THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT

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—BY—

HACKNEY & HAMILL,

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TWO TITLED AFRICANS.

Christianized and Come to America to Be Educated.

Summoned Home from Their Studies They Return to Their Native Land and Engage in Battle with the Enemies of Their People.

Two African rulers sailed on the Cunarder Lucania recently for their native land. One went to recover a province wrongly taken from him; the other to strengthen his province, now weakened by a long and bitter war. The two are cousins, says the New York Sun.

Precedence in rank is taken by the younger of the two, Prince Momolu Massaquoi, who has already ruled for nearly two years, whereas his cousin, Prince Besolow, has never mounted the throne that is rightfully his. Prince Momolu has had an adventurous history. First trained in the mysteries of the Grigribush, a sort of black-art school of the Vei people, in proof of which he can show a hundred scars of the torture knives, he afterward became Christianized and came to this country. His mother was then queen regent of the province of Jabasea, in the Vei territory, northeast of Liberia. While the young prince was pursuing a college course in an institution in Tennessee he received word of his mother's death.

The Panas, a warlike neighboring tribe, had attacked the queen's village and she had been forced to flee to the woods. The Jabaseans, who are ordinarily a peaceful people, are very brave when aroused, and when they found their queen missing they beat back the invaders. For ten days they searched the woods for her, and on the eleventh she was found, speechless from hunger and privation. Two days later she died. Prince Momolu's eighteen-year-old nephew, who assumed the throne in his absence, sent word to him to come back at once.

"The Panas are threatening our upper border," he wrote. "A famine is in the land. The people are crying out for the king to return. Come back and avenge the death of your mother, the queen."

The prince returned, collected his fighting forces and in a fierce battle signally defeated the Panas. That was eighteen months ago, but still wandering detachments of the Panas kept up a guerrilla warfare. Meanwhile the new ruler instructed his people in agriculture and succeeded in relieving the famine. He returned to this country last year, and is now going back to endeavor to conclude definitely the Pana war. His first business on reaching his native land will be to meet in convention the other native kings, princes and chiefs, the representatives of Great Britain and the Liberian government and the Pana leaders to effect a treaty of peace. Prince Momolu believes there is a great future before his country. Not only is the soil fitted for cultivation, but it is said that rich gold deposits lie there. Some day the prince hopes to establish government gold mines. The great curse of the country, he says, is the liquor trade, most of the wars arising from drunken quarrels between chiefs. The prince is about twenty-eight years old. He is a dark negro with a high forehead and an intelligent face. In speech and manner he is like any well-bred young American.

His cousin, Prince Besolow, is thirty-five years old. He has been a student in Williams college, and was summoned a short time ago to assume the throne, which should have been his fifteen years ago. His father was king over a tribe of one hundred and fifty thousand Veis, and his mother was the favorite among two hundred and fifty wives. Like his cousin, Prince Besolow is a graduate of the Grigribush, or Lowsemby, as his tribe calls it. In 1879 his father died and his uncle, Danda Saw, became his guardian. Danda usurped the throne, and after fifteen years of rulership has become tired of it. The Panas have been very bothersome and have carried away in raids not only his wives, but even his cattle. He wants peace and quiet now, and some time ago he wrote to his nephew to return and assume a throne somewhat out of repair. So the prince is on his way to his principal village of Bendoo. His first efforts will be to foster agricultural pursuits and simple manufactures. Then he will endeavor to educate his people.

Both the princes have ambitions to Christianize the Veis. They realize, however, that it cannot be done at once. The doctrines of the Grigribush have taken too deep root. The rulers hope to accomplish their end by Christianizing and educating the children.

Not Down on the Bills.

A French conjurer received an immense advertisement at Nantes a few days ago. His next trick, he announced at a certain stage of the performance, would be to cut off the head of some one present, and he invited volunteers to come up and submit themselves to the operation. A young man who was known to have quarreled recently with his fiancee presented himself with the resolution of despair, and everything was ready for his decapitation, when the lady, who was also present, broke into piercing screams, rushed onto the platform, seized her intended by the arms and dragged him from the hall. The sensation caused among the audience is described as thrilling.

WATCHES were originally made in shapes to imitate pears, gourds, acorns and birds' skulls.

FRENCH railroad companies are contemplating the substitution of the telephone for the telegraph.

FROM a grain of sand, barely visible to the naked eye, one thousand miles of quartz thread may be spun.

AN English curio collector has an old-time watch which is shaped like a cow's horn. At the end of every hour it discharges a tiny pistol.

A LONDON chemist who analyzed a sample of "hair restorer" selling at fifty cents for a two-ounce bottle, found it to contain common water with traces of salt and sage extract.

MAN-EATERS OF THE PACIFIC.

Sharks That Are the Dread of the California Fishermen.

The true man-eater shark as taken on the Pacific coast is known only as a man-eater. The shovel-nosed sharks are sand sharks, too cowardly to attack even a yellow dog. The thirty-four foot shark, captured by some fishermen, of the true man-eater variety (carcharodon carcharias), seemed brave enough and savage enough to attack anything within its reach. This monster's mouth was wide, the teeth long and sharp, with an inward incline. The stomach would hold a full-grown man easily and a good deal besides. The fish became entangled in a net off Point Lama. Two boats attacked the vicious creature and finally succeeded in punching an iron into its vitals. The side of one boat was stove in by a blow forcible enough to knock one fisherman overboard.

These sharks, says the New York Tribune, have been known to attack a small boat, upset it and eat the oarsman. A man-eater over forty-two feet long has been reported below San Diego. The natives are said to live in fear of this awful fish, which already has the record of having eaten six men. It has been shot frequently. The water about it has been discolored with blood. Yet the shark still lives. The tiger shark is as ferocious as the man-eater. Another large shark hereabouts is the basking shark. It is taken measuring fifteen to forty feet in length. The skin of one thirty-two feet long is at Stanford University museum. It was captured last March. This skin alone weighs over fifteen hundred pounds, while the shark's liver produced one hundred and eighty gallons of oil. These sharks, however, are sluggish, lazy and do not bite people. Their gill-rakers are on the whale model. When entangled in a net they frequently suffocate, as the net restricts the gills.

California fishermen do not consider five-foot sharks of much account when from San Diego wharves black sea bass are caught six to eight feet long, weighing three hundred to five hundred pounds. Such fish are common. They are taken on shark hooks and clothslines. When hooked the fish is allowed to swim about the bay towing a two-inch plank. When he is exhausted the line is hauled in and the fish killed with an ax.

COST OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

John Bull Paid an Enormous Price to Keep Russia Out of Turkey.

On July 12, 1856, the Crimea was finally evacuated by the British forces after the war of over two years, says Spare Moments. All the remaining stores and the establishments having been embarked, a company of the Fiftieth British regiment was posted outside the town of Balaclava to receive the Russian troops, and on their approach marched in with the Russian guard, which was composed of about fifty mounted Cossacks and a similar number of Cossack infantry. The usual salute took place, the Russians placed sentinels where they wished, and the English troops marched on board H. M. S. Algiers. Gen. Sir William John Codrington, chief in command of the forces in the Crimea, and who died in 1884, embarked with his personal staff at the same time. During this war the British lost 3,500 killed in action or died from their wounds; 4,244 of cholera, and nearly 16,000 who succumbed to other diseases, making a total of 23,744, of whom 270 were officers, and besides these 2,873 were disabled. The loss of French allies was estimated at 63,500 men, while the loss of the Russians on the opposite side was reckoned as high as 500,000 men. The war added to the British national debt over $200,000,000. Notwithstanding the enormous amount expended Britain asked from Russia no pecuniary compensation, nor gained one inch of land; but the defeat of the Russians kept them out of Constantinople and made the way to India and the east clear. The memoirs of Earl Russell show that it would have secured for the Turkish empire much internal benefit if the French had been as disinterested as the British, and not required in that case some territory for themselves.

THEY ARE MEN AT TEN.

The Boys Have But a Short Childhood in Corea.

In Corea the boys are called men as soon as they reach the age of ten. They receive their final names at that age, and assume the garments of full-grown men, all except the horsehair hat, which they cannot put on until they have passed through a period of probation. Permission to wear the horsehair hat is the final act of transforming the small boy into a real, sure-enough man—though he doesn't look it.

Such a short childhood may, at first thought, possess a charm for boys in our colder climate. But it will be quickly understood that making boys into men as soon as they are old enough to feel that they would like to be men is not a wise idea. The Coreans, although possessing a certain degree of a queer kind of civilization, are not a people to be patterned after. In Corea, if a young man's parents are not rich, he can never hope to become so by his own efforts. And, if he is not a member of a noble family he can never hope to reach an exalted position. As for courage the Coreans have never shown much of that. The Corean men are not in themselves a good argument for a brief childhood.

Frogs Are Wonderful.

The toad is a higher animal than the frog, because it gives birth to little air-breathing toads, whereas the frog lays eggs that produce fish-like tadpoles. But the frog in certain respects is the most wonderful creature in the world. Think of a vegetable-eating fish with gills that turns into an air-breathing land animal, developing teeth and becoming a carnivorous quadruped. That is the life history of the frog.

FISH and eggs are the diet for summer, as nature plainly intimated when she provided them in such plenty at this season.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

MUSICAL vibrations will cause high explosives to go off.

THE once famous court violinist, Enrico Masi, died in Rome a few days ago. He was at one time a member of the well-known "Florentine Quartette."

LEONCAVALLO is busily at work on two operas and a ballet to be called "Reynard the Fox," the libretto of which has been written from Goethe's famous poem.

THE czar of Russia plays on the cornet, it is said, with such utter disregard to time and place that some one once hinted that it entirely accounted for the existence of nihilists.

THE favorite amusement of Theodore Havemeyer, the multi-millionaire, is playing the violin. President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, is an admirable performer on the cornet.

MME. LUCCA, the widow of the music publisher, who has just died in Milan, carried on the business herself after her husband's death, and was among the first to introduce Richard Wagner's operas to the Italians.

VERDI's new opera has for its subject, not King Lear, as has been reported, but Count Ugolino and the Tower of Famine from Dante's Inferno. In preparing it he has had examined a musical setting to the episode written in the sixteenth century by Vincenzo Galileo, the father of the astronomer.

TOLSTOI, after writing a libretto to an opera called "The Distiller," a musical and operatic tract intended to cure the Russian peasant of intemperance, and procuring a teetotal composer to write the appropriate music, finds that the Russian peasant expresses no interest in his work, and the opera is a failure.

WOMEN EVERYWHERE.

MISS AGNES REPPLIER has become one of the literary lions in London. Mr. Andrew Lang has given a dinner in her honor, and she has been the recipient of many other social attentions.

IN New York there are now more than a score of "trained janitresses" who are able to command four hundred dollars a year and upward. The first woman janitor began her work about two years ago. She took care of an apartment house.

PRETTY Juliette Cordon, who won the hearts of the public while with the Bostonians, is in New York, working hard over her part that she is to create in De Koven & Smith's latest comic opera, "Rob Roy." Miss Cordon has hosts of personal friends who will be delighted to welcome her when she comes out.

MRS. CANDACE WHEELER, at the celebration of her golden wedding anniversary, did more to convince a skeptical world that beauty may be inexpensive than many volumes on the subject could have done. She gave an afternoon tea at the cottage in Ontario Park, in the Catskills, and all the decorations were great sheaves of buttercups tied with golden grasses and massed in every possible place through the rooms.

NEWS OF EUROPE.

THE report put on the registry by the French executioner tells that Santo Caserio came to his death at the hands of Deibler, "executeur des hautes œuvres."

AT Budapest the congress of hygiene has just unveiled a monument to Semmelweiss, who, in 1847, first advocated the chemical washing of the hands of operators in surgical cases, and fought all his life for the antiseptic treatment.

PINTURICCHIO's great frescoes in the Borgia apartments in the vatican, for years covered by a coating of plaster which Gregory XVI. and Pius IX. refused to have removed, are now being exposed at the expense of Pope Leo XIII.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT'S body is soon to be removed from the Montparnasse cemetery, where it now lies, to a place in Pere Lachaise, between the graves of Balzac and Gerard de Nerval. At the foot of the grave will rise a block of rough marble, shaped like a Breton menhir, with no inscription but his name.

FARM AND BARNYARD.

SOFT food does not tax the digestive organs sufficiently to insure their vigor. It is the cause of more deaths of young chicks than anything else, excepting lice.

THE mutton of most varieties of English long-wool sheep is only slightly more valuable than New Zealand mutton in London shops and those of many provincial towns.

THE most expensive fertilizer to the farmer is nitrogen, and this cost he can reduce on his farm by growing clover, cow peas and green crops for turning under, for the purpose of renovating his soil.

SUNFLOWER seed is an excellent egg-producing food and deserves more attention from poultry raisers. It is easily raised in out-of-the-way places and requires little cultivation. Its seed production is enormous, one acre often yielding one hundred bushels. It should be planted in hills four feet apart. Three quarts of seed will plant an acre.

[illegible] Jersey society of Cincinnati [illegible] the income of a fund of [illegible] and dollars for the [illegible] in that state made his [illegible] war of the revolution.

A ROYAL DEADBEAT.

How King Milan Filled His Depleted Purse by Shady Methods.

One hundred and sixty thousand dollars per annum is the income conceded to ex-King Milan of Servia, by his son and by the national treasury in consideration of his quitting the country and betaking himself once more to Paris or some other distant capital. It is now some months since he left the French metropolis to all intents and purposes penniless, numerous judgments out against him and a quantity of so-called debts of honor unpaid. His credit was exhausted and he was, financially speaking, on his beam ends. It may be remembered, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press, that when he first abdicated he stipulated for a large annuity, which was granted to him. On two occasions subsequently he obtained large lump sums from the Servian army to defray pressing debts. Then he commuted his annuity for a third lump sum of large dimensions, sold his office and dignities in Servia for a fourth sum, his Servian citizenship for a fifth and finally obtained from the czar a gift of two million rubles in return for a solemn understanding never under any circumstances to return to Servia. It was not very long before he had squandered all his money at the card table, upon the turf and in the demi-monde.

Finding himself without resources, he effected a reconciliation with his wife in the hope of inducing her to come to his assistance, she being very rich. Queen Natalie, however, knows her husband too well and declined to do anything whatever for him until he had eaten humble pie by himself demanding the annulment of that divorce which he had taken so much trouble to obtain, and even then she refused to give him any of her own money, but merely offered to use her influence with her son to grant him a new allowance. Seeing that young Alexander was somewhat slow about complying with the request, and his position at Paris without either money or credit being absolutely untenable, he, in defiance of all the promises which he had made alike to the czar, to the Austrian government and that of Servia, returned to Belgrade, where his presence brought about a couple of ministerial crises and led to no end of difficulty. And he has refused to budge from there until his financial exigencies are complied with.

I suppose that unless the tired Servians depute some one to put him out of the way by means of knife, pistol or poison, we shall in course of time see him once more going through the same process. That is to say, he will commute his present income for a lump sum, squander it and then return to Belgrade and upset one or two more ministries, disturbing things generally until again bought off.

KEPT AHEAD OF THE TRAIN.

A Moose Able to Travel at the Rate of Forty Miles an Hour.

The morning express on the Bangor & Aroostook from Houlton had a race with a moose one morning recently, says the Boston Herald. Between Island Falls and Crystal, about thirty miles out of Houlton, the engineer saw a huge moose on the track, watching the approaching train and evidently undetermined whether to derail it or jump off and let it go about its business. The engineer blew a succession of sharp blasts with the whistle, and this the moose evidently took for the word go for a race between himself and the train. At any rate, he turned, and, with the train not more than a dozen rods from him, he started down the track. The train was moving at the rate of forty miles an hour, but the moose flew like the wind and kept his distance. The passengers heard the warning blast of the whistle, and knew that something was on the track, but not until the train reached Crystal station did they learn that they had been racing with a moose.

For a quarter of a mile the big animal kept up the almost incredible pace necessary to keep ahead of the train, and then, as if satisfied that he had convinced his competitor that there wasn't anything in the steam engine line that was coming into Aroostook could outdo him in a sprinting match, he left the track and plunged into the woods without so much as looking behind him.

NAMING THE CITIES.

ST. LOUIS was named from Louis IX. of France. The name was originally given to his depot and trading station by Pierre Laclede Liguest.

CHARLESTON, S. C., was at first called King Charles Fort, in honor of Charles I. Charleston was substituted for the earlier designation in 1783.

THE Indian name of Hackensack, N. J., was Haucquansauk, or hook-mouth, from the windings of the river ere it emptied into Newark bay.

THE Indians of New Jersey formerly obtained the stone for their pipes at a place they called Hobocan, hence the name of the city of Hoboken.

ABRAHAM JACOB LANSING, of New York, was the largest land owner in the vicinity of Michigan City, Mich., and the name was changed to Lansing.

[illegible] dated to something even [illegible] 1876. In that year a [illegible] Farmington township, O., [illegible] collected the money for and built a sidewalk two and one-half miles long. The sidewalk is in good repair to this day.

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