# Grange Advance.

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REDWING, - - MINNESOTA


## SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS.

### The Labor League on the Great Strike.

The Central Council of the Labor League of the United States, with headquarters in Washington, have addressed to President Hayes, a petition urging that steps be taken to restore traffic, law and order, and in opposition to any compromise with actual rioters or their abettors. They declare that the impending famine in cities, imminent suffering of the law abiding labor element, and the loss and ruin to agricultural districts with resulting evils, fully justify the President in calling the prominent railroad men who, in blind and passionate stubbornness, refuse to listen to either reason or the loud appeal of the people, to Washington, together with the leaders of labor organizations who have opposed violence, that the difficulties may be compromised. The petitioners also set forth that any further blind resistance of the railroads to the detriment of the interests of the nation, would justify the government in taking possession of the roads and running them in the interests of the people as well as that of the companies, and declare their belief that such a movement would give immediate confidence to the country, and put an end to bloodshed. They declare in favor of suppressing the riot and upholding the supremacy of law; and further, that the league is convinced that the great law-abiding element of the United States, capitalists and laborers, would hail with delight any settlement of the present deplorable condition of affairs by a great, just and patriotic compromise.

### The Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.

The special committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Charter Oak Life insurance company at Hartford, Conn., have reported the results of the examination. Assets are classified as good and uncertain, viz: good, $9,268,099; uncertain, $3,363,472, liabilities, $18,362,577. There exists, therefore, a technical deficit, but how large cannot at present be stated, as the committe cannot ascertain what the real resources are that may be derived from the assets column. The company say that under proper management the company can be made to pay its legal liabilities in full. On the report of the committee a plan for the reorganization of the company was effected. The old officers resigned and a new board was chosen, as follows: Hon. Marshall Jewell, Hon. W. A. Eaton, Col. Georeg P. Russell, Robert E. Day and E. Johnson, one vacancy to be hereafter filled. The new board elected Marshall Jewell president. The petition for the appointment of a receiver will now probably be withdrawn and the injunction removed, and so will commence business under a new management.

### The Printing Bureau at Washington.

The Commission or experts recently appointed by Secretary Sherman, to examine into the operations of the bureau of printing and engraving, recommends that the entire business of printing the public securities, etc., be relegated to private enterprise, and that the functions of the bureau be confined in the future to sealing the issues, and authenticating their genuineness. A thorough and exhaustive investigation of the history and workings of the bureau, preceded the report, from which it appeared that the printing and engraving done by private companies was invariably cheaper better and attended wiih greater safeguards, than that by the government. In some classes of work the bureau prices were fifty per cent. greater than those charged by private companies. The commissioners do not recommend the discontinuance of the bureau, which they think may be mantained for the recounting of the governmental issue, when once brought down to an economical basis.

### What Chief Joseph Intends Doing.

Press despatches from Lewiston to the 25th, bring latest accounts of the Idaho Indian War to the effect that Joseph was entrenched on the Lolo above Oro Fino and Camas prairie crossing; that he was not going to leave the country; that he was increasing his forces every day; that he had then between four or five hundred warriors and said he would have as many as General Howard; that he intended to whip Howard and then go to Lewiston and back to Walla Walla. They claim to have all the supplies needed. Joseph's camp is at the Canons of Lolo creek, a few miles east of Oro Fino and Camas prairie crossing, and he has his stock secreted at a place called Little Camas prairie, between Lolo creek and the middle fork of the Clearwater.

### Nipped in the Bud.

The secretary of state as a sequence to the cabinet meeting telegraphed to Minister Pierrepont to give notice to the Direct United States company that the mediation arranged as understood by this government, whereby that company proposes to release its cable from the obligation of a fundamental clause of its organization, prohibiting amalgamation with or participation in the profits of other trans-Atlantic telegraph companies, will be regarded by this government as just cause for terminating its assent to the laying and working of the company's cable and for sever ing its connection with this country.

### Indian Troubles in the Black Hills.

Secretary of War McCrary has received and referred to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan the following telegram from Governor Pennington, of Dakota, which had been forwarded to Yankton from the Black Hills:—Deadwood, D. T., July 25.—The agency Indians are murdering citizens and destroying property in all parts of the country. Twenty ranchmen are all ready dead. Seth Bullock, sheriff of the territory, has no arms or ammunition. Can a disposition of troops be made that will give the Black Hills settlers some protection.

### Indian Troubles in Montana.

Advices from Missoula to the morning of the 21st, report eighteen lodges of hostile Indians having come over the Lolo trail. The Indians are coming in fast. All the settlers are moving into stockades. The Indians appear to be trying to escape through the upper end of the Bitter Root on to the Big Horn country. There is no doubt they belong to Joseph's band. The mailrider says it is reported quite a number of Indians are wounded. A company of soldiers left Fort Leforap for Missoula yesterday. Others will follow from other points as speedily as possible.

### The Heathen Chinee Lands in Safety.

The steamer City of Tokio, from Hong Kong via Yokahama, with a large Chinese passenger list, arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 28th. The landing of Chinese passengers took place the same afternoon. A strong force of police and a safety committee received them and shortly before 4 o'clock the immigrants were placed in wagons and, escorted by guards, moved along Montgomery and Sacramento streets to the Chinese quarter. There was not at any time the slightest disturbance. The crowd at the main dock was no larger than ordinary, and the hoodlum element failed to announce its presence there by a single hoot. Crowds filled the sidewalks on the line of march attracted by curiosity.

### Those Louisiana Records,

The attorney general of the State of Louisiana has made a demand upon the United States authorities for the return of certain important books and records which it is claimed were removed from the State auditor's office in the month of January, 1877, and ended in the possession of the United States Marshall Pitkin. The matter was brought to Attorney General Devin's notice by the district attorney of Louisiana, but he declined to interfere or order the books returned. The matter is still one at issue between the State and the United States authorities.

### How it is to be Done.

It is intimated in Washington that the vacancies on the Republican national committee occasioned by the resignation of members who are federal office holders, will not be filled until the time when the committee will have active work to do, and that by the re-election of same persons who have just resigned their membership. It seems to be the notion of the ex-members of the committee that they can retain their offices three years and then resign and resume their connection with the national committee.

## Latest Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

FLOUR—Quiet and dull.

GRAIN—Wheat No, 2, $1.19½ seller August $1.18; seller September $1.11⅝; No.3 $1.18 @1.20. Corn No. 2 47¼. Rye 66c. Barley, No. 2 68c.

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Common to fancy, $6.75@850; do. Minnesota $7.75@9.50; Minnesota patent $9.00 @11.00; fair to choice, $8.50@9.50; fancy brands, $10,00@10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Chicago spring, $1.40 cash; $1.37@1.38 seller July; $1.14⅝ seller August; $1.08¾ seller September. Corn, 47¼c cash; 46⅞ seller August or September. Oats, 28¾ cash; 27⅝ seller August. Rye, new, 57c. Barley, 71c seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $13.50 cash; $13.42½@ 13.45 seller August; $13.55@13.57½ seller September. Lard, $9.00 cash; $9.12½ seller September. Bulk meats, shoulders 5¼c; clear rib, 7c; clear side 7¼c.

## THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD.

A Russian official account of the operations in the Balkans dated Tiquova, July 19, says Schipka Pass was taken to-day occupied by a regiment with two guns. On the 7th inst., Gen. Gaurkos, after an engagement in which he lost 209 killed and wounded, occupied Kazanlik and the village of Schipka. England has ordered several regiments of troops to foreign service and Italy is about to do the same. Families are preparing to leave Constantinople from fear of the vanquished hordes of irregulars retreating before the Russian army.

Reports current assert that Raouf Pasha has surrounded the Russian force at Eski Saghra, but he has been defeated with a loss of 15,000 killed wounded and prisoners. The Russian reconnoisance upon Plevna discovered between 30,000 to 40,000 Turks who intended to threaten the Russian communications, Grand Duke Nicholas hastily concentrated a superior force and routed them. It is confirmed that the Russians have been defeated near Kalafat, consequently mens mins are becoming calmer at Philippopolis. It is telegraphed from Cravaura near Balzig that the Turks are massacring the Christians without mercy. A dispatch to Greek ambassador at Constantinople asks for prompt assistance, as otherwise not a man will be left.

A dispatch of the 23d, from Bieia, says that on the 19th insts, the Russians sustained a severe check, if not an actual defeat, at Plevna. Gen. Schibtden, with a portion of the Ninth corps, consisting of an infantry brigade, with cavalry and artillery, was sent against the place and seems to have appoached it in a slovenly manner. The Turks took the offensive and repulsed the Russians with heavy loss. The bombardment of Rustchuk from Giurgevo has recommenced. When the bombardment from the Bulgarian side will begin it is difficult to say. A siege train is on its way, but it crosses at Simnitza. Sulieman Pasha is at Karabana, near which the Russian force is also assembled. A great battle is expected. A telegram from Shumla states that the Russians were defeated in an assault on Silistria on the 23d.

Sulieman Pasha has been defeated at Kara Bunar. He lost ten guns. His army is retreating on Adrainople. Kara Bunar is in the immediate neighborhood of Yeni Saghra. An old merchant ship, the Vesta, has had an engagement off Kustendji, lasting over five hours, with a Turkish monitor, which was much damaged by Russian shells, one of which burst in her turret. The Vesta had her rudden injured, and went to Sebartopol for repairs. Two officers and nine sailors were killed, and six officers, among them the commander, and seventeen sailors were wounded. One officer has since died. Dispatches from the Russian headquarters are dated from Biela. This means they have been forced back. It appears Russia has again assured the powers of its willingness to discuss the future of Turkey after the conquest of Roumelia.

Suleiman Pasha's advance guard of ten battalions, and two batteries, have been defeated, losing ten guns and a considerable quantity of munitions. Suleiman himself remains at Adrianople. In consequence of this reverse, the hopes espoused in Suleiman at Constantinople are much diminished. It is feared that the Russians, encouraged by this success, will again begin marching rapidly on Adrianople and southern Roumania. Of the 150 Bulgarian prisoners recently brought to Constantinople, fifteen were immediately shot. The English fleet is not to enter the Bosphorus, because it is supposed that Russia would not be slow in seizing the Gallipolia and Dardanelle forts. Peace thus becomes daily not only more probable, but possibly nearer. England has abandoned her intention of going to Gallipolia, and Austria has abstained from entering Bosnia.

## The Railroad War.

The excitement which had raged in Pittsburg for the past two or three days culminated in fearful scenes of bloodshed, fire and pillage, on the night of the 21st, and up to a late hour of the 22d, during which interval the entire city was at the mercy of a mob estimated to number 25,000 men. The outbreak grew out of the arrival of the Philadelphia militia late in the evening of the 21st, when the mob attacked them and forced them into the round house for shelter, after killing Sheriff Fife and badly wounding Gen. Brenton commanding the militia. That night and next day, over 5,000 cars laden with merchandise, and railroad buildings covering twenty blocks were destroyed. The soldiers being driven from the round house which was burned over their heads, sought safety by flight. Late on the afternoon of the 22d the citizens formed vigilance committees and guarded the town all night ahd restored comparative order. In Baltimore strong guards of military and police patrolled the city and preserved order.

From small beginnings the railroad employees' strike has assumed mammoth proportions and to-day is more or less effectually in force in every State from the Mississippi to the seaboard. Facfory workmen, miners and laborers in most of the large cities are in full sympathy with the strikers and in many cases, are giving the latter material and assistance. There is, however, among the majority of the strikers a manifest indisposition to resort to violence—the terrible scenes enacted at Pittsburgh and Baltimore having in this respect at least, borne good fruit. Still the strikers are daily growing in numbers, and as yet their avowed determination to prevent the running of freight trains is in most instances strictly enforced. In Pittsburg since the terrible scenes of Saturday night and Sunday quiet and order have prevailed though the excitement still runs high In Reading a serious outbreak occurred on the night of the 22d, in which the Labanon Railroad bridge across the Schuylkill was fired and burned as were also five or more cars. The object of this wholesale destruction is said to be to prevent the passage of troops through the city to Pittsburgh. The strike, it is reported, is now in force all along the Pennsylvania Road as well as its leased lines. In Buffalo early on the afternoon of the 23d, 2,000 rioters attacked 200 soldiers who were guarding the Lake shore round house and capturing the building barricaded it with cars. Engineers of the Erie and Lake shore Road have agreed with the firemen not to run with green hands. In Cleveland the strike is general and the blockade complete. In Columbus the strikers went through the city and forced the closing of the shops and manufactories. No violence was committed but the embargo on the trains were strictly mantained. In St. Louis, the situation is about the same. Most of the railroads centering there are involved in the strike and so far all efforts at compromise have failed. In Chicago movements indicating possibility of a strike have taken place, and the excitement is very great.

The great strike still continues to swell and at this time, 25th inst. involves nearly every prominent road in the country. Mail trains alone are allowed to run without interruption but on almost every line a complete embargo on freight and an almost entire suspension of passenger travel have been established and strictly enforced. Scenes of violence and intimidation have occurred at several widely distant points, but as yet nothing approaching the horror of Pitsburg and Baltimore has been reenacted except at Reading, Pa., where a very serious and unfortunate affair occurred on Monday night, the 25th. Fuller details of this melee show that as seven companies of State National Guards arrived at the depot, about 8 p. m., they were assailed by the mob with stones &c., when they immediately began firing into the large mass of people in the vicinity among whom were many respectable citizens, ladies and children. Five persons were instantly killed and twenty-five wounded, several mortally. Among the latter were seven police, including Chief Cuilen who had a narrow escupe, the ball having struck a large memorandum book which he carried in the breast pocket of his coat, which saved his life. Great excitement then prevailed The mob forthwith broke into the armory of the Reading Rifles, earried off all the guns and sacked other gun stores. They threatened vengeance upon the military, and tearing up the tracks soon established a complete blockade of all passenger and freight traffic. Strong guards were put around the railroad machine shops and other buildings, and several companies of U. S troops were expected soon to arrive. Later reports show the number of killed to be 37, and wounded 14—the latter being soldiers. In Pittsburg, mob rule has run its course and law and order have been restored. This was accomplished by the vigorous measures of the civil authorities aided by the citizens who strongly guarded the city at every point. Every thing is now running quietly, the civil authorities having complete coutrol. Arrests of all suspicious parties are being made, and the parties placed in confinement. In making arrests, the strikers are aiding the civil authorities, and these have also been joined by the workmen from various manufacturing establishments. In Philadelphia, the Erie train men struck, on the night of the 23d, and next morning compelled the shop hands and machinests to follow their ex ample. Great excitement but no disorder. Police force has been doubled, giving that department 2,400 men, and the Grand Army have also offered to contribute from their organization fifteen hundred veterans. The strike has become general among all the roads in the iron regions and also extends to the miners. Considerable uneasiness is felt in Scrutonaand surrounding county. The employes of the Central New Jersey and its branches have also joined in and the road is closed to all but passenger trains. At Buffalo, at midnight on the 23d great excitement prevailed prevailed and several collisions between the mob and the military ended. The Lake Shore Paint shop and a number of cars were burned by the rioters. Several persons were killed and many more wounded. At Indianapolis the situation is very serious, none but ladies unaccompanied being allowed to leave the Union depot, of which the strikers took possession at midnight on the 23rd. Passenger travel on all roads centering in Indianapolis, is interrupted. In Cincinnati all is quiet. In St. Louis growing excitement and and all freight trains stopped. In Chicago about the same condition of affairs, with still greater excitement.

The strike still continues to rage, until the 26th, it is far stronger and apparently more determined than ever. Less important roads and new recruits from them and all other employes of manufacturing establishments are daily drawn into the movement. The freight traffic on all the important lines is absolutely interdicted. As the movement swells it is in some instances accompanied with serious rioting, but in all cases with more or less intimidation and violence. Louisville is the last place in which the mob has carried out its riotous demonstrations culminating in damage to property and personal violence to citizens. Two thousand working men on the 24th attacked the freight depot of the Great Southern road and smashed windows and doors. Thence they proceeded to the homes of the Mayor and President of the road which they proceeded to wreck as they had done the depot. With the aid of miltia and a strong police, order was re-established and at last accounts the city was quiet. In St. Louis the rioters were very demonstrative and serious outbreaks anticipated. At 9 o'clock on the 25th, 1,500 men assembled on Lucas Market. Shortly after the crowd swelled to four thousand, proceeded to march through the streets and stopping at the several places of labor, induced the laborers to desist from work and join the movement. During the day the citizens organized, and order was restored. In Chicago pretty much the same scenes were enacted. A mob marched through the streets stopping factories preventing the running of street cars and committing other acts of riotous demonstration. Several collisions with the police took place during the day but without the loss of life. Citizens, meetings were held and strong measures taken to suppress further outbreak. At latest accounts quiet prevailed in all the several places affected by the strike, though in many of them there was still great and intense excitement.

Indications are gradually becoming manifest that the great strike has spent its fury and that the great wave is now receding. But in the principal cities very great excitement still continues to exist and in San Francisco particularly, yesterday, the 26th, was characterized by several bloody and determined attempts at wholesale riot and destruction of property. In Chicago the intense excitement of the day previous still continued to exist and early showed itself in all its fury on the morning of the 26th. As early as 7 o'clock large mobs concentrated at the Halsted street viaduct where had occurred a fight the night before, and by 9 o'clock the crowd numbered as high as 10,000. The mob were evidently frenzied and bent on violence. When the excitement ran highest, sixty police arrived and the mob seeing them broke and ran. The police pursued them, when the mob turned upon them and a fight ensued the result of which was the defeat of the police who were forced to take refuge in the ronnd house of the Burlington & Quincy road. About 11 o'clock a second encounter occurred in which five were killed and a large number wounded. The rioters were constantly increasing and the situation becoming desperate when the Second regiment with two pieces of artillery appeared and began firing. Shortly after noon, three companies of regular troops arrived upon the scene and two hours later the mob was pretty well dispersed. Saloons were closed and every precaution adopted to save life and property. Men were enlisted and stationed in different points of the city. About 11:30 at night a large mob gathered at Sixteenth and Halsted streets, and a third fight ensued, in which three soldiers and two policemen were badly wounded, besides many of the rioters. The arrival of the Second militia prevented a most serious conflict In San Francisco on the night of the 25th, a fire broke out in a large lumber yard near the Pacific docks and a large mob gathered as the fire began to spread until a serious conflagration was threatened. The police and large numbers of the vigilants and military turned out and dispersed the mob after several were killed and many more seriously wounded All then became quiet throughout the city with exception of two or three attacks by the mob on the Chinese wash-houses. Ample precautions were taken to preserve the pacce Elsewhere the strike appears to be dying out. In Indianapolis it is weakening and passenger trains are running on the several roads. In Maryland it is believed troops will not be longer needed to preserve the peace. Eleven mining towns with a population of 20,000 are said to be suffering for food. In Cincinnati, the strike has died out and affairs have resumed their normal condition. In Pittsburg serious apprehensions are felt of a famine in case the freight embargo continues a few days longer. In Reading fourteen arrests have been made after the killing of ten and wounding of fifty. At Oil city satisfactory arrangements have been made with the companies and work will be resumed forthwith. In Louisville all is quiet and the usual run of business will be speedily resumed. In St. Louis three fourths of the manufactories have been closed by the power of the mob, but although excitement raged high, there was no breach of the peace, and it is believed the peace and quiet of the city will be maintained.

Although not by any means entirely quelled, the great strike seems to be rapidly treading the downward path and the probabilities are that a few days more will see the total abandonment of the movement throughout the country. On many of the roads the blockade has been raised, and trains are already running as usual. No further very great trouble is anticipated as the government is now able to promptly quell any mob or meet any emergency that is likely to arise. In St. Louis the general outlook has very much improved and a general feeling is entertained that the crisis has passed. Quiet prevails throughout the city, but there is no relaxation of vigilance. The city is now patrolled by five thousand militia and police and no further trouble is apppehended. In San Francisco, the city is under the control of the police and vigilants, though the mob have posted notices to the manufacturers to discharge their Chinese labor or the torch would be applied. This is being done in many cases, but there is no great apprehension of trouble in any part of the city. In Chicago the situation on the 27th was comparatively quiet. At 1:30 a crowd assembled at Halsted and Archer avenues, but was dispersed by the police. The rioters were evidently becoming demoralized, and complete order will soon be restored. Many of the laborers who struck in the height of the movement are now returning and resuming their labors. The situation up to a late hour at night still remained quiet and such effeclive precautions are adopted by the police and military that it is not believed the peace of the city can again be seriously disturbed. Elsewhere in the State order prevails, and things are resuming their normal condition. From Buffalo, N. Y. it is stated that passenger traffic on all the roads except the Canada Southern has been resumed. Trains on the N. Y. Central and Hudson River roads are running on time. Pittsburg is quiet. Gen. Hancock has been ordered there, and it is thought the military will take possession of the Pennsylvania road before the strikers can offer effectual resistance. In Columbus Ohio, order has been restored and employes are resuming work. In Indianapolis, committees of safety have been formed and an attempt will soon be made to raise the blockade on all trains. The Baltimore & Ohio Road declines to accede to its employes' demands not to enforce the 10 per cent reduction. Trains are moving out of Pittsburg east and west and it is believed, that the general condition of business will in a day or two, be resumed on all the lines.

The strike may be said to have ended, though of course its symptoms are still manifest in some localities even now, the 29th. But by dint of the energetic measures adopted in those points where the rioters congregated in greatest force, the movement has been literally stamped out. In some localities this has been done with the aid of the military acting with the police and citizens, while in others the same result has been accomplished through the determined efforts of the citizens, who, realizing the necessity of preserving the peace, banded to-gether, and in conjunction with the guardians of the law, adopted such effective precautions and presented such an imposing front that the evil disposed and the riotous were speedily awed into submission and convinced of the utter hopelessness of further resistance. In Chicago yesterday, the 28th, the civil authorities determined to prevent the riotous proceedings of the two days previous and took such effective measures that but a single disturbance occurred during the day. This was caused by the assembling of a crowd in the lumber districts, but the police without difficulty succeeded in dispersing the mob and restoring order. The reaction has already set in and commercial business is resuming its former channels. Excitement has not wholly died out, nor has the vigilance of the authorities in any wise relaxed. Patrolmen, militia and officers are at their posts and on the alert. The mayor refuses to allow saloons to be re-opened until further orders, and has revoked the licenses of all who disobey his orders. Order has been restored in the town of Braidwood on the Alton & St. Louis road, which has heretofore been the scene of a great deal of disturbance and rioting, and there is no doubt trains are even now running in safety on that line. On the Fort Wayne & Pennsylvania road, trains are running regularly and without detention from Chicago to all points East. The mayor authorizes the statement that the city is now entirely free from rioters and that the strikers are rapidly returning to their various employments. In the collisions on Thursday and Thursday night 9 rioters were killed and 30 more wounded. No damage to property has been done and but slight interference to business has resulted. Later reports show that 19 rioters were killed instead of nine as previously reported. Pittsburgh is guarded by some 3,000 troops and at last accounts was quiet. At Johnstown on Friday night, a train with soldiers was attacked by a mob and several of the former badly hurt. As the train attempted to pass on, it was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch and collided with a car loaded with brick and several of the cars badly wrecked. Col. Hamilton of the 1st, U. S. Artillery and several of his soldiers were badly injured. In the Plymouth mining district 8,000 miners have struck, and in that region all business is paralyzed. In Ohio the backbone of the strike is broken and freight trains are beginning to run as heretofore. The situation in East St. Louis is quiet. The U. S. military under Gen. Pope have taken possession of those roads which are in the hands of receivers and will see that business is resumed on these lines speedily. Gov. Cullow is there also and will see that the blockade is raised. In St. Louis several of the roads are in operation but on the St. Louis Kansas City and Northern, nothing has yet been done in the way of resuming operations. In Baltimore, New York, Indianapolis and other points good order prevails and the usual routine of business is being resumed. On the Canada Southern the strikers have gone to work and trains are running as usual. But a few days more and the great strike will be numbered among the things of the past.

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The teacher of the infant class in the Baptist Sunday-school explained to the little ones last Sunday that the next lesson would be about Naaman, who was cured of leprosy. He said he wanted the children to look in the Bible and see how Naaman was cured, so as to tell him on the next Sunday. At this juncture a hand went up. The teacher looked into the eager face of the youngster who owned the hand, and said: "What is it, Tommy?" "I know what cured him." "Indeed! What was it?" "Blue glass," shouted Thomas, most unexpectedly.

## Fashionable Suicide.

Mrs. Fashion has decreed a tight glove for the hand and a compress for the foot. It prevents the free flow of the blood, causes discomfort and injury. No matter if the hand call for 6 1-2 or 7, a glove half a size less may be used in multitudes of cases; it can be pulled, until fairly adjusted; the palm of the hand is folded almost together; the round fat wrist puffs up, but a stout hair pin will settle that.

"This glove has got to be buttoned, if I never get to church," said a young girl just taking her first society lesson—After both hands are thus imprisoned, there is nothing left but to hold them in position, for they will hold nothing else, as they are useless. Ladies sit for hours in this way the blood pressed away from the extremities—where? toward the brain and heart. Said a lady just returned from a walk:

"I am so glad to get home and get into a wrapper; my dress hurts and my gloves hurt; I am tired out."

The foot must also suffer in this unequal war. Too small shoes are purchased, with the assurance that they will stretch, the voice of the shopkeeper prevailing over the voice of wisdom. Cold feet and painful swellings and an ungraceful carriage are the result. A lady artist said to me:

"My hand is large; I cannot help it; it is the result of constant practice. No very small or delicate hand can render the themes of the grand old masters of song."

Just then her servant brought in a jar of fruit, which she could not unloose, but our lady fair, with one twist of the trained hand, that had been expressing silent notes into enchanting strains of sound, removed the cover. Oh, I think that a grand hand! A friend tells me of a beautiful lady in St. Louis whose arms were paralyzed from the use of what is called "Flake White," a face powder in common use. She left it off and is well and better looking without it. The evil is widespread, and endangers life: hair dyes produce violent pains in the head, injure the brain and are sure in time to produce paralysis and death. As if there was not enough suffering in life. It is pitiful.—*St. Louis Times.*

## Capt. Hartstene in England.

From the New York Evening Post.

In the *World* to-day a correspondent recalls the story of Capt. Hartstene's reception by the Queen of England on a very interesting occasion twenty-one years ago, and in another place we copy the chief part of his letter, partly because of its interest and partly because we wish to add to it an anecdote which the present writer had from Capt. Hartstene's lips. Prince Albert came on board the ship to receive her, if we remember correctly and Capt. Hartstene, according to his own account, was especially anxious to observe all the niceties of etiquette on so important an occasion. He observed, however, that every time that he addressed his Princely visitor a smile lighted up the faces of his own and the Prince's attendant officers, while the Prince himself, in his resolute effort not to share the discourteous smile, looked preternaturally solemn. The gallant Captain was puzzled and sorely embarrassed. He could not imagine what it was which so amused the persons around him, but he was convinced that he was making some horrible blunder, and the conviction greatly increased his confusion. When his visitors had departed he inquired the cause of the smiles, and, to use his own words, "I learned that in my anxiety to neglect no formula of respect, I had been calling the Prince Consort of England 'Your Holiness.'"

## The Flower of Hesperus.

The most unaccountable flower is perhaps the night-blooming jasmine. You see a simple, tree-like plant; with a plain style of leaf, at the base of which grows a spray of yellowish green tubes like lilac buds suggesting more than anything else, a string of small candles. You look at them in the middle of the day, and they are "only that, and nothing more;" and you might, if you did not know their ways, forget all about them; but when evening comes, forgetting is impossible. The room is full of fragrance, rich as orange flowers, and almost as subtle as violets; and lo! your candles are all lighted: and from somewhere about them comes that perfume which is so delicious and mysterious as to its source. The next morning they begin to contract: by noon the five points are all close packed, and there is no scent to them, or about them at all, until night; and so they continue scentless through daylight, but of exquisite sweetness as seen as darkness appears.

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John Brougham, in his "Birds and Poets," tells the best story, illustrative of a boy's proneness to tell, and his calm confidence in the power of a lie, we ever read. A teacher, after long and patient watching, catches a boy eating an apple in school, a misdeed he had frequently committed and as repeatedly lied out of. "Ah ha," exclaimed the teacher, "I've caught you at it this time." "Caught me at what?" asked the boy, in conscious innocence. "Eating that apple." "Ain't eating no apple." The astonished teacher compelled the boy to open his mouth, and a great slab of apple was extracted therefrom. "Didn't know it was there," sturdily asserted the boy.

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A little girl visiting a neighbor was asked if she would have some bread and butter. "No," she replied, rather sorrowfully "my ma said I mustn't ask you for bread and butter;" then suddenly brightening up she said: Have you got any cookies?"