

HURLEY, D. T.

W. C. BROWN, Publisher

NEW MUSICAL DEVICE.

Theodore Thomas at his private rehearsal of the "Pascifia" music in New York Thursday afternoon excited the admiration of some of the audience who had heard the musical drama produced at Bayreuth under Wagner's own direction, by surpassing the European performance in the production of the effect of the Good Friday bells that are heard in the distance, at first pealing softly and then gradually swelling. An enthusiast writes to the Tribune of the "unearthly sweetness and purity of the bells which he says would have delighted Wagner, and that journal explains that Mr. Thomas found it impossible to obtain a pure tone in perfect pitch with bells, and the idea occurred to him of using bars of pure steel. These are of different length and thickness, according to the tone to be produced, and are as accurate in tone as a tuning-fork. They are suspended in an ingenious manner, and the instrument with which they are struck and the manner of striking are the results of several months of experimenting by Mr. Thomas.

TEACH CHILDREN POLITENESS.

Teach children to be polite. Teach them there is nothing but goodness of heart so much durability as a pleasing deportment. They will lose the idea after a while that it is smart to be pert and boisterous, and take pride in being little ladies and gentlemen. Teach them to say "How do you do?" or "Good morning" to everybody with whom you are acquainted; never to contradict, whisper, hum, beat a tattoo with the fingers on the furniture, or loiter around in lounging attitudes in company; to say "Yes, mam," and "No, sir," "What, mam?" "If you please," and "Excuse me," if it is necessary to pass before any one, or to leave the table before the rest, and never do any of the things for which it is necessary to ask to be excused unless it is absolutely unavoidable; not to change instead of handing things; not to listen to anything not intended for their ears; not to refuse to give the whole to a visitor when he will not do. A polite child is the best of companions, but a rude one is a troublesome nuisance, and will find himself learning at 18 or 20 things which should have been taught him when a child.

AT AUCTION.

The selection of an obscure village in Westphalia proposed to give to the lowest bidder the privilege of cleaning the school-house and making the fires for which the incumbent had hitherto been granted the round sum of 12 marks per annum. This year a competitor came forward, and, after repeated underbidings, finally offered to do the work free gratis for nothing. Unwilling to accept of the party "in office" thereupon actually agreed to pay 1 mark into the village treasury—nay, went up to 2 marks, but was in the end overbid by the persistent office-seeker, who offered to pay 2 marks 60 pfennigs for the incalculable privilege of cleaning and making the fires in the school-house. This example of competition is not, however, without precedent. Many of our readers have probably heard rival bidders at Niagara, in dull times, bid each other down to the falling-off point, and even offer to pay twenty-five cents a piece for the honor of the visitor's company in a little jaunt out at the falls. We have witnessed such a scene, at any rate; but we never heard of any one getting the promised reward, or that any one ever escaped from the huckster's society without paying tribute to him in spite of his seductive lures.

BLESSINGS OF KICKING.

A nobleman who takes his seat in the upper house of the age of twenty-one, says the London World, is not the same nobleman who, during the assembly after having mixed, during the day, with the house of commons, upon equal terms with his untitled fellowmen. The former has been brought up from the first in cotton wool. When he went to school he was in the special charge of a tutor, told off to screen him from anything like rude contact with his schoolfellows. The dupe of every parasite who panders to his self-love, he might have been a useful member of society had he received but a moderate amount of that kicking which is liberally allotted to his inferiors. As it is, his better qualities will never reach maturity. The sons of great men, who blossom prematurely into private secretaries, have a special tendency to gravitate to the ill-starred company of the great unkickd. Striplings who are conscious of distinguished parentage, and who have definite ideas about a profession in life, are also in imminent danger of growing up among the great unkickd. Amiable, intelligent, filial piety and many other virtues may be theirs, but they have never succeeded in descending from a pedestal of imaginary superiority to their contemporaries. They cannot emancipate themselves from an air of condescension when they speak to others. They ape the airs of authority in a manner which is not the less offensive because it is ludicrous. Sooner or later the penalty for royal roads and short cuts in any goal has to be paid. To go through the mill takes time, but it is the safest course, and it carries with it the comforting conviction that one's nature has been improved and fortified during the process. The scars inflicted by the judiciously distributed kicks are of a highly honorable kind.

AN EXCESSIVE TURTLE.

A few days ago an American schooner met with a remarkable, not to say unprecedented, turtle. The reptile was sleeping peacefully on the surface of the water in the neighborhood of the Banks, and when it was first seen it was supposed to be the hull of a capsized vessel. On approaching close to it, however, the schooner's people saw that the supposed hull was a turtle about sixty feet long and forty feet broad. As it was decidedly larger than the schooner, the latter wisely forebore to attempt to capture it, and sailed away, leaving the Atlantic directly in the path of the Atlantic steamer, any one of which vessels may run into it.

The existence of gigantic turtles of the dimensions of the one in question has never been suspected; chiefly because such excessive animals have never before been seen. When we remember that a turtle sixty feet long and forty feet wide must weigh at least fifteen feet of water, we can understand that such turtles have never approached near enough to the land to be seen, much less to be pursued and turned on their backs by floating derriks. It is probable that they spend nearly all their time below the surface of the water, coming up to breathe only at night. With such habits, it is no wonder that no one has seen a sixty-foot turtle until the other day.

WRECK OF THE "ST. CLAIR."

The steamer "St. Clair" was wrecked on the 17th inst. Twenty-seven persons were wounded.

ONE MORE TRIAL.

Fitzharris was put on trial on the 18th inst., at Dublin, in connection with the murder of Burke and Cavendish.

KNOTT NOMINATED.

The Kentucky democrats in convention at Louisville on the 17th inst., nominated J. Proctor Knott for governor.

TOO MUCH WIND.

A tornado struck the town of Valparaiso, Neb., on the 17th inst., demolishing five buildings and all the telegraph wires. Two men were seriously injured.

A JUST SENTENCE.

Thomas Walsh, who whipped his wife to death, was sentenced to thirty-five years in the penitentiary.

FITZHARRIS FIRED.

Cadivier Fitzharris, on trial as accessory to the murder of Burke and Cavendish, was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

STEAMER BRUDED.

The steamer Granite State, on the line between Hartford and New York, burned at Goddard's Landing, near Hartford, on the 18th inst. Five lives were lost.

A GEORGIAN FRINGING.

Joseph Jones, alias Cohen, who brutally murdered his wife last Christmas, was hanged at Dublin, on the 18th inst. He made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide the day previous.

ANOTHER BRUTE GONE.

W. C. Carter, of Pope County, Ark., who was under arrest for deserting his own daughter, committed suicide in the jail at Atkins on the 18th inst., by shooting.

THOMPSON ACQUITTED.

The trial of Congressman Phil Thompson, at Hartford, Ky., for the murder of Walter Davis, closed on the 18th inst. with a verdict of acquittal. The verdict was received with cheers.

SEARCHING FOR A TREASURE.

An old man named Thomas Caswell spent a greater part of the day at the American schooner yesterday, having come in from St. Louis and Chicago, in the morning. He took the Council Bluffs for Sioux City, Ia., last evening, and yesterday afternoon related to the crew of the schooner a story which occurred many years ago, but which has not been forgotten, and the consequences are yet of interest, because the treasure he regularly searched for, and which he believed to be buried in the Mississippi river, was discovered by him on the 18th inst.

THE FIRST TO SWING.

Joe Brady, the first of the "firebrands" convicted of participation in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke in Paris last year, was hanged at Dublin on the morning of the 18th inst.

AN INSANE MOTHER.

Mrs. Francis Zimmerman, wife of a New York artist, dying in a fit of insanity, caused by the death of her only child, who died of cholera, she attempted to commit suicide on the 18th inst.

A WIFE DEPARTURE.

H. Clay England, an eccentric lawyer of Washington, D. C., created a sensation in Judge Wiley's court in that city on the 14th inst. by appearing in court in the costume of a Feeje prince in hard luck. He was taken care of by his friends.

CURLEY HANGED.

Daniel Curley, the second man convicted of the murder of Patrick Burke, was hanged at Kilmallock jail, Dublin, on the 18th inst. One thousand people stood outside the walls while Curley swung from the gallows.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN SCARE.

A Russian officer arrested on the 18th inst., on suspicion of being a revolutionary, landed in New York, and was taken to the military guard. The czar was much shaken by the discovery, and was inclined to postulate the possibility of a revolution, but was dissuaded from so doing. A plot to assassinate the czar at the coronation has also been discovered.

"ALL QUIET."

The annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac opened at Washington on the 18th inst. After a parade the line was reviewed by the president and cabinet. The president, General John Newton was elected president. This is the first time the Army of the Potomac has met in Washington since the close of the war.

LAND SLIDE.

A land slide occurred on the night of the 18th inst., three miles west of Sioux City, on the Chicago division of the Great Northern and St. Paul Railroad. Six hundred feet of track went into the Missouri River and disappeared. The huge blocks of stone, which were about the size of a house, were carried down the river, and the amount of land affected by the slide is four or five acres.

FOUND FLOATING.

Considerable excitement was caused at Shakopee, Minn., on the 16th inst., by the discovery of a small, leaden, cylindrical object in the river opposite that place. It was thought to be the rattle of a woman floating down the river, and the inmates of the asylum, who were in the habit of throwing their rattle into the river, were all searched, but no one was found with the rattle.

UNKNOWN WEALTH.

The officers of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company informed the Philadelphia press that they had discovered a treasure of \$208,072. The authorities had no knowledge of the fact until informed by the company.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Miss Grace, of Hingham, aged about 20, committed a criminal outrage on the 18th inst., on Amelia Sumner, of Sumner, Minn., a friend of the deceased. She was arrested on the 18th inst. and is now in the custody of the authorities.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

A fire occurred in a tenement house in Buffalo, N. Y., on the morning of the 18th inst. No damage was done, but before it was subdued the building was filled with smoke, causing a panic among the inmates. Mrs. Riggs Schutte, in an attempt to save her child, was killed, and received fatal injuries. A man named Binkley also fell and broke a leg. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

GET 'EM ALL NOW.

The trials of conspirators at Dublin closed on the 17th inst., and the court adjourned. James Mallon, Edward O'Brien, William Maroney and Thomas Doyle, all of whom pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to murder, were sentenced to penal servitude for ten years. The remaining conspirators were sentenced to penal servitude for ten years.

WORK OF ELEMENS.

A Portion of the City of Racine Laid Waste by a Terrible Cyclone-- Twenty-five People Killed.

WRECK AND RUIN AT THE BELLE CITY.

A frightful tornado at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 18th inst., brought death and destruction to many homes in the city of Racine. It came from the southwest and was heralded by a terrific thunderstorm. The dense black cloud that preceded the cyclone first struck the city at Wolf's gardens, in the extreme northwestern portion, where it leveled a farm house and crippled six of the inmates. Here it seemed to rise from the earth, which was again struck about half a mile to the northeast and at the corner of St. Clair and High Streets, where the cyclone was situated. From here it proceeded east almost to the lake shore, covering a path nearly a quarter of a mile in width. In the path of the storm a building remains intact. The locality devastated consisted for the most part of a class of poor houses, but here and there a brick house of substantial structure. Nothing escaped the power of the cyclone. The houses lie in heaps of stones, bricks, and lumber. In some places, where the houses were unusually close together, they have been blown in a heap so large as to effect a complete street closure. Everywhere throughout the portion of the city within the path of the storm are heaps of rubbish.

RELIGIONS.

The 17th inst. was the date for the annual assembling of numerous religious bodies all over the city. The most notable of these were the Presbyterians of the United States, convened at Racine, Wis., on the 17th inst. The general assembly of the Reformed Church met at the same place on the 18th inst. The Presbyterian Church met at the same place on the 19th inst. The Lutheran Church met at the same place on the 20th inst. The Episcopal Church met at the same place on the 21st inst. The Methodist Church met at the same place on the 22nd inst. The Baptist Church met at the same place on the 23rd inst. The Catholic Church met at the same place on the 24th inst. The Unitarian Church met at the same place on the 25th inst. The Quaker Church met at the same place on the 26th inst. The Jewish Church met at the same place on the 27th inst. The Muslim Church met at the same place on the 28th inst. The Hindu Church met at the same place on the 29th inst. The Buddhist Church met at the same place on the 30th inst.

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