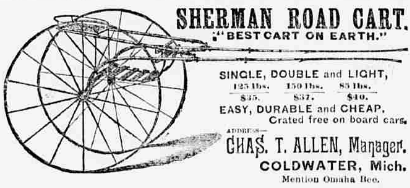

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RELIGIOUS.

There are now ninety-five Congregational churches in Pennsylvania.

The motto of the Presbyterian church is $10,000,000 for missions.

The Congregational Theological seminary of Chicago has 115 students preparing for the university.

Four hundred converted Jews are clergymen in the Church of England, three of whom have risen to the rank of bishop.

The United Presbyterians have a successful mission in Egypt. It reports twenty-one organized congregations and forty-nine mission stations.

There are 182 colored Presbyterian churches in the South, with 12,958 members. Of this number, 85 churches are in North Carolina and 59 in South Carolina.

Mr. Spurgeon has admitted 10,000 persons into church membership in connection with his fruitful ministry in the Metropolitan Tabernacle and its missions.

The Indian Methodist conference has condemned the use of tobacco as uncleanly and unhealthful, and the delegates promised to preach against it once each year.

The Congregational church of Connecticut is preparing to renew the ineffectual effort made before the legislature of last winter to prevent the running of Sunday trains.

The journal of the Protestant Episcopal convention gives: clergy, 164; parishes, 128; baptisms, 2,796; confirmations, 2,062, communicants, 24,926; offerings, $509,288.30

In A. D. 1859 the Presbyterian congregations north and south, were 5,178, with communicants, 451,239; in A. D. 1885, the congregations were 11,318, the communicants, 938,210.

The door was opened in China to the preaching of the gospel in 1842. In 1853 there were 350 christians; in 1863, 2,000; in 1873, 8,000; in 1883, 22,000; and in 1886, 28,000 native converts.

The Protestant Episcopal church, which in 1850 had 1,292 parishes, has now 3,450, with 398,098 communicants. This embraces 16 missionary districts, some of which are in Africa, China and Japan.

In A. D. 1850 the Baptist congregations of all sorts were 11,863, with 831,635 communicants; in A. D. 1885 the congregations had risen to 28,596, with nearly two and a half millions of communicants.

The increase in membership in heathen lands is thirty times greater than at home in proportion to the number of ministers employed, although the tests of discipleship are of the most trying nature.

In A. D. 1859 the Lutheran congregations were reckoned at 1,694, with communicants estimated at 163,000; in A. D. 1885 the congregations were 5,558, with nearly a million of communicants (950,868).

Ninety-five years have passed since the first English missionary went out to the heathen. To-day there are "Christian communities more than 3,000,000, led by 2,500 ministers of their own speech." In India alone the last census showed nearly 2,000,000 Christians.

The numerical strength of the leading religious bodies among all English speaking people throughout the world is as follows: Congregationalists, 5,750,000; Baptists of all description 8,195,000; Presbyterians of all descriptions, 10,650,000; Methodists of all descriptions, 16,000,000; Episcopalians, 21,395,000.

The Norwegian Missionary society has its headquarters at Stavanger, Norway. It has missions in Natal and Zululand, Africa. The Zulu mission was commenced in 1873 and reports 400 converts. It has missions in Madagascar, commenced in 1867 and about 7,000 heathens have been baptised, and 30,000 children have been instructed in the mission schools.

The Baptist church has three great organizations—the Foreign Mission society, the Publication society and the Home Mission society, which latter has for its motto, "North America for Christ." This last society was organized in 1832. Since its organization it has expended $5,134,314, established 3,416 churches, baptised 99,914 members, organized 700 Sunday schools, and has 500 laborers engaged in its work.

While a man was going to bed in St. Louis lately, a small hand, wearing on one finger a ring, suddenly appeared, raised the chimney from the lighted lamp to a height of six inches or more, moved it toward the astonished observer a short distance and then dropped it on the floor. The man has the broken chimney in proof of the truth of the story.

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