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BOLIVAR BULLETIN.

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Religious, marriage, birth and death notices solicited, and will be willingly inserted free of charge. Obituaries, Masonic and other society notices of deaths, etc., will be charged 10 cents per line.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EAST.

Four steamers of the White Star line will hereafter leave Philadelphia for Liverpool, instead of sailing from New York.

A personal published by Mr. Ross, of Philadelphia, informs the dealers of his child that the money for his ransom is ready, and asks, "How shall I know your agent?"

The mayor of Philadelphia has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $20,000 for the capture of the abductors of the child, Charley Brewster Ross, and the restoration of the child.

The strike among the glass-blowers of Pittsburg, Pa., which has continued about a year, is now at an end, and the various manufactories are resuming business. The strike was caused by a proposed reduction of wages. Eastern establishments being able to manufacture glass cheaper than here. The men are now willing to resume work at a reduction of about 20 per cent. below the former prices.

A Boston dispatch states that after the inquest into the murder the child Katie Curran by Jesse Pomeroy, three physicians, thinking there must be some cogent reason for his conduct, called upon his mother, who was frank in her answers to their questions. She said her husband was a butcher, and is now lugger in the market, and that while she was pregnant with Jesse she often went to the slaughter-house to see the killing of the animals, in which she took particular delight; and she had even assisted her husband in his work. No sooner had Jesse grown large enough to have a knife in his hands than he was continually using it, thrusting it into pieces of wood, and when he was older, into pieces of meat. There seemed to be no doubt that he was "marked" just as other children, though in a different way.

WEST.

It is estimated that not less than forty persons were killed by lightning in Minnesota last week.

In Minnesota the grasshoppers have undoubtedly destroyed a million and a half bushels of wheat, and are liable to destroy another half million bushels. The wheat crop of the state may be roughly estimated at from twenty-two to twenty-five million bushels Barley, rye and oats promise well.

Agents of foreign insurance companies at Chicago, have received instructions by cable. The Scottish Commercial has decided to withdraw, and its agent will take no more risks. The London Assurance, North British, Commercial Union, Queen, Lancashire and Imperial, all English companies, have instructed their agents to raise their rates to fifty per cent. The Liverpool, London and Globe have not sent any orders.

The miners at the Lake Superior, Cleveland, New York, Lake Angeline, and Barnum's mines, at Marquette, have been on a strike since the 20th. The miners have thus far been very orderly, but they guard the mines and will not allow any workmen to remain in the mines. The strikers number about two thousand men, composed principally of Swedes, Norwegians and Cornish.

A Fort Sill letter of the 16th states, that on the 13th the wood camp of Mr. Evans, thirteen miles from the fort, was attacked by Indians. A small detachment of United States troops followed, compelling them to abandon about sixty head of cattle. The body of a white man was found, full of arrows and his head scalped.

In connection with an application of General Sheridan for effective operations against Indians, Kiowas, Comanches and Cheyennes, the secretary of war his instructed the general of the army as follows: The guilty Indians will be pursued and punished wherever found, and reservation lines should be no barrier to such operations. Care should be taken not to strike innocent or friendly Indians who are near the agency, and who have taken no part in the recent forays. Measures should be immediately taken to keep friendly Indians from others, and permission be afforded to others who are friendly and have not had opportunity to join them to come in. Then all who persist in hostilities should be pursued and punished.

A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, says a terrible water-spout burst in the mountains on the 25th inst., and swept through the town, killing twenty persons, and causing great destruction of property. The water-spout crossed the Central Pacific track between Humboldt, Weels and Toane, washing out the track. The west bound emigrant train was wrecked and five passengers killed. It had been raining with great violence from early in the morning till noon, when a cloud burst on the lofty range of mountains to the east. A vast volume of water rushed down the canon where the town is located. The eastern part of the town was flooded in ten minutes by the fearful rush of water constantly increasing in violence, depth and impetuosity. The people of that portion of the place were hemmed in every moment. Houses were torn from their foundations and swept away with their occupants. Ropes were procured and a line formed of brave men, who thus protected, dashed into the torrent and saved many lives. Only a few women and children were lost. The body of one, Mrs. Bray, was recovered. Rodger Robenott, reporter of the Sentinel, is among the drowned. The Sentinel office was swept away. Bodies are being brought to the court house as fast as recovered. Three Chinamen lost. Thirty houses swept away. All parts of the town were involved. The dance houses and other places of amusement are gone. The flood lasted only half an hour. The total loss of life is not yet known. It is believed it will reach twenty-five or thirty.

SOUTH.

In Montgomery county, Ky., recently, Mrs. Stevens split the skull of another woman for suspected intimacy with Mr. Stevens.

J. A. Brant, a much respected young man, residing at Paris, Ky., son of a banker committed suicide last week while returning from a ball, by shooting himself with a pistol. Cause unknown.

George Simpson, a planter, residing fifteen miles from Shreveport, Louisiana, was murdered by a negro Saturday evening. The negro was afterward killed.

James Dunning, charged with embezzling about $6,000 from the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice, while his father was postmaster, was arrested at St. Louis, last week and sent to Atlanta in case of deputy U. S. Marshal Goodwin.

On Saturday last Thos. Alvard, an old merchant of St. Charles, Arkansas, and his son, started to Indian Bay in a skiff. Nothing was heard of them until Wednesday morning, when their bodies were found floating in White river, very much decomposed, and badly eaten by fish. The bodies were taken to Indian Bad by a steamer. The general impression was that they had been accidentally drowned, though a number of citizens believe they were murdered.

The Atlanta cotton exchange sent a report to the New Orleans cotton exchange containing fifty-nine answers from twenty-five counties, from which it appears that the weather has generally been reported more favorable to the crop than during the same period last year. No lands planted have been abandoned, but most of the early planting has been replanted and nearly the whole is of late planting. The labor is efficient, the condition good, and the plants growing rapidly. The weed is not as large, and there is less fruit than last year at this time. Sixty to seventy per cent. less of fertilizers have been used than last year.

FOREIGN.

Manuel Calvo telegraphs from Spain that troops will be sent to Cuba to fill up her original place.

A carlist telegram from Bayonne declares that Don Alphonso entered Cuenca on the 16th, and levied a contribution of £32,000. Two thousand of the garrison fell prisoners into his hands

A special from Berlin says it is reported that the German government is making strenuous endeavors to stop supplies of weapons and money being sent to the Carlists, and has called the attention of the Versailles government to the subject.

The German squadron now off Rye, England, has been ordered to cruise off the northern coast of Spain, and that these orders were given consequence of the shooting of Capt. Schnide, a German newspaper correspondent and other German subjects by the carlists.

The North German Gazette says, in reference to the recent outrages by carlists: Germany, in behalf of outraged European civilization, will seek and find the means to teach carlists that the murder of a captured German shall not remain unpunished.

President McMahon, in response to a deputation of members of the asembly, said he was not summoned to power in order to restore either monarchy or empire. His acts proved that he would not participate in any such an enterprise.

Decrees are issued declaring all Spain in a state of siege, and sequestrating the property of the carlists, whose estates will be held liable to heavy penalty to relatives of republicans slain, and finally creating a special reserve of 125,000 men.

A proclamation has been issued supplementary to the decree establishing a state of seige. It declares that charges of sedition or conspiracy against the state shall be tried by court-martial. All persons interfering with the operation of the railway and telegraph shall suffer death.

Nassau advices to the 20th state that the Pacific mail company's steamer City of Guatemala, Capt. Hildreth, from New York for Aspinwall, was lost off the northeast point of Watling island, Bahamas, on Thursday 16th inst., at midnight. All hands saved.

Advices from India represnt there are fears the cholera has has broken out among the fifty thousand pilgrims assembled in Poor for the Juggernaut festival. The floods in the north have submerged the country. The southern districts are still without rain. Even the little that has fallen in some sections has done no good.

The captain-general of Cuba has decreed an extraordinary tax of two and a half per cent. on the value of city and county property, industries, commerce, arts, and professions, the capital whereof is to be ascertained by sworn statements, upon the basis of which the tax is to be estimated.

In a speech last week, at London, Disraeli is reported to have said, "No one was able to view the state of Europe with complacency. Every one must deplore the anarchical condition of some favored countries. England would use her influence in the interests of peace. Disraeli repudiated the principle that the country was not to be held responsible in many questions which arise abroad affecting the fortunes of the world.

An official report of the loss of Cuenca has been received. The defence was brave and obstinate to the last. Gen. Yglesias, the republican commander and all his officers and the men surrendered as prisoners of war. The carlists sacked and burned many houses, murdured a number of inhabitants, made heavy requisitions for provisions, demanded a contribution amounting in the aggregate to two years' taxes and destroyed fortifications.

Don Carlos has issued a manifesto guaranteeing religious toleration, enjoing not to disturb sales of church property at present completed, promising a representation, but not a revolutionary government, undertaking to restore the finances of the country and insuring liberty so far as it is consistent with order. The manifesto concludes as follows: If the rebellion continues we will stifle it. Those who reject our prayers of conciliation to-day will be compelled to submit to the law of the conqueror to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco has donated $20,000 to the Louisiana sufferers.

The last suviving sister of the late Edgar Allen Poe died at Washington last week, aged 68.

There have been about one thousand applications for office under the district commission.

Marshall Jewell has left St. Petersburg, and is en route for Washington to assume the duties of postmaster-general.

The aggregate amount due the clerks of the late board of public works, including the engineer department and employes under the superintendent of property, is $1,207, 393.

The fourth congressional district convention (republican) at Conshatta, La, nominated George L. Smith for congress, and passed resolutions endorsing Grant for a third term.

The department of agriculture reports 2,000,000 acres increase in corn, or 6 per cent. over last year. The per cent. of increase in largest in the south. Condition generally good but variable.

George Smith, who erected for the late Professor Morse the first line of telegraph poles in this country, between Washington and Baltimore, in 1844, died at his residence in Newfield, Maine, a few days ago.

The superintendant of the mounted recruiting service is ordered to forward 100 Austin, recruits for Texas, for the fourth cavalry, and all the disposable colored recruits to the same place for assignment to the ninth cavalry; also 80 recruits to Fort Dodge, Kansas to the sixth cavalry.

A dangerous counterfeit having appeared on the five dollar notes of the Traders National bank of Chicago, the treasury department offers one-half per cent. premium, for the return of the genuine five dollar notes of that bank to the department for destruction. The attention of bank officers is especially called to the necessity of retiring these notes, which will entirely prevent the circulation of counterfeits.

In the case of the Union Trust Company of New York vs. the Rock Island & St. Louis railway, brought in the United States court, to foreclose the nine million dollars trust deeds against the company, and for the appointment of a receiver, Judge Blodgett has dismissed the bill on the ground that the necessary number of bondholders had not joined in the request to foreclose as to former defaults in interest.

The bids for the five per cent. funded loan forwarded from New York, representing those filed by foreign bankers for European markets as well as those for domestic holdings, will aggregate not less than $80,000,000. The large bids will come from syndicates which have been formed, the principal one representing a combination of German bankers, and to each of those bids will be attached a condition that the bidders are to have a call on the entire remainder of the loan so that should the secretary accept any one of the bids, it would be to the exclusion of all others.

A dividend of five per cent., authorized by the committee of creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., has not yet been paid, the register having doubts as to its binding effect upon him. He has, however, proceeded with the necessary calculations, so that there should be no delay if the court ordered him to proceed. In the meantime the funds in his hands have increased to such an amount as will warrant the payment of seven instead of five per cent. It is believed that he will bring the matter before the court when its opinion can be obtained, and if a proper order is made, payment will be proceeded with as early as possible.

The lieutenant governor of Mississippi has telegraphed that he has sent to the president by mail a statement of affairs at Vicksburg, which led him to apprehend disturbance of the peace, which, owing to the unorganized state of the militia, he would be unable to suppress. The mayor and postmaster of Vicksburg have on the other hand telegraphed to the president protesting against the sending of troops to that city, as such an act would have the effect of increasing the excitement, as there are no indications of an outbreak. The secretary of war, in view of the protest of the mayor of Vicksburg and the postmaster at that city against sending troops there, has countermanded his order directing troops to proceed to that place until the full particulars of the whole trouble be received from the acting governor.

Mrs. Snooks Washing the Children.

If the religious press gets ahead of the El Paso Journal we give it fair warning that it must get up on its spine. We have stood the "Sleeping Cherubs" by the Christian Union; we have gazed on the picture of wall-eyed virtue with which Brother Talmage ropes in subscribers from the rural districts unmoved, but when the Christian at Work sends us a picture of two sore-eyed dogs watching three marino lambs, and wants us to pay them $20 for it, then, indeed, the free spirit of the American citizen is aroused.

We want it distinctly understood that we are in the chromo busines ourselves.

Hereafter, every subscriber who takes the El Paso Journal will receive a beautiful chromo entitled "Mrs. Snooks Washing the Children." It is one of those beautiful home pictures that at once appeal to the fondest and holiest affections of the heart. Every man who sees it will at once "Would he were a boy again," when being washed and getting soap in his eyes was one of the regular Sunday afflictions next to the catechism.

In the foreground is Mrs. Snooks. Before her is a tub, and one of the orphans is struggling in the water. The artist has seized upon the moment when the infant has just opened his mouth for a prolonged solo, but is dexterously checked by his mother's swabbing his voice with a sponge. The manner in which a stream of soapy water is represented running down the urchin's right eye is very finely done. In the other eye is thrown all the added emotion of pent-up grief and "sorrow that knows no tongue." We defy any man to see this picture without being stirred to his inmost depths. Mrs. Snooks' face is a study. It is such an expression of motherly love, housewifely zeal, and beautiful devotion to duty that can be likened to nothing except that seen upon the face of our mothers on washdays and at house-cleaning times.

Three of the children have already been washed. Their rosy countenances, bright with exuberant health, have been further heightened by the art of the limner, who has depicted them suffering with colds as one result of their baths. At the same time their complexion forms an agreeable contrast to the three behind the tub who have not been bathed. This is finely done and cost a world of labor.

The whole forms an agreeable contrast to the naked cherubs sent out by the religious press. It is a domestic scene, full of holy joy, and tranquilized by a sweet and dreamlike peace.

In order to convey the idea that even in so perfect a home as this sorrow must enter, the artist has depicted one of the children suffering with measles. The way in which the measles blotches are struggling with the dirt on his nose, having captured the last-named organ, is one of the sweetest things in the chromo line that has ever been presented.

We are now prepared to furnish these chromos to every subscriber of the El Paso Journal. We append a few certificates from prominent individuals:

"True to life. The very atmosphere smells of soap."—Henry Ward Beecher.

"I assure you, on my honor, that the chromo is so natural that one of my children actually caught the measles from looking at it."—Ben. Butler.

"Reminds me of the time when they used to wash me, now many, many years ago."—Susan B. Anthony.

"Send the 15,000 dozen of your chromos 'Washing the children.' We want to offer them as premiums."—Christian at Work.

"It shows domestic misery in the highest degree. No woman ought to be allowed to have seven children."—Victoria Woodhull.

We trust these testimonials are sufficient. We could append many thousands; but we forbear. Now let the honest masses show their appreciation of art by coming up and taking the Journal.—*El Paso (Ills.) Journal.*

An interesting little boy, timid when left alone in a dark room, was overheard recently by his mother to say in his loneliness, "O Lord, don't let any one hurt me, and I'll go to church next Sunday, and give you some money."

PLIGHTED. A. D. 1874.

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

NELLIE, *loquitur.*

Bless my heart! You're come at last,
Awful glad to see you, dear!
Thought you'd died or something, Belle—
Such an age since you've been here!
My engagement? Gracious! Yes.
Rumor's hit the mark this time.
And the victim? Charley Gray,
Know him, don't you? Well, he's *prime.*
Such mustachios! Spendid style!
Then he's not so horrid fast—
Waltzes like a scamp, too,
Has some fortune—best and last,
Love him? Nonsense. Don't be "soft."
Pretty much as love now goes;
He's devoted, and in time
I'll get used to him, I s'pose.
First love? Humbug. Don't talk stuff!
Belle Brown, don't be a fool!
Next you'll rave of flames and darts,
Like a chit at boarding-school.
Don't be "miffed," I talked just so
Some two years back. Fact, my dear!
But two seasons kill romance,
Leave one's views of life quite clear.
Why, if Will Latrobe had asked
When he left, two years ago,
I'd have thrown up all and gone
Out to Kansas, do you know?
Fancy me a settler's wife!
Blest escape, dear, was it not?
Yes, it's hardly in my line
To enact "Love in a Cot."
Well, you see, I'd had my swing,
Been engaged to eight or ten,
Got to stop some time, of course,
So it don't much matter when.
Auntie hates old maids, and thinks
Every girl should marry young—
On that theme my whole life long
I have heard the changes rung!
So, *ma belle* what could I do?
Charley wants a stylish wife,
We'll suit well enough, no fear,
When we settle down for life.
But for love—stuff! See my ring!
Lovely, isn't it? Solitaire.
Nearly made Maude Hinton turn
Green with envy and despair,
Her's aint half so nice, you see,—
Did I write you, Belle, about
How she fried for Charley, till
I sailed in and cut her out?
Now she's taken Jack McBride,
I believe it's all from pique—
Threw him over once you know—
Hates me so she'll scarcely speak.
O yes! Grace Church, Brown, and that,
Pa won't mind expense at last,
I'll be off his hands for good;
Cost a fortune two years past.
My trousseau shall out-do Maude's,
I've *carte blanche* from Pa, you know,
Mean to have my dress from Worth!
Won't she just be *raving* though?

—*Alice Williams, in Scribner's.*

ARABIAN NIGHTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

When the breeze of a joyful dawn blew free in the silken sails of childhood who had not wandered into that delightful fairy land of the Arabian nights? The "golden prime" of good Haroun Alraschid is no more; many a revolving lustre has come and gone since his "goodly time;" but years have wrought little change in the habits of the east; its gorgeousness is as rich as ever, and still it showers on its kings "barbaric pearl and gold." Railways intersect the land of the sun, and the bulbul is startled by the shriek of the locomotive; the competition wallah reposes under the solemn palms "unwoo'd of summer wind;" the Union Jack has for many a day floated in the blue of "the deep sphere everhead;" colleges for the training of young Indian aristocrats have been established, and are well attended, yet immemorial customs not only linger but live all over the east, notwithstanding the western light which system, and rule, and college, and travel have borne over the Indian ocean or wafted across the tideless sea.

A marriage took place towards the close of April in the town of Bhownuggur, in the Kattywar peninsula, which, illustrates the pertinacity of customs in India, and gives us at once a curious and interesting picture of native life. Bhownuggur is a town distant from Bombay about 200 miles, is the capital of a state bearing the same name—a state whose ruler is his Highness Tukhutsingh Juwuntsing, whose official title is Thakore. The Thakore completed on the 19th of April his seventeenth year, and is consequently a minor according to British notions, and, therefore, holds his state under administrators. But according to native ideas he is every inch a man and a ruler, and hence the poor young fellow had to marry four wives on the very day he came of age. To marry four wives even in the east on the same day is a most unusual thing, and the reason why he was bound to take four better halves will be made plain by and by. Meanwhile let us attend the ceremony and hasten to Bhownuggur.

It is the 19th of April, and we can scarcely move in Bhownuggur for the crowds who are making holiday, and rejoicing with a gayety of demeanor and richness of coloring that make a Roman carnival seem tame. And well may there be this huge congestion of festivity—sounds and sights of joy on all sides, and stretching and vibrating far—for the rejoicing is produced by fourfold action, and four brides are being honored to-day. The Thakore marries (1) the daughter of the Great Chief of Wudwan, a princess fourteen years old; (2) the sister of the heir apparent of the Gondul dynasty, who is only fifteen years old; (3) the sister of the father of the reigning Chief of Nankaneer, aged twenty-two; and (4) the daughter of a very opulent landowner of Dank, at Talaja, aged only ten or eleven years. Wudwan was the first wife, as in her veins there flowed the "bluest blood," while Gondul, the second, is not only the wealthiest—having brought an immense dowery—but the most pleasant to her husband. Wonderful to relate, she can "read a little English and desires to learn to play on the piano." Long before this auspicious 19th day of April the festivities connected with the fourfold wedding commenced, the brides having to be brought from their respective homes by the trusty retainers despatched with all due formality by the young Thakore. Then came the processions and marches and counter-marches by sunlight and starlight, and the torches blazing, and the long bray of the heralding horn, and behind the "dancers dancing in tune." What a picture Millais would have made of it all! The Thakore's mounted and foot guards; the huge elephants, flinging about their trunks and swaggering under their howdahs of blue and gold; the camels and palfreys; the drummers, with their tom toms; the royal chariot followed by an interminable line of carriages, and on all sides the masses of Bhownugger admiring the rich robes of the courtiers, their gold and tinsel flashing and flickering in the sun, the horses and camels dyed of various hues and patterns, fantastic or grotesque, the flags flouting the blue sky, the garlands and plates of gold on vermilion-streaked buffaloes which drew the lesser nobility. But there were many things the crush of Millais would be powerless to render in this Oriental scence, and he would have to ask the imagination of the spectator to supply the buzz of myriad voices, the shrieks of pipe and twang of guitar, the bray of the trumpet, the trump of the drum, the laughter and gay talk of the courtiers and of the Rajah himself, who seems to be a very pleasant fellow. There was the same tumult and color and gorgeousness about all the processions—about those despatching the envoys and those which attended their reappearance.

In the midst of the rolling crowds came the closely-curtained cars of the bridges, drawn by oxen having their horns encased in thick plates of gold, the silver bells depending from the garlands round their throats tinkling as they trotted along. All Bhownuggur has come out to meet the bridal procession: alms are lavished on the poor; silks and gold on the rich; the people are frantic with joy and excitement; rose-water hisses gently through the air; garlands are flung hither and thither; attar of roses and sandal falls as thick as if there was a thunder-storm of clouds made up of exhaled purfume. The brides, following native etiquette, camped outside the walls of the city until the happy day, when at high noon, under the waving palms and quivering tamarinds, a procession, headed by the young bridegroom laughing and joking, goes to fetch bride No. 1. She, too, has set out. See! Her rath, or car, comes in sight, and the eager and gallant Thakore throws himself from his splendid steed, rushes forward, enters the rath, and seats himself beside the princess—an innovation, it being the custom hitherto for the bride to sit at the feet of the bridegroom on his entering the car, in order to indicate her subserviency. The cortege now proceeds to the house of a relative of the Thakore, where, in the centre hall, in the presence of about a hundred of the noblest Ragpoots of Kattywar, the marriage ceremony is performed. The rite is simple. A few flowers are strewn; attar and pan distributed; the Deity's blessing invoked; the bride authenticated; and then the sacred *caftan* is removed, and the bridegroom for the first time catches a glimpse of the girl he has married! Immediately the young bridegroom went out to show himself to the cheering crowds, and then took his young bride to the palace. To make a long story short, he went forthwith and did likewise to the three other brides. But it would be a mistake to suppose that when the fourth marriage was over all was at an end. They do things differently in Bhownuggur, and day after day there were procession, and the young bridegroom was compelled to go about with his veiled brides.

The trousseaux, our lady readers will be interested to learn, were extravagantly rich, Gondul having amongst her "kit" about five thousand silk dresses. Wudman's dowry was 200,000 rupees, Goudul's the same Vankaneer's 100,000 roupees, and Dank's 35,000. The trousseau of Gondul was the richest, and the correspondent was permitted to see a part of it. Such a sight for a European lady would it have been! "Huge shawls, clothes, scarfs, mantles, counterpanes, and handkerchiefs of silk, embroidered most elaborately and stiff with gold and silver thread work. Here was a shawl from Benares with gods in gold and silver worked on a lilac ground of softest silk; another lay outspread beside it representing a flock of small yellow birds nestling in innum rable flowery bowers. One Kattywar shawl cost, according to my information, six hundred rupees. The most gorgeous of the other cloths were literally stiff with gold." Especially curious was a silver veil sprinkled with pale blue and primrose colored flowers, and "one dress, all blue satin and silver embroidery, resembled an Italian sky seen through a gentle shower of snow or lilies. Nearly every cloth lying before me cost more than five hundred rupees each. Around and near these dresses lay a most extraordinary litter of various valuables, gold, silver, and brass dishes, precious stones, fans, armlets, nose and ear and finger rings, massive ornaments for the forehead, breast, and ankle, necklaces sparkling with ruby and diamond, emerald, amethys', topaz, opal, and pearl, rose-water bottles of pure gold, basins of silver, and huge brass cooking utensils, robes and tiaras and chains, sapphire pendants and enamelled jugs and ewers, silver lamps and trinkets rough with precious jewels, and a hundred other articles of value for use or ornament." And this was but a small part of the trousseau of the brides!

The Thakore was educated at the great Indian seminary for princes, Rajcoomar College, which he attended up to the date of his marriage, and proved himself earnest and painstaking, though not brilliant. Why then, it will be asked, was he not more enlightened than to marry four wives at his age? Some have contended that our English training failed. But no. The young prince personally did not wish to take four "better halves." He had in truth no option. His father had betrothed him, and honor and native notions compelled him to carry out his father's wishes. Was he to refuse to marry these girls they would be ruined—being placed in the position of widows—and he himself would become hated, and would most likely have his existence terminated by poison by the secret action of outraged patriots.

Romance in the Treasury.

A correspondent says: "I am acquainted with a lady who writes Spencerian pages in the patent office at Washington for $900 a year. Her father was a naval officer of long and meritorious service, and died a rear admiral. Her husband put $70,000 on the wrong side of the stock sale in New York, lost, sneaked to the hereafter through the back-door of the suicide. Patient and lovable, she works as steadily as if some mighty reward were near at hand. I suppose it is hope on, hope ever, with her, though nobody can see anything she has to expect more than a life of routine and an humble grave. In Paris she would have flown first to the streets and then to the charcoal brazier. In London it would have been the Argyll rooms, gin, and the waters of Blackfriar's bridge. As you pass the tables of the ladies in the treasury building you are moving among the better materials for romances than exist in the teeming brains of Hugo or Turgenieff. 'You see that second woman to your left,' wispered Spinner. 'Her father was once at the head of two railroads. The '57 panic laid him out. She married a Baden baron, and he left her in a year or two for some Dutch flame. She has a noble little boy, five years old now. Says she is going to fit him for Harvard by and by, and then make a senator of him. Watch her count that money. You cannot move your fingers up and down in the air as fast as she brushes off the single notes. Never did a day's work of any kind in her life till she came here."

When a Tennessee husband will horsewhip his wife for washing potatões in his Sunday plug hat it is time to inquire whether this generation of men isn't getting to be too confounded hightoned for the age of the country?

RUSSIA'S ACQUISITIONS.

A Review of the Startling Rapidity of Muscovite Progress.

The extent of the Russian acquisitions of territory in Central Asia is as little understood as the curious chapter, half of deliberate policy and half of accident, which contains the history of the acquisitions. The general statement that in a quarter of a century Russia has advanced her frontier 700 mile to the south and 900 miles to the south-east, gives but a vague impression of the startling rapidity of Muscovite progress. Russia is an empire of "magnificent distances," and the mention of its advancing frontier suggests the acquisition of barren steppes or frozen deserts. But it must be remembered that the parallel of latitude under which we live would but pass through the center of the Russian territory in Western Turkestan. The three great Khanites—Bokhara, Khokand, and Khiva—which Russia has virtually absorbed during the present generation, have been the seats of highly civilized empires, and have formed the subject of the contest between dynasties whose names are among the foremost of Asiatic potentates. Genghiz Khan, the modern Attill, once ruled a vast dominion from Samarcand, which has now become a Russian municipality, and a successor of Timour, the Turcoman, founded the Empire of the Great Mogul in India.

Territories both wealthy and prosperous had, however, sunk into that peculiarly hopeless style of barbarism characteristic of the effete of Mussulman rule, long before Russia crossed the Kirghiz steppe, or began to continue her Siberian forts southward towards the Jaxartes. At every stage of her advance she has replaced the most debased forms of tyranny with a system of administration which, if tainted with the vices of military arrogance and civilian rapacity, is at least a guaranty of social security, and an immense stride toward civilization. The ambition of her generals, operating at immense distances from the central authority, and nenessarily invested with very ample discretion in dealing with semi-barbarous foes, has had rather more to do with Russia advances in Asia than any steadfest line of policy traced at St. Petersburg. Nothing is more striking than the ridiculous smallness of the armies with which Russia has subjugated Turkestan. Tashkend was taken with less than two thousand of an assaulting force, though the town contained 80,000 inhabitants and a garrison of 10,000 to 15,000 men, and so on with other celebrated actions of the last twenty years. The late expedition against Khiva was planned with more deliberation and carried out with a greater display of strength than any previous advance against the other Khanates. The causes which led to that expedition are, however, a fair sample of the reasons that have compelled the conquest of the surrounding States. As the civilized nation advanced its protectorate, the tribes which it cowed became less fitted than before to resist the attacks of their independent neighbors, and in sheer self-defense the Russian outposts had to be pushed further and further into territories which were used chiefly for the concealment of organized bands of armed robbers. Or, the envoys, the merchants, the soldiers of the advancing power were taken prisoners by some of the tribes beyond the line of conquest, and expeditions for their rescue and the punishment of their captors, led, by a natural enough series of events, to permanent occupation.

A Novel Way to Prevent Drunkenness.

In Sweden a peculiar plan has been adopted by the friends of temperance for preventing the evils resulting from an excessive use of intoxicating liquors. The authorities of Gottenburg in 1865, began a movement which afterward extended throughout the kingdom, and is said to have been attended with the most beneficial results. It was based on two ideas, first, no single individual out to be permitted to derive any gain from the sale of spirits; and second, that spirits ought not to be drank without the accompanying consumption of solid food. The method adopted to carry out these views is this: An incorporated company in each town, consisting of the most respected members of the community, takes the entire retail liquor traffic under its supervision, selling at cost, after deducting a margin for leakage and breakage. The persons put in charge of the places where liquor is sold are paid salaries by the company. The expenses paid including the current rate of interest for the capital invested, all profits are paid into the town treasury. Of course where liquor is sold at cost no profits can accrue from that trade; but each public house is allowed to sell at a profit food, tobacco and unintoxicating drinks, and what is an important part of the plan, every place where liquor is sold is bound to supply wholesome cooked food at all times during business hours. The result of this system has been a great decrease in drunkenness. It may seem singular that making drinks cheap should lead temperance, but the secret of the business is very simple. In the first place habitual drinkers of small means being able to satisfy their cravings for liquor very cheaply, are, therefore, enabled to buy nourishing food without depriving themselves of alcoholic stimulants, which to them is the first necessity, the food being always ready at hand. And, in the second place, as the traffic is not conducted for gain there is no temptation to sell impure, poisonus liquors which excite a desire for excessive indulgence, and at the same time ruin the digestive organs and destroy the appetite for natural food.

A Reckless old Man.

There was an old couple at the Central depot yesterday waiting to go through to the west, and they seemed loving enough until the old man went out and returned smoking a five cent cigar, and with his hat slanting over his left ear. The wife looked at him twice before she could recognize him, and then opened her mouth and said: "What'd I tell ye, Philetus Remington, before we left New Jersey? Didn't I say you'd go and make a fool of yourself the first chance you got?" He tried to pacify her by saying that the cigar only cost five cents, but she shouted: "You teased and teased till I let you git your boots blacked; then you wanted some soda water; then you bought apples on the train, and here's another five cents thrown away! It all counts up, and if you don't die in the poor-house then my name haint Sary!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

John Morrissey's club house at Saratoga is in full blast. Most open and shameless is the various gambling carried on in this really elegant establishment. It almost joins Congress Hall, and young gentlemen and old steal away from gay partners in the waltz in the evening, and go from the parlors of the Grand Union and United States over to the gambling den of the illustrious law-maker.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

The Other Side of the Picture—Words of Encouragement for the South.

To induce parties in Georgia to erect cotton mills, a southern writer the other day compiled a table of dividends declared by some of the eastern cotton and woolen mills in 1873. This table showed that 26 out of 47 companies divided from 10 to 20 per cent. each. In order that the south may not be too envious on account of these enormous profits the Boston Journal undertakes to picture what it calls the other side of the history of manufacturing in that section. the losses and sacrifices occurring during the history of these mills before those profits were found. Some of those mentioned as making such dividends in 1873, we are reminded lost their whole capital at other times, and had to organize anew. The stock of others, paid in at $1,000 a share, sold at $50 in 1 57. The Chicopee had its capital cut down in 1860 from $700,300 to $210,000 by impairments; and so on through the list. Still, these unpleasant reminiscences need not discourage men from engaging in cotton manufacture, for there are ups and downs, lights and shades in all business, and the success of the mills at Augusta, Ga., and other places in the cotton country, shows clearly that with economical management it is very profitable to operate such manufactories in the south, where all expenses of transportation of the raw material is saved.

The results of the Augusta cotton factory enterprise are such as to encourage the southern people to further efforts in manufacturing. The dependence of the south on the north for manufactured products was shown strikingly during the war, when, with cotton in abundance, the wealthiest citizens were obliged to purchase at enormous gold prices clothing brought over in blockade runners, while the poorer classes were the roughest of homespun. Since the war several praiseworthy efforts have been made by southern capitalists to render their section independent. The most successful of those enterprises is the Augusta cotton factory, started soon after the war. Only sixty thousand dollars were ever paid in, and the company has paid out in dividends $1,068,000, has property worth $1,200,000, at the lowest calculation, and a surplus of $265,870. During the fiscal year just ended the company has expended $350,000 for new machinery and for the enlargement and improvement of the buildings. Yet Georgia only consumes 25,000 bales of cotton in her mills, about one-twentieth part of her own crop, while most of the other southern states are without cotton mills, and have to send their whole crop elsewhere to be manufactured.—*New York Sun.*

Domestic Felicity of George the Third.

Here is a pithy extract from a recent speech of Bradlaugh in an English town: "Mr. Disraeli, at Manchester, spoke of the royalty of this country. He said that George the Third's family were an example of domestic felicity. He said they illustrated the home of the nation. I ask you to only imagine George the Third's family an example of demestic felicity. George the Third's grandfather locked up his wife for thirty years, and in her absence lived with two other women. Is that an example of domestic felicity? George the Third's grandfather never spoke to George the Third. George the Third's grandfather burned his wife's will, George the Third's father burned his father's will, and still Mr. Disaeli sets them up as an example of domestic felicity! George the Third's mother said that her son was the most licentious, dishonest, and wicked man living, and she wished that he might die and leave the world. That's an example of Mr. Disraeli's 'domestic felicity.' When George the Third was mad his two sons came back to their clubs and spoke it widely there in order to make believe that the madness was incurable. George the Third's son was drunk the day he was married. He deserted his wife the day his first child was born; and Mr. Disraeli says this is an example of 'domestic felicity!' When Napoleon died, a man—George the Third's eldest son—came to him and said, 'Sire, your greatest enemy is dead; and George the Third, not thinking of Napoleon, but of his wife, said, 'Is she, by G——? (Laughter). And Mr. Disraeli says they are an example of domestic felicity! Not only did he say that they were an example of domestic felicity, but that they represented the morality of the nation. George the Third's son wrote that the Brunswicks were a family without principle, and were not to be trusted. George the Third's three sons borrowed money and placed anonymous signatures thereon, and afterward denied the signatures and shipped off to a foreign country those persons who were concerned in the affair, in order that they might not criminate them. George the Fourth stole a quantity of coronation diamonds, and then accused another man of the crime. And Mr. Disraeli says they are an example of morality!

Where it All Comes From.

A writer on "hair" says: Though the day for the best bargains has gone, it is still not uncommon to obtain a magnificent *chevelure* from a Breton peasant for a gaudy cotton handkerchief or a twenty sous pair of earrings. Tying his horse to a spreading tree, the hair-monger, armed with a formidable pair of scissors, soon attracts a crowd of village maidens, who, after a little haggling, submit to be sheared like so many sheep. After dextrously and gracefully clipping the locks, he deposits them, neatly tied, in his baskets, and Jeannie is liberated, to be greeted with shouts and laughter from her companions, for so well has the work been done that her head has the appearance of being shaved. Nowhere but in Brittany will the girls submit to this wholesale cropping, insisting upon preserving a few thin locks, at least, of nature's fairest gifts. In that province, however, where the custom is for women to wear hideous, close-fitting caps, hair which would be the glory of American ladies is useless, and it is there that the hair-merchant reaps his richest harvest."

At High Falls, N. Y., the other day, a young lady, while crossing a field, was knocked down by a ram, and the next time the damaged damsel saw her lover she informed that astonished youth that he might go about his business, as she was disgusted with the sex,