Historical Society X

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TELEGRAMS

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—Osman Pasha Rafki and 26 Circassian officers, implicated in the recent plot to assassinate Arabi Pasha, arrived today from Constantinople, having been summoned by telegraph by the Khedive. They were received with great ceremony.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—The Russian charge D'Affaires is ordered by the Government not to attend any more meetings or conferences until he has received detailed instructions.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—Admiral Seymour will reconnoitre Fort Abookir to-morrow. There appears some doubt as to whether the bombardment of the forts will take place because it is supposed the prisoners held by the Egyptians are held there.

A large powder magazine at Mekharon from which it was said Arabi Pasha had recently taken stores, has been blown up by the British.

The fort at Gabari was destroyed this morning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—The German representative was instructed yesterday from Berlin to recommend the Sultan to issue a proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel as demanded by England. Moukhtar Pasha made arrangements which will enable the porte to despatch 2,000 men to Egypt in detachments.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.—A tremendous conflagration broke out in Alexandria at two o'clock this morning. As seen from the harbor the fire seems to be larger than any since the bombardment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.—The Sultan decided to denounce Arabi Pasha as a traitor. The Sultan received Dervisch Pasha on his return from Egypt very coldly, and complained that he did not persuade Admiral Seymour to delay the bombardment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.—The Turkish delegates declared their readiness at the conference yesterday to dispatch Turkish troops to Egypt at once, under the conditions of the identical note. The porte has no counter proposal but merely some wishes as to details. The first detachment leaves within the next few days.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.—Eight thousand soldiers are now being landed from the troopship, Orontes. The Orontes after their disembarkment, will proceed to Port Said and land the marines.

There is great activity in the enemy's lines. Egyptian soldiers, disguised as Bedouins carried off ten cases of gun powder from Ft. Makhebe near Meks. Emissaries from Arabi Pasha have been preaching in the Mosques at Maktoebe, almost daily. It has been, therefore, decided to occupy the fort and also the shores of lake Meroutis near which patrols of the enemy are frequently seen. The fire here is in the native quarters. It is believed it was started by incendiaries.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.—An official telegram from the Rebel Government dated Cairo, July 26, says, armaments continue on an extensive scale. Volunteers are arriving.

ALEXANDRIA, 1 P. M., July 27.—The threatened activity within Arabi Pasha's line is increasing.

LONDON, July 29.—Davitt arrived at Antwerp yesterday. He was interviewed by a reporter of an Irish paper and he stated he would not fight the question of nationalization against the present proprietary if there was the slightest chance of creating a dissension in the Land League. He said he would return to Ireland immediately to put a spoke in the wheel of Kavanaugh's Land Corporation scheme.

DUBLIN, July 29.—Anna Parnell is slightly better this morning. The Sultan replying to verbal representations of Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador, requesting the immediate issue of a proclamation against Arabi Pasha stated such demand cannot be made by England alone but should proceed from a conference of the powers in which case it would receive due consideration

SENDIA, July 29.—The estimated loss by floods is two and a half millions yen. There are heavy floods in the southern province of Kumamota. The estimated loss is upwards of three millions yen.

MATSUDA, July 29.—The Governor of Tokio and vicinity, an able administrator, died.

Assaults upon Japanese in Corean ports continue frequent and considerable police reinforcements are sent each month from Japan.

LAREDO, July 29.—Advices from Matamoras, Mexico, are that a fever which has been prevalent there called malarial, proves to be the most virulent type of yellow fever. It is rapidly spreading and the black vomit accompanies it. There have been a number of deaths during the past four days and the disease is regarded epidemic. Col. Sote, of the Mexican regular army, lost his wife and daughter and he is now dying himself.

Brownsville and Matamoras have been quarantined against by the lower Rio Grande towns. Great excitement and consternation exist throughout the states of Tamaulepas and Nuevo.

LEON, Mexico, July 29.—News was received here yesterday, but disbelieved, that the coast cities will be quarantined against at once. Ships have been freely plying between Matamoras and other Gulf towns. A dispatch from Austin confirms the news above given and says the state of Texas will picket the Rio Grande with rangers if necessary.

LONDON, July 29.—Sir Garnet Wolsely is seriously indisposed.

LONDON, July 27.—Singleton cup won by Laureate; Limestone, second; Sachem, third.

LONDON, July 27.—The Goodwood cup was won by Friday; Tristam second; Geologist, third.

LONDON, July 27.—The Corinthian plate, at Goodwood, was won by Thora; Lowland chief, second; Alban, third.

LONDON, July 27.—Six business houses at Exter burned to-day. Loss, £50,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—The city directory shows the city has a population of 77,880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Chandler stated to-day he was satisfied Rear-Admiral Nicholson, commanding the European station had acted in a discreet and proper manner in all he had done for the protection of American interests at Alexandria.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Some Chiefs of Bedouins who prior to the bombardment were known as partisans of the Khedive, promised fidelity and all the best class of Mussulmen including the Princes and Princesses of the Khedive's family, now in Cairo, are aiding the Government. The Ivolen formed a committee for preparation, but the British have been defeated at two engagements, leaving 40 killed on the field. The official *Gazette* publishes a letter from Arabi Pasha which declares that any person found in possession of he proclamation dismissing Arabi Pasha from the Ministry, circulated by the Khedive's Emissaries, will be Court Martialed. The army will do its duty and defend the country to the last extremity. If the commercial and political interests of the powers do not induce them to stop British invasion a terrible struggle must ensue. Some Italians, Swiss, French, and Germans remain in public administration of the law and continue to receive marks of confidence notwithstanding the British intrigues to depopulate Egypt.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In the criminal court this morning, Merrick stated that before beginning regular proceedings he felt bound to call the attention of the court to certain circumstances which placed the government under a great disadvantage in the presentation of their evidence. He wished to move for a rule upon A. C. Buell, editor of the Capital to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in an article published in that paper July 23. He also desired a rule upon Buell, Helm, Ringwalt and E. W. Brady, representatives and trustees of the *Critic*, and upon O. K. Harris, one of the editors of that paper, for similar abuse of Walsh, and of ex-Attorney General McVeagh and ex-Postmaster General James. In these articles, the first part was published upon one day and the second upon another. These gentlemen have been abused in the same uncouth, vituperative language. They were still witnesses under the process of the court, and had not been dismissed. The *Critic's* articles, such as "McVeagh Gets Muddled," "Saying Tom," "James on the Stand, on the So On." These three gentlemen seem to have become objects of the most vituperative assault, while under the charge of the court and while giving their testimony. These articles were intended to intimidate and frighten other witnesses from giving testimony, and placed the government at great disadvantage in obtaining witnesses, for the reason that sensitive gentlemen felt great diffidence and unwillingness to appear and become objects of such abuse. He wished to file a motion to serve a notice upon the other side to call them at the proper time. The court granted Merrick permission to file his motions. Walsh then made some corrections in his testimony, and was sharply cross-examined.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Teller recalled a former decision made in 1879 in the case of the "Rancho Conta Madera del presidio," of California, and has awarded the claimant the land embraced in the Ransom-Allardt survey, excluding however to the Peninsular Island, occupied as a military reservation.

The Senate, on motion of Miller, of California, struck out of the naval appropriation bill the clause abolishing the grade of commodore. The vote stood yeas 29, nays 22.

The general impression is that Congress at the latest will adjourn a week from to-day It will be impossible to keep a quorum here even as long as that time, as many members of the House left yesterday, not intending to return. On the only vote taken yesterday there was but just a quorum. It is not expected there will be a quorum in the House after the middle of next week.

Some wonder is expressed that the Chinese in Cuba should desire to return to their country through the United States in view of the passenger fare through this country being just double what it is by ship direct to China, and Chinamen all want to go by ship direct.

Ex-Representative Rice is spoken of as the probable successor of the late Minister Marsh at Rome, and the report that Joseph K. McColeman, Assistant Attorney General for the interior department, is soon to be removed, is denied at the department. The fact that he leaves Washington to-night upon an official trip to be gone several months, may have given rise to the rumor.

There is good reason to assert that the report of the House committee on foreign affairs on the Chili-Peru investigation wont reflect on any U. S. officer.

The government has expressed its willingness to arbitrate upon the Mexican and Guatemala boundary questions.

KENSINGTON, Ill., July 27.—The strike among the brickmakers at Pullman is over, the men having weakened.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The U. S. Grand Jury ignored the charge against Andrews, the mate of the ship Alfred D. Snow, for shooting a seaman.

NEW YORK, July 29.—There was an appalling mortality for the week, there being 1,217 deaths, the largest in ten years. To-day's deaths are 218. One-third of the victims are infants, who died of the cholera infantum. There were 8 sunstrokes and 11 deaths from heat to-day; five sunstrokes in Brooklyn. It is raining here now; thermometer 84.

Death on the Turn of Day.

I heard a lady say to a physician the other day: "I was watching one night at the bedside of a dying child. I asked the doctor when death might be looked for. He replied: 'Any time after 12 o'clock.' Why did he set that time?" "'Because" said the physician, "for some unexplained reason a large majority of natural deaths, especially when the patients are children, occur on the turn of day,' as the country people say. That is from 12 to 3, either, at noon or at night." "There is no explainable reason for this?" I asked. "None. It is one of the mysteries that envelope death. But of 100 persons dying by natural process, 60 will die within three hours."—*Atlanta (Ga.,) Constitution.*

ALASKA.

Its Mines and Mining Outlook.

[The following items of mining news were received by Mr. A. T. Simmons, of Red Mountain, in this county, in reply to inquiries made by him of Major Morris, Collector of Customs at Sitka. The items were prepared by Col. A. C. Barry for Major Morris. The letter containing them was dated Sitka, Alaska, March 25, 1882.—ED. MINER.]

The recent gold discoveries in Alaska have opened up a new field for miners and prospectors. Perhaps a short history of the newly discovered mines will give a better idea than brief answers to the questions contained in the letters you have submitted to me. For many years Alaska has been known to be a mineral country, containing most, if not all, the different minerals found in California, Colorado and other mining regions of North America. In 1871 the first quartz lode was discovered near Sitka, and subsequently several others, supposed to be rich, and doubtless are, but from lack of means or bad management, they have not been sufficiently developed to fully determine their value. One year ago last October, gold in paying quantities was discovered near Takon river by a party of prospectors from Sitka. The party organized what is known as the Harris Mining District, and established a camp, now a flourishing mining town called Juneau. There are both quartz and placer mines in this district, and the placer mines are now known to be rich.

The quartz, of which about fifty claims have already been located, prospects well, though less is known of the quartz than should be, but for reasons not necessary to explain to a practical miner, when he is informed how recently these claims were discovered, and the miners were poor. These mines, both quartz and placer, are within four miles of tide water, where the town of Juneau was built. Timber is found in abundance, convenient to the camp, and arrangements have been made this season to furnish a sufficient quantity of lumber for mining and building purposes, at reasonable prices. Placer mines can be worked from six to eight months in the year, and all the quartz lodes are below the timber line, and can be worked every month in the year, when properly opened. Last fall a miner from Montana discovered some rich placer ground on Douglas Island, and established a new mining district about three miles from Harris camp, but on the same mineral belt, which is known to extend along the coast a distance of one hundred miles. The brief limits of a letter will not permit a more detailed account of the mining interests and discoveries in this country, which are put in their infancy, but from the above you can form some idea of the field for future prospectors. I am not sufficiently informed as to the price of labor to give accurate and reliable information. Miners generally prefer to work for themselves, than for wages. I understand, however, that four dollars a day was the average amount paid to miners last season.

The Indians here are peaceable, and are employed by miners to do their packing and other rough work Provisions and all merchandise suitable for miners' use, are reasonably cheap at Juneau and Sitka. Miners can board themselves at a cost of from three to five dollars per week. Boarding houses charge $30 per month. The winters are really milder here than in many of the Northern States, with no extreme cold weather. The summers are not excessively warm near the coast, being tempered by the sea breeze and frequent showers.

The prices of passage from San Francisco to Sitka by ocean steamer, is $55 in the cabin, and $30 in the steerage. This steamer sails from San Francisco on the 30th of every month, making close connection at Victoria or Port Townsend with the Sitka steamer. Passage from San Francisco to Juneau the cabin is $70; steerage, $40. All traveling in the country is done entirely on foot and by water. There are no animals to be had, the nature of the country rendering them unserviceable. Canoes manned by Indians can be had at reasonable prices. No broken-backed man, dead-beat or poverty-stricken individual should come to Alaska. There is no room or place for such people. They will only be doomed to disappointment and destitution. It is a hard country to prospect in and requires skill, endurance and strength, but the out-look is such as to well-pay a man to devote at least two months to prospecting. No man should come here who has not means enough at his command to carry him safely through one season and out of the country if unsuccessful.

Apostrophe.

Address to an Indian maiden at a distance of 250 feet:

Thou still and senseless gob of bronzed and dazzling worth, we hail thee at a comfortable distance and trill to thee our little song

Who taught thee thus to overtake the angleworm and nail the locust in his rapid flig t? Who skilled thee in the chase and showed thee how to weave the gaudy bead upon the yellow moccasin in wild, fantastic figures of rude impossible things?

Idly thou leanest 'gainst the cottonwood, scratching thy back furnist its tough yet kindly trunk, while in thy dark, mysterious eye there lurks a hidden joy, a joy perchance like his who, yielding to the buckwheat cake's seductive power, hath found the hat rack in the hall and worked it on his shoulder blade.

Fair Alfarita! child of the dusty night, we greet thee 'cross the purple hills like other poets who have written of thy grace. Thy childlike face hath won the poet to thy side, and (in his mind) he tunes his lyre to thee.

Some day the warrior of the mountain claims will come and woo thee in the guttural, melancholy style thy people love, and in the twilight's glow, when nature and the bulldog sink to rest, with coy reluctance like the man who meets his mother-in law, thou, Alfarita, daughter of the malarious night, wilt yield thy future to the knock-kneed brave.—*Boomerrang.*

Taxation in Egypt.

Egypt has only 5,000,000 population, about 5,000,000 acres of tillable land, yet its annual taxes are about $40,000,000, one half of which is for interest on public debt. With the exception of a small revenue from the railroads and customs all this money must come from taxes on land. It is a fact that each acre of land in Egypt must pay $8 of taxes besides supporting an inhabitant. Foreign capital is not taxed in that country, neither do foreigners pay any taxes upon their houses, their stores, and their merchandise, while the natives pay taxes upon these. Foreigners are only taxed upon agricultural lands, which is one of their conditions of taking title. The legal rate of interest is 12 per cent., and it averages at least 15. Owing to treaty privileges exacted from the Ottoman Government and the Khedive the foreigner enjoys far greater legal privileges than the native, and is subjected to none of the burdens of maintaining the government which furnishes him a home. The Arabs knowing all this naturally ask, "Why should we be treated thus?" The cost of foreign officials in Egypt is very great. As a specimen a list of 41 Europeans employed in the financial administration is given, whose salaries range from $7,000 to $80,000 each, the aggregate being $411,000, and whose duties are merely nominal.

SUNDAY SERMONS.

He that lendeth to a tramp giveth to a saloonist.

One is never more amiable than when one is loved.

To boast about one's relations is to publish one's inferiority.

In the book of life, as in the medical books, the receipts come at the end.

It is a part of good breeding that a man should be polite even to himself.

You can have what you like in this world, if you but like what you have.

Men often persevere in loving those who do not love them; women stop at once.

To repent without mending one's ways, is to pump out the ship without stopping the leak.

To have all one's hair pulled at once, does, not hurt so much as to have a single hair pulled.

A beloved face cannot grow, ugly because not flesh and complexion, but expression, create love.

Nothing is rarer in literary history than a scholar who confesses that he has been refuted in anything.

A scandal monger is not simply the man who tells all he knows, but the man who tells more than he knows.

Many a self-made man would have done better by himself had he let the contract out to some one else.

In company, wit creates, by dazzling, a gap and a darkness, while humor keeps up a steady and cheering light.

When a man refuses to excuse himself for a mean act he has taken a long stride toward becoming a Christian.

The conversation between most scholars with each other is nothing more or less than a mutual, private examination.

Perhaps the reason why the voice of truth is heard so rarely, is that living in a well, she is apt to have a cold.

The fewer friends one has the better. In good times they make use of you; in bad, you can't make use of them.

There are men in all stations who are able to make a fortune, but it takes a gentleman to squander one becomingly.

The bachelor has the misfortune that no one tells him his faults to his face; but this good fortune the married man has.

If men had only temptation to great sins, they would always be good; but the daily fight with the little ones accustoms them to defeat.

It is nobler to give a worthy object a penny than it is to lay a $10 wreath on a rich man's coffin. And what is more it is cheaper.

When friends applaud your sudden wealth be on your guard. The hungry dog wags his tail when he thinks you have something in the sack for him.

The Baron With Eighty-three Pair of Trowsers.

There "is a great financial nobleman" upon the Berlin Bourse who is freely spoken of behind his back as "the Baron with the eighty-three pairs of trowsers." The origin of this very novel title is soon told. One day when he was at his tailor's he was particularly struck with some trouser cloth of a new and extraordinary pattern. "I should like a pair of trousers made from that cloth," he said; "but it would be very disagreeable if one of my colleagues were to appear in a similar pair. Have you made any trousers from that pattern?" "None as yet, Herr Baron," answered the tailor; "if you will honor me with your order you will be the very first wearer." Good, said the man of money; "I will be the last as well as the first. I do not like my dress to be copied." The tailor smiled as politely as he could, and observed that he had a large quantity of the cloth, and that as the pattern was likely to be in demand he was sure to be called upon to make other pairs of trousers from it. "That is by no means necessary," said the Baron; "it will be worth my while to purchase the monopoly of the pattern. Just see how many pair of trousers it will make." The tailor looked at his books, made a short calculation, and then informed his customer that the cloth could only be exhausted by being cut up for eighty-three pairs of trousers. "Good," replied the financier; "I will take all of them." He is now said to be provided with more trousers than any other man of fashion in the whole world.—*Deutsches Montagsblatt.*

Tennyson's Home in Surrey.

Some twelve years ago Tennyson built a house on the northern slope of Blackdown, a lonely hill two miles to the northeast of our village, and just opposite Hindhead, these being the two eminences which guard the valley east and west. The house is a large, imposing stone structure, built in a free treatment of domestic Gothic of the Tudor period, the entrance being a large porch with five pointed arches. The laureate can be as solitary here as the most confirmed anchorite, since his is the only residence on the hill. A carriage road winds up Blackdown on the western side as far as Tennyson's, enabling too many persons to come near the house for the poet's pleasure. Very many distinguished men are drawn slowly up that hill, on flying visits to the laureate—the Duke of Argyle and his Scotch gillie being on the occasion when we were last that way.

Tennyson naturally dislikes to find persons creeping around his grounds, and plucking leaves from his plants as mementoes, as they constantly do at Freshwater. Once seeing a face peering at him while eating his dinner, the exasperated poet left the table, exclaiming that he could no longer take his meals in comfort without being watched.—*Alice Maude Fenn in the "Midsummer Holiday" number of The Century.*

A MONUMENT TO JEFFERSON.

The Plan Submitted and Accepted—The Inscription.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Secretary of State, who is charged with the disbursement of the appropriation of $10,000 for the construction of a suitable monument to mark the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va., has approved the design for the monument submitted by Col. Thomas L. Case, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who was specially detailed to supervise the work by the Secretary of War at the request of Secretary Frelinghuysen. The accepted design is in accordance with the wishes of Thomas Jefferson as expressed in a memorandum found among his papers. The monument will consist of a cubical die of granite four feet square, on which is set granite obelisk about eleven feet in height, the whole standing on a granite platform composed of two stone steps, each nine inches in height. The height of the monument is eighteen feet. The following inscription in sunken letters will be put upon the obelisk:

Here was buried
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia.

On the die will be inscribed:

Born
April 2, 1743. O. S.
Died July 4, 1826

These inscriptions were also selected by Thomas Jefferson. The cemetery will be inclosed in an ornamental fence of wrought iron averaging seven feet six inches in height. The panels will be about eight feet long. The fence will be painted black with gilding on all ornaments and projecting points. Arrangements are now being made for the completion of the work.

How He Struck a Bonanza.

We had been roughing it around for a couple of months when we found ourselves one evening camped outside of Monterey, Our finances were very low. There was only a few dollars in the crowd, and we felt rather blue. We had been for several days discussing what was best to be done. We knew little of the language of the country; there was no work that suited us or that we were capable of doing, and stages in that country wouldn't pay the wear and fear of robbing them.

We were sitting around the camp fire in a very despondent frame of mind when McInnis came from in town. "Hello, boys" he shouted "I've found it—struck a bonanza. We are all right now, and don't you forget it."

"What is it?" we asked.

"You never mind," he replied, "just you follow me and I'll show you"

We filed after him into town. He led us through the main street, across the plaza, and down into the poorest part of the town. Stopping in front of a small adobe store he marched us all in. McInnis stood looking from one to the other as if waiting for applause.

We could see no sign of the bonanza, and in a chorus we demanded that he should explain.

"How much money have we in the crowd?" asked McInnis.

"Seven dollars and fifty cents, all told," replied our treasurer.

"Well, didn't I say that we are all rich?"

"Yes, but we can't see how we can be rich on seven dollars and fifty cents."

"You can't, eh?" said McInnis. "can't you read?" and he pointed proudly to a card hanging over the counter, on which was printed the legend:

"Four drinks for a quarter."

FOR THE LADIES.

Alice A. Freeman, president of Wellesley College, has been awarded the degree of Ph. D., by Michigan University.

Huntington's portrait of Mrs. Hayes has at last been hung, on the wall of the green parlor of the Executive Mansion.

I go for all sharing the privilege of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding woman.—Abraham Lincoln.

Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of the Premier, has accepted the vice principalship of Newham College, in place of Mrs. Henry Sedgewick, who will resign in October.

However much the giving of political power to women may disagree with our notions of propriety, we conclude that, being required by that first pre-requisite to greater happiness, the law of equal freedom, such a concession is unquestionably right and good.—Herbert Spencer.

Mrs. A. J. Kellogg, the well known sculptress, of this city has gone to Petoskey for a few weeks' recuperation. Mrs Kellogg is becoming widely known through the medium of her artistic work, and many of her ideal sketches show the exquisite grace of of the true artiste. She will return to her studio and her chosen work in August.

The ladies are now serving acceptably as school superintendents in Pennsylvania. Miss Anna Buckbee is County Superintendent of Potter county, Miss Mary Starkweather, is Borough Superintendent of West Chester, and Miss H. E. Brooks is County Superintendent of Lackamanna county. Miss Brooks is now serving a second term, and is everywhere spoken of as faithful and efficient. Prior to this, Miss Sarah F. Lewis served two terms very acceptably in Tioga county, and was not a candidate for re-election.

Denver boasts an unusual assortment of curiosities for a place of its size, and among them a wonderful beggar named Mary Cunio, who makes periodical trips through the mountains and always returns with a small fortune, which she at once proceeds to squander in riotous living. Every month she starts toward the South and rarely returns with less than $500. It is said that she has on deposit in Denver several thousand dollars, and it is a fact that when she was last arrested for drunkenness nearly $1,400 was found in her possession.

Rev. Howard Crosby, in his address at Wellesley, said: "There is nothing in God's word that teaches us the inferiority of woman, and she is the equal of man. I do not see why it is more inappropriate for a woman to leave the kitchen and the needle to apply her talent to higher planes, than for a man to abandon the labor of sawing wood and drawing water and engage in more dignified employment. The useful life is the healthful life, and any useful employment is elevating. Life is serious, and it ought to be industrious; idleness is a reproach to anyone. That which makes industry useful must be sought for, and industry to be useful, must be systematic. No female life will be worth a straw that does not declare war upon the false position given her by a degenerate society."

A Bothersome Boa-Constrictor.

"Did you ever carry any really dangerous animals on your ship, Captain John?" said I.

"Well," said he, "once, when I was in Para, I bought a snake, a boa-constrictor, seventeen feet long. I got him of four Indians, who caught him him some twenty-five or thirty miles up the river. They brought him into town in a strong covered crate, or basket, which they carried on two poles. When I bought him I had him carried into my old consignee's yard, and I got a stout packing-box, and had it all double-nailed, and holes bored in the side to give him air. Then the Indians put the snake in the box, and we nailed him up tight, leaving him in a snug corner for the night."

"The next morning, I went around early to the market th buy something for my snake to eat. I got a couple of little animals, something like our rabbits, and I carried them around to my consignee's house. I found the old gentleman hadn't turned out of his hammock yet; but he soon got up and went with me into the yard. When we got there we saw the packing-box all burst open, the boards lying around loose and no snake to be seen. We looked about, but could see nothing of him. I was amazed enough, to be sure, and the old gentleman felt quite uneasy at the thought of such a creature wandering about his place.

"'We won't look for him,' he said. 'Those Indians are still in town, and we will send for them.'

"The Indians came, and they soon found him. You can't imagine where he had hidden himself. There was a pile of earthen drain-pipes in the corner of the yard, behind some bushes, and he had crawled into one of these short pipes. He had propably seen, through the holes in his box, some of my old consignee's chickens, and, being made perfectly ravenous by the sight, had broken out. Then, having made a meal of one or two of them, he had crawled into the pipes.

"The Indians were no long in capturing him. Fortunately, his head stuck out of one of the pipes near the ground; And one of the Indians, taking a long pole with a fork at the end, climbed on a high fence near by, and soon pinned Mr. Snake's head to the ground, leading on the pole with all his weight. Then the other Indians straightened out the drain-pipes in which he was, and began to draw them off him, pulling them down toward his tail, and first exposing the portion of his body nearest his head. Then they took a long, strong pole, and, with bands of the tough grass which grows in that country, tied his body to the pole close to his head. Then they bound him again about 18 inches further down. Slowly drawing down the pipes, they tied him again to the pole, about 18 inches below, and so on until his whole length was fastened firmly to the pole. Thus he was held secure until the box war nailed up again, and I had sent for a blacksmith to put iron bands around it, so that it should be strong enough to hold any snake. Then the creature's tail was loosened and put through a hole in the top of the box. Then another band was cut and the snake pushed farther in. Then, one after another, every band was cut, and the snake pushed gradually into the box, until his head being loosened and clapped in, a board was fastened over the hole, and he was snug and tight and ready for his voyage."

"Did you have any trouble with him when you were taking him to the North?" I asked.

But just then the supper-bell rang, and the captain arose to his feet. It was of no use to expect Captain John to go on with a story when supper was ready.—*From the "Mysterious Barrel," by Paul Fort, in St. Nicholas for August.*

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Culled From the Columns of our Exchanges.

Billings is to have a Masonic lodge.

A Buckboard now runs between Miles City and Deadwood.

In the Pincher creek round-up only one animal was found dead.

Major W. D. O'Toole has given up the post tradership at Fort Keogh.

A Norwegian named Stone was run over by the cars at Miles City, last week and killed.

Horseback riding has become a favorite amusement and exercise among the young ladies of Benton.

Benton has notified the proprietresses of all "necessary evil" houses to move off of Main street.

The efforts to recover the body of Martin Curley, who was drowned near Huntley, have proved unavailing.

The Homestake, the Grubstake, and the Beefsteak, are the names of three continuous locations near Marysville.

The street car question is being discussed in Miles city, and several lines will probably be the outcome of the agitation.

The steamer Bachelor last week at Pompey's Pillar headed down stream, being unable to advance on account of the low water.

The rascal who attempted to cash at the First National Bank Helena, last Tuesday, a check stolen from E. Wadsworth, has not been found yet.

A Montanian who went to the North-west Territory with his family and cattle to settle, turned back on learning that he would have to pay duty on his cattle if he remained.

Unrequited love, or opium, is said to have occasioned the death of a young man named Charles Nicks at Junction City last week. Pistol va. tablets. Doctor scattered.

Some pilgrims of Northwest Territory, ran across an Indian dead lodge and reported at the post that they had discovered where wholesale murder had been committed.

A herd of fifty cattle was driven off from Forsythe on the night of the 17th inst, by a band of Crow Indians. No trace of them yet, and more trouble and annoyance from the red man is expected.

Hughesville citizens will petition the Meagher County Commissioners for an appropriation of $1,000 toward helping to defray the expense of constructing a road across the mountains to connect with the road to Benton.

Two members of the Northwest Mounted Police force stationed at Calgarry deserted a couple of weeks ago. They drove the police horses away with them. They have been captured and sentenced to six years in the penitentary.

Mr. and Mrs. Rally, W. B. McAdow, and wife, T. B. Elsland wife, Dr., Mrs. and Misses Fannie and Georgia Lamme, of Bozeman, and a number of others, are making preparations for an extended trip through the National Park.

A distinguished party of journalists composed of New York editors are expected in Billings on the 12th prox. en route for the Yellowstone National Park. The party will number about 300, and all the conveyances at the disposal of the Co. are engaged, beside 150 saddle ponies.

James Toney was arrested at the instance of Aunt Leah Ward, of Benton, for disturbing the peace, and after paying his fine, turned around and had Aunt Leah arrested on the charge of procuring the seduction of his fourteen-year-old grand-daughter.

An immense bull train, said to be the largest ever seen on the Yellowstone, arrived at Benson's Landing a few days ago. The train consisted of ten teams of three wagons each, drawn by nine yoke of oxen, making in the aggregate thirty wagons and 180 head of oxen. The freight is estimated to have amounted to 150,000 pounds, and the outfit exclusive of freight is valued at $22,000.

While out on a pleasure excursion last Sunday L. B. Wells of Helena, was seriously hurt by the explosion of a cartridge which he was in the act of throwing into place in his Winchester. The explosion filled his face and eyes with burnt powder. A piece of shell also struck him near one of his eyes. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wells who succeeded after much difficulty, in getting her injured husband home. Mr. Wells is now rapidly recovering and will soon be all right again.

Little Paul's Prayer.

A lady in Greenfield had company at tea a few evenings ago, on which occasion her two little boys were invited to await the chances of a second table, in which arrangement they readily acquiesced. But the visitors, belonging to the order C. L. S. C., lingered over the ruins of short-cake and pot-cheese to indulge in an entertaining and somewhat protracted "feast of reason," &c., and the evening shadows had begun to thicken when a member of the household discovered the elder of the boys (it was his seventh birthday) crouched upon the doorstep outside nursing the remnant of his patience, and asked him: "Where is Paul?" With a deep-drawn sigh the lad responded: "I don't know; I s'pose he's somewhere prayin' the Lord for his supper."—*Ellenville, (N. Y.) Journal.*

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow.

Jennie Ryland, plaintiff, vs. Lucius M. Ryland, defendant.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Lucius M. Ryland, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between you and plaintiff, and for other relief. The grounds upon which this action is based is your willfully and without cause, having on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1881, deserted and abandoned plaintiff and your continuing so to do.

And you are hereby notified that, if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take default against you and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the prayer of plaintiff's complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Second District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow, this 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

GEO. W. IRVIN, Clerk.
WORD & BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Att'y's.
8-july-s-w-5-w.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow.

Mary E. Rummans, plaintiff, vs. John W. Rummans, defendant.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to John W. Rummans, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between you and plaintiff, and to award plaintiff the custody of Homer S. Rummans, a minor child, the issue of your marriage with plaintiff. The grounds upon which this action is based, is your having willfully absented yourself from plaintiff for more than a year last passed without cause or just fault, and your final desertion of her on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1882, and your departure from the Territory of Montana.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take a default against you and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the prayer of plaintiff's complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Second District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow, this 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-two.

GEO. W. IRVIN, H., Clerk.
WORD & BALDWIN, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
29julsw6w

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Silver Bow.

Alvin M. Baldwin plaintiff, vs. Ada M. Baldwin, defendant

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Ada M. Baldwin defendant

YOU ARE HEREBY required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Silver Bow, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this District, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days: or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between you and plaintiff and for other relief. The grounds upon which this action is based is your willfully and without cause, having on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1881, deserted and abandoned plaintiff and your continuing so to do.

And you are hereby notified that, if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take default against you and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the prayer of plaintiff's complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Second District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow, this 21st day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty two.

GEORGE W. IRVIN, Clerk.
F. T. McBRIDE, Att'y for Plaint'ff.
July 1-s-w-5w

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow.

Zenus P. Peregoy, plaintiff, vs. Zenus P. Peregoy, defendant.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Zenus P. Peregoy, defendant

YOU ARE HEREBY required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

THE SAID ACTION is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between you and plaintiff, and to award to the custody of plaintiff Walter M. Peregoy, a minor child the issue of your marriage with plaintiff, and to recover the costs of this action. The ground upon which this action is based is your desertion of plaintiff for the period of more than one year, your failure to furnish support for her and child for two years, and your continued habitual drunkenness

And you are hereby notified that, if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take a default against you and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the prayer of plaintiff's complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Second District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow, this 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-two.

GEO. W. IRVIN, H., Clerk.
WORD & BALDWIN, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
29julsw6w

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Moses Rice, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Moses Rice, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having