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The Eaton Democrat.

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EDITORIAL OLIO.

PROCEEDINGS are to be taken against several persons who have lately been fighting duels near Paris. The seconds, as well as the principals, will be prosecuted for infringement of the law.

MR. SITTING BULL has developed from a domestic into an international nuisance. He has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, each government endeavoring in a friendly manner to turn him over to the other.

A NEW terror has been added to ballooning. While an aeronaut was careening the other day in mid-air, on a journey from Cheltenham to Staunton Priory, Somersetshire, he distinctly heard the whiz of a bullet through the air, and the ring of the explosion below. Had the shot touched the aeronaut's head or his canvas it would have been equally fatal.

AN eminent Russian physician, Dr. Bourganoff, has discovered a use for the cockroach. Upon manipulating the insect with suitable chemical reagents, the doctor has succeeded in extracting a new substance, which he proposes to add to the resources of the pharmacopœia. It is to be used in dropsy. The grass-hopper, the potato-bug and the mosquito should now be manipulated.

THE first submarine cable was that laid across the Strait of Dover twenty-seven years ago. It parted next day, and the first working cable was laid in 1851 on the same route. The net work of cables has now extended so far that when Asia is united to America by cabling the Pacific the electric girdle around the world will be complete from east to west, as it now is between north and south.

THE bombardment of Rustchuk is suddenly found to involve a great variety of points in international law. The Porte protests against the destruction of Ottoman merchant vessels, the English complain that their consulate was not respected, while the Consuls themselves, of all nationalities, are raising an outcry against the perforation of their residences with Russian shells. But still the shot goes on.

IT is greatly to the credit of the French people that their rage for equality has never caused them to run into personal extravagance. A French peasant does not try to dress like a lady but is content with apparel suitable for her purse and plight. In this country the maid must have silk dresses because her mistress has, and thus the money which would in France go to the savings bank goes to enrich the thrifty French.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has allowed the claim of the Centennial Board of Finance for twenty thousand dollars, which they had advanced to pay salaries of special customs officers in the early days of the exhibition. Some other trifling matters were settled, and the balance of thirty thousand dollars was paid over, and John Welsh, President, received a receipt in full from the Secretary of the Treasury for the $1,500,000.

THE surmise that many of the persons run over by railroad trains have been previously murdered is usually not susceptible of proof. An engineer on the Louisville and Chicago Railroad, however, applied the brakes so promptly that the body he saw ahead on the track was not struck. It was found that the man had been robbed, almost killed, and then placed where a train would be likely to obliterate all evidence of the crime.

As an instance of the scarcity of money in the Turkish Treasury it may be noted that for some time it has been the method of the government to pay its custom-house officials with portions of the goods seized. Thus some luckless officer would find himself the owner of a bunch of cigars, a sewing machine, some Manchester prints, several gallons of American lamp oil, which, having no use for himself, he would be compelled to dispose of for what he could get.

A RECENT estimate or calculation fixes the entire railroad mileage of the world at 183,548 miles, of which 74,183 miles are in this country and 30,315 in Great Britain and her colonies. The progress made in other leading nations is as follows: Germany has carried its railroad network from 12,408 miles in 1871 to 17,372 miles in 1876; Russia, from 5,579 miles in 1871 to 12,148 miles in 1876; Austria, from 4,658 miles in 1871 to 10,792 miles in 1876; and Italy, from 3,498 miles in 1871 to 4,777 miles in 1876. While Germany, France, Russia, Austria and Italy had thus completed 36,064 miles in 1871, they had built 58,503 miles in 1876.

A NEW cause for disappointment in railway dividends was reported at a meeting of the share-holders of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company recently held in London. An extension of the line had failed to fulfill the expections which had hastened its construction, mainly because five thousand tame Indians had swept the camps beyond the Azul of about one hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle shortly before the opening of the extension, and thus interfered with the proper development of business.

THE employment of convict labor in Maryland has stirred up the manufacturers and workmen of Baltimore to remonstrance, and the chances are that the question of employment or non-employment will be made an issue at the next election. According to a statement before a recent meeting of manufacturers five hundred convicts in the Maryland Penitentiary make twenty-three hundred pairs of shoes per week, at a cost of $1,200, and that the same number of shoes made outside would cost $5,750.

THE position of Austria in the present struggle is one of extreme delicacy. With war in progress along a large extent of her frontier, and a disaffected population within her own boundaries, there is abundant reason for moving with caution. The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has been informed that the government would not occupy Servia or mobilize the troops, but that no conquest of neighboring territory would be allowed. This announcement ought to calm the warlike spirit of Prince Milan.

IT is told of the accident to the steamer Dean Richmond, that while the female passengers evinced but little alarm, and none were demonstrative, it was very different with many of the men. Some were running to and fro in frantic excitement, others began to pray with vehemence, and not a few sought to monopolize the life preservers. One coward provided himself with not less than three—one under his arms, one at his waist, and the last one on his legs. Had he got into the water he would and ought to have been drowned.

CHINAMEN AS WITNESSES.

The admissibility of Chinese as witnesses has been affirmed by the Criminal Court of Baltimore, after consideration of a letter by S. Wells Williams, a former resident and official in China. Mr. Williams says the Chinese are not sensible of the obligations of an oath, no matter in what form it is administered, but he also says: In general the witnesses in a native court give as fair an account of a transaction as they give it in their common intercourse with each other; they have learned by experience that in order to get along in life a certain degree of truth is necessary, but few or none of them would expect that an invocation or oath to or before an idol would have much weight, or carry a sanction to make a man speak the truth when otherwise he would lie. The ceremony of killing a cock is rather an imprecation of like punishment on himself than a call on a spiritual being who knows the heart and whom he fears, to attest the truth of what he says. Consequently such ceremonies are not general, for they do not carry much weight, and yet I believe the experience of consular courts in China is favorable to the general credibility of the testimony.

GERMAN DISCIPLINE.

The brilliant successes which have of late years been gained by the Germans are, it is now generally recognized, mainly to be attributed to the careful provision with which the organization of each of the separate parts, which, when united, form an army, has been perfected beforehand. Every detail is arranged during the years of peace; nothing has to be improved in haste at the moment when it is wanted. The invitation, therefore, which has been recently sent to all the civilian medical practitioners in Berlin can only be regarded as a part of the general system. Every doctor and surgeon, namely, residing in the German capital has been requested through the police to inform the authorities on the following points. He is to state, in the first place, whether, in the event of his country becoming involved in war, he will be prepared to serve during the whole campaign, or during any period of it of less duration than six weeks, in the field hospitals of the active army; secondly, whether, if he is willing to undertake this duty, he will consent to serve in the reserve hospitals not situated in the town in which he resides; or, thirdly, whether he will be disposed to render medical service in reserve hospitals in his place of residence. In the event of his declaring himself willing to serve in any of these ways, the authorities undertake to consider, as far as possible, any wish he may express as to the place in which he would prefer to be employed.

UTAH DIVORCES.

It will be recollected that, not long ago, in the case of Hood vs. the State of Indiana, Judge Roberts, of Dearborn County, decided that Hood, who had obtained a divorce from his first wife in Utah and married again, taking up his residence in Dearborn County, was guilty of adultery, and Hood appealed to the Supreme Court. On the trial it was shown that the divorce was obtained by a Chicago lawyer, one of the disreputable class who obtain divorces without publicity, etc., and that Hood was never a resident of Utah. The question for the Indiana Supreme Court to decide was the validity of a divorce granted under such circumstances. The Supreme Court has decided that the Utah court had no jurisdiction. A statute of that Territory provides that where a person applies for a divorce, if the court is satisfied that the applicant is a resident of the Territory or "wishes to become one," the court may grant a divorce. The Supreme Court hold that this statute is ultra vires and void, and that a court in Utah cannot thus obtain jurisdiction of non-residents. The decree of divorce is therefore void. It is believed that this decision will have the effect of breaking up the business of obtaining such divorces. Other States will doubtless follow the example of Indiana in their decisions on this important question.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the name of the terrible "Mollie Maguires" comes from Ireland. Some fifty years or more ago a poor old woman in Ireland had her cottage pulled down over her head by her landlord. Her name was Mollie Maguire, and she died of grief and exposure. Thereupon her sons and some neighbor lads formed themselves into a secret band, and vowed and took fierce revenge on Irish landlords in general. The band spread rapidly, and they called themselves the "Mollie Maguires," and Irish coal miners brought the name to America.

THE crow can fly at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

REVIEW OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

ONE hundred and sixty New York Custom House employees were discharged on Saturday, June 30.

A BANQUET was given on the 28th of June, at the Town Hall, Liverpool, in honor of General Grant.

SIX Russian vessels in New York harbor have been transferred to American owners. They were afraid of Turkish men-of-war.

THE Marblehead fire started from a dog fight in a saloon. But the two-legged brutes, and not the four-legged ones, were responsible.

A COMMITTEE of Jews appointed by some of the leading Jewish houses of New York, have visted Staten Island to find a suitable site upon which to build a large hotel.

EX-GOVERNOR TILDEN and Cyrus W. Field, who had engaged passage for Europe by the Bothnia, which sailed Wednesday, July 4, decided to defer their voyage.

TOTAL amount of silver coin issued to July 1, $33,121,587, of which $11,981,576 was issued on account of currency obligations, and $21,140,061 in redemption of fractional currency.

JUDGE TAFT, of Cincinnati, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for Governor in Ohio, but there seems to be a strong disposition to nominate him notwithstanding.

PRESIDENT HAYES had a grand reception at Providence, R. I., on the 28th of June. The city was thronged. Speeches were made by the President, General Burnside and others.

JACOB WHITZEL, a life prisoner in the Ohio Penitentiary, from Seneca County, committed suicide, by hanging himself in the cellar of the prison, the other morning. Cause unknown.

A SPECIAL from Hickman, Kentucky, states that Jarvis Anderson, who was supposed to belong to an extensive gang of thieves, was taken out of the jail at that place by a mob and shot to death.

EIGHT hundred Mennonites recently arrived at Philadelphia from Russia, emigrating to escape conscription, and left for various points in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Western Pennsylvania.

THE steamship Anchoria, which sailed from New York lately, took out five thousand two hundred and seventy packages of butter, the largest shipment ever made to Great Britain from this country in one vessel.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party returned to Washington Saturday evening, June 30, and were transferred to their new quarters at the Soldiers' Home, and some of the members of the Cabinet went out to the house-warming.

THE officers of the Rockford Agricultural Society, in Winnebago County, Illinois, the same who invited Jefferson Davis to deliver an address there last year, have invited Wade Hampton to do so this year, and Wade has consented.

THE white whale at Cincinnati, after three day's ablution in her aquarium, died from the effects of a knife wound. Some fellow, jealous of her success in popular esteem, stabbed her in the head. Another whale was immediately sent for.

AT Cincinnati, recently, John Geartner shot his wife with a revolver, and attempted to kill himself in the same way, but was prevented by an officer who reached the place in time. Jealousy was the cause. The wife died in a few minutes.

THE New York *Tribune* compositors struck on June 29. The cause was a proposed reduction from forty-six to forty cents for night work, and thirty-three for day work. The eighty men left in a body. Extra men had been engaged for Sunday night in anticipation of trouble, and enough of these were secured to issue the paper on time.

THE commission examining the New Orleans Custom House have arrived at practically the same result as that reached in the New York investigation. They will recommend a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the force of retainers, which, it is claimed, will effect a saving of sixty thousand dollars annually, and leave the office in good working condition.

AN investigation into the losses of sheep during the last year shows that a total of nearly 3,000,000 sheep and lambs were destroyed by dogs and wolves, and various diseases, of an aggregate money value of nearly $8,000,000. The portion is the highest, respectively, in North Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, and ranges from 17 per cent. in the former State, to 3 7-10 in Nebraska. The rate is highest in the South and lowest in the States having dog laws.

THE Spanish Government assures Mr. Evarts that Spain will make all honorable amends for the seizure and detention of the American schooner Rizpach and the imprisonment of Capt. Dunham, just as soon as an investigation of the facts can be had, and promises that it will spare no effort to prevent a repetition of similar outrages in the future. Mr. Evarts will hand in his bill of damages against Spain when he receives Capt. Dunham's statement.

THE story of the heroism of John Horn, jr., of Detroit, is full of many chapters, each the record of the saving of a human life. He is acredited with having saved from drowning no less than one hundred and thirty-one persons in and about the city of his residence, where, we believe, he follows the avocation of a waterman. A few days ago the citizens of Detroit presented him with a gold watch and chain, valued at $518.

C. BRADLAUGH and Miss Annie Besant, arrested and tried for publishing a pamphlet alleged to be immoral, have been condemned to six months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of £200 each, and to enter into an engagement to behave well for two years. Pending the argument of a technical point as to the indictment, before the Court of Error, they were released on their own recognizance, on the promise of the defendants that they would not continue to publish the work.

JOHN GEARTNER who murdered his wife at Cincinnati on June 28 in a fit of jealousy, strangled himself next day in his cell in the jail. It appears he had torn some shreds from the ticking of his cot, tied them tightly around his neck, and made fast the ends to the grating of his window, the bottom of which is about two feet above the bunk. He then lay down on his face, and the hanging apparatus was drawn so tight as to strangle him in a few minutes. When he was discovered his heart had ceased to beat.

A MT. VERNON, Kentucky, special to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: On midnight Saturday, June 30, nearly one hundred men attacked the house of James Bethurman, a noted desperado. Bethurman would not surrender, and firing upon the attacking party with his shotgun killed Charles Burton. Though some fifty shots were fired at him, Bethurman escaped. The same party entered Mt. Vernon, and visiting the jail took therefrom James Smith, Andrew Cummings, Kirk King, and J. O. Gibbs, all charged with robbery. Removing these four a mile from town they hung all of them. There is considerable excitement, but no outbreak.

Hostile Indians—Threats of the Redskins.

DEER LODGE, MONTANA, June 29.

To Governor Potts, Helena:

I am in receipt of the following from P. M. Dickinson, Missoula, Montana, Monday, 1:26 p. m.: John Summers and Mr. Wilkinson, just arrived from Corvallis, report that a Nez Perces who talks good English, came from Lewiston, and says that the Indians are coming into Bitter Root. They will come into the head of the valley and clear it out, and if the Flat-heads don't join them they will clean them out too. The Flat-heads have driven all their horses out of the valley, and the squaws and children are going up Lolo Fork. A Nez Perces chief told Major that the Nez Perces were going to clean out the Bitter Root Valley and the Flat-heads.

LATER.—Anthony Clafflin left here for Girt's Creek, about 1 o'clock this morning, to try and persuade the people to remain a little longer, as John Summers was instructed to be back at Corvallis at daylight this morning. The whole valley is ready to move in here to-day if they hear nothing favorable. Henry Burkhouse moved his family in last night.

JAS. H. MILLS, Secretary.

Governor Potts made arrangements with Gilmer and Salisbury to forward the necessary arms and ammunition to Missoula. He also directed Secretary Mills to repair to the same place forthwith and report the situation.

Great uneasiness exists among the settlers of Western Montana, and calls are made on the Governor for ammunition and troops.

GENERAL HOWARD AT THE FRONT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—A Portland press dispatch says Colonel Wood has just received the following dispatch from General Howard, dated "At the Front, June 27, 8:45 a. m.: We have overtaken Joseph, who is well posted at the mouth of White Bud Creek. Chief White is in charge of the entire united bands. Joseph is fighting Chief. The Indians are bold, and waiting for us to engage them. Lieutenant Trumbull and the volunteers are at Slate Creek. Our headquarters to-night will be at the mouth of White Bud Creek. Most of our dead have been found. Seventeen have been buried. We rescued a citizen named Manuel, who was wounded and starving. The rains are very troublesome, and the roads and trails are bad. The troops are in the best of spirits and ready for decisive work."

A special correspondent of the California Associated Press sends the following dispatch, dated Camp at Camas Prairie, June 27, 6:30 a. m.: We marched from Mount Idaho to this place Monday afternoon, a distance of ten miles. Yesterday General Howard made a reconnoissance in force, leaving a strong guard in camp. We proceeded to the scene of Colonel Perry's late battle with the Indians, and found and buried twenty-seven of the dead soldiers, which leaves six bodies yet to be found. Lieutenant Theller's body was not yet found. Those buried were in such an advanced stage of decomposition as to be unrecognizable. All the arms and equipments were taken by the Indians, and most of the bodies scalped.

We found, and brought into Camp, Manuel, one of the settlers reported dead after the massacre on Salmon River. He is wounded in two places, and was almost starved.

The number of murders thus far ascertained are: One woman, two children and fifteen men, in addition to thirty-three soldiers of Colonel Perry's command killed and missing in the late fight. The details of the murders are horrible in the extreme.

There are several women at Mount Idaho, wives of settlers, who narrowly escaped, or were rescued after suffering most terrible outrages.

Undecided Young Men.

[Terre Haute Mail.]

A world of trouble is occasioned to young girls by the indecision of character of young men. A pretty girl is living in the neighborhood of half a dozen young men. She is not only beautiful, but she is good, well educated, and accomplished. Perhaps there is not one of these young men who would not take a peculiar interest in her, for she is a general favorite, but they observe that one of their number seems to gave got the start of them; he is a regular and frequent visitor, and his attentions do not appear to be at all displeasing in the quarter where they are bestowed; so the others fall back, or turn their eyes elsewhere.

The young man who has brought all this about goes on from week to week; from month to month; it may even be from year to year, without any definite plan of the future, or so much as any clear decision in his own mind of what he wishes to do. He likes the young lady; he knows that his visits are pleasant to himself and acceptable to her; he would not like her to receive particular attention from another; yet he says not a word about engagement and marriage, the end and aim of a woman's life.

He has gradually won her affections, until he has become "the ocean to the river of her thoughts." She could not bear to break off with him, to be separated from him; for she loves him as she fondly believes, and perhaps truly, as she can never love another! But how harrowing is the state of doubt and uncertainty in which she drifts on?

Reflection should make young men careful how they win the hearts they do not wish to wear. They have no right to monopolize a girl's society so long as they are in a state of entire indecision as to their own wishes and purposes.

But while the fault may lie with the young men, the folly rests as much with the young women. They should be early wise; and guard their affections from becoming fastened upon a young man from whom they have no assurance and of whom they know nothing more than that he is an agreeable companion. They should beware of young men of indecision of character, who having once ingratiated themselves into favor, will dawdle along, as if it were no part of their duty to give to the future, and to the happiness of others, a single thought.

It is rarely undecided associations are productive of permanent good. There are many circumstances which intervene in the progress of time, and render them highly injurious to both parties. As in the one case the eligible young men keep their distance for fear of intruding, so in the other the undecided young man is looked upon by young girls in the neighborhood as partly, if not wholly, engaged; and it is only in the case of a flirt any attempt is made to draw him away; but, should his attentions cease for any cause, he finds it a difficult matter, indeed, to reinstate himself elsewhere.

THE bad condition of Roumanian railroads recently used for the transportation of the Muscovite army has renewed the ire of the Russians against the builder of the railroads, the famous Dr. Strousberg. A dispatch says that the Moscow Court has ordered the immediate execution of the sentence against him, and he is about to be removed to the debtor's prison instead of as hitherto being permitted to remain under arrest in his own house.

THE little fishes have an extensive correspondence—most everybody drops a line to them.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

TELEGRAMS to the Paris papers assert that the Russian losses in crossing the Danube were enormous.

TELEGRAMS from various points along the Danube give the particluars of frightful bombardments along that river.

ABOUT twenty American sharp-shooters are in the Czar's army on the Danube. They were former members of Berdan's New York company.

FIFTEEN hundred Russian cavalry, who endeavored to relieve Bayazid, have been beaten by the Turks with a loss of sixty killed and two hundred wounded.

ADMIRAL HUSSEIN PASHA is reported cruising in the Morean and Ionian waters with four ironclads, watching for a chance of attacking two Russian frigates.

AT Nicopolis, Wednesday, June 27, the losses on both sides were appalling. Sixteen thousand rifles and 2,500,000 cartridges are expected at Constantinople from Egypt.

PRIVATE dispatches announce that the Russian headquarters have been transferred to Simnitza. Flags are flying all over St. Petersburg, and a solemn service of thanksgiving has been celebrated in the Cathedral.

IT is reported from Constantinople that since the Russians crossed the Danube, the Sultan's intimate advisers have more than ever urged him to enter into negotiations with the Czar as soon as the Turks have suffered a serious defeat.

THE Russians crossed the Danube at Petroceni on the 27th June, upon rafts, the son of the Grand Duke Nicholas going over on the first one. The Grand Duke Nicholas crossed at three o'clock in the morning at Petroceni, and it is officially stated that there were 50,000 Russians on the southern side of the Danube on the 28th, opposite the Simnitza and Petroceni line.

WAR has been formally declared by the German Government upon the Colorado potato bug, and hostilities have begun with a vigor that shows that both sides mean business. The bug was surrounded, at latest accounts, near Cologne, and was suffering from a heavy bombardment of tanbark and kerosene.

SEVERAL days ago an Austrian Lloyd steamer loaded at Corfu, for the Turkish Government, one hundred and ninety three cases of arms, which it intended to reship for Prevesa, in Albania, but the Russian Consul protested to the Greek Government against the use of neutral territory as a depot for the arms of belligerents. The government thereupon ordered the detention of the arms at Corfu.

THE Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphs as follows: The difficult and complicated task of crossing the Danube is achieved. Sistova and the surrounding heights are in our hands. General Dragomiroff's division, with mountain artillery, was the first to cross. There are now (the evening of 27th) on the other side the eighth army corps and the fourth rifle brigade. The thirty-fifth division is now crossing.

A SPECIAL cable dispatch of June 28 states that bloody fighting was then going on at Pyrgos, on the Danube. The Russian troops were crossing the river en masse and engaging the Turks, who made a desperate resistance. The slaughter on both sides was terrible. The Turkish gunboats were also engaged in battle. Late advices from Turkish sources state that the Turkish forces claim a victory in the battle near Guevin, on the 26th of June and that the Russians lost three thousand men.

AT Rustchuk the German Consulate was destroyed by twenty-four shells, the French by three, and the Austrian Consulate was riddled. The military hospital in the Jews' quarter received seventy-two shells. They fell everywhere, and no shot was considered safe. Up to Wednesday, June 27, the Turks had thrown two or three thousand shells into Giurgevo. However, though the streets here and there are plowed up, and houses bored through, not more than one house in twenty or thirty is seriously injured.

RUSSIAN officials are as surprised as the general public at the ease with which the crossing of the Danube was affected, and at the slightness of the resistance. The Turks seemingly made up their minds that the passage would be attempted at Turnu Magurelli. The tremendous bombardment of Nikopolis also served to divert their attention and confirm them in this opinion. The greater portion of the troops at Turnu Magurelli received orders to march upon Simnitza and cross there. News from Sistova is that the Turks have completely wasted the country around that place.

THE engagements which have taken place at and about Zewin, the headquarters of the Turkish center in Asia Minor, since the 20th ult., are evidently of great importance—far greater than those at Delibaba and Zeldiran, fought by the Turkish right. The Turkish position there is one of great natural strength; it is situated on a plateau west of Zewin, and about two thousand feet above the Chansu, from which the ground rises gradually for about a mile, after which the ascent is more difficult, and in many parts almost scarped. The plateau extends about two miles, with a knoll some one hundred and fifty feet high in the center. The plateau is at the junction of three roads from Kars, and is about equi-distant from Delibaba on the right Turkish line of defense, and Olti, on the left line. The entire Turkish force under Mukhtar Pasha consists, according to the last accounts, of seventy-nine battalions, five thousand cavalry, sixty field and forty-two mountain guns.

MAX ADELER: We have just perfected an invention which will probably relieve us in the future from the persecution of life insurance agents and book canvassers. It is in the nature of a patent combination reflex-action door scraper. We fasten it down by the side of the lowest step in front of our house, and wait until a book canvasser comes along, which one is tolerably certain to do within fifteen or twenty minutes. The canvasser stops to scrape his boots, while he thinks up some new and vigorous exaggeration with which to impose on us. As his foot touches the iron, two clamps fly over his instep and hold him fast, a steel claw suddenly shoots up his leg and grabs his trousers; a trap flies open in the pavement, and the victim is hauled into a cellar, where we have an infuriated Irishman engaged to mellow him and flatten him out with a scoopshovel. We allow the Irishman a royalty on the remains, and he seems to be animated by an earnest desire which promises rich results. If the machine works well we shall either buy a graveyard or found a medical college. In the mean time persons in want of bodies for dissection or other purposes will please apply.

A GAME rooster near Columbia, South Carolina, had a fight with a woman, who attempted to drive him away with stones. He stood his ground and attacked her right and left, bombarding her shins in a most ferocious manner. She finally retreated, and the rooster celebrated his victory by flapping his wings and indulging in a lusty crow.

The Strange Story told by Servant Girls at the Southern Hotel.

The servant girls who escaped from the Southern Hotel while it was in flames tell a singular story about the premonition of a fearful disaster. The girls occupied three different rooms on the sixth floor, and about eleven o'clock, after they had all retired and most of them were asleep, a cat came, scratched against the door and moaned pitifully. As a cat had never been seen in that part of the house, many of the girls were frightened. Lizzy Leary, a girl strongly superstitious in her inclinations, woke up the other inmates of the room in which she slept, and told them there was a cat at the door acting strangely, and she could not drive it away. She expressed a belief that it was the sign of something terrible going to happen, at which the other girls laughed and ridiculed her. When they opened the door the cat mewed, and refused to come in, and in a moment retreated down the hall as if badly frightened. About twelve o'clock all the girls in that room were awakened by the noise of cats at the door. On opening the door they discovered four felines crouching against and scratching the wall, and moaning low, as if in terror. They procured a broom and endeavored to drive the disturbers down the hall toward the stairway leading to the floors below, but they refused to go in that direction. While making the effort to drive them away the door of the adjoining room, where the other girls slept, was opened, whereupon the cats made a frantic rush into the room, and flew under the beds, where they crouched together. By this time a dozen of the girls were awake, and highly excited over the strange action of the cats. The cats refused to move from their position under the bed, neither blows or persuasive calls having any effect on them. All the cats were recognized as those belonging to the cellars and on the lower floors, where they were used as mousers, and their sudden advent to the sixth floor, together with their unaccountable actions, very naturally aroused the fears of the servants, and the more nervous ones could hardly be persuaded to retire to bed again. It was concluded to allow the cats to remain under the beds, and in a half hour quiet was again restored. When the alarm of fire came, the cats were still under the bed, crouching and mewing, and there they stayed until the girls were rescued by the memorable courage of Michael Hester.

It is said that all the girls now have a firm belief that the visit of the cats was a warning of impending danger, and that they were sent there by some mysterious agency to give a timely premonition. The proper theory, doubtless, is that, occupying that part of the lower building where the fire first started, and where it spread and groaned and crackled in a smothered way, perhaps for hours before the general alarm was given, the cats became terror-stricken and sought safety by flight to the upper stories. They stopped at the servant girls' room because that was the highest point that could be reached, and here they conducted themselves in a maner which the girls, very excusably, considered altogether preternatural.

A Florida Tornado.

Autumn is the dread season of hurricanes in Florida, and at its approach the inhabitants quake with apprehension. Tearing through the West Indies, they often strike the coast with deadly effect. With scarcely a note of warning, houses are overthrown, sail-boats blown from the water, and orange groves swept bare of leaves and fruit. The day may be bright and beautiful, and all nature rejoice in the sunshine. Almost imperceptibly the wind may die away. Cries of terns and water birds fall upon the ear with painful distinctness. The mud hens of the marshes pipe an alarm. Not a blade of salt grass moves. The blue sky grows hazy, and the eastern horizon is milky white. Fitful gusts begin to ripple the water and handle the green leaves. A low moan comes from the ocean. Smoky clouds roll into the sky from the southeast, and a strong wind whitens the ruffled water. Every minute it increases in fury. An ominous yellow light tinges the atmosphere. The sun is gone, and great drops of rain are hurled to the ground. Within fifteen minutes there is a gale, and soon the full force of the hurricane is felt. Birds, large and small, are swept through the air, utterly powerless. All living things disappear. Tall pines are twisted asunder. The lithe limbs of willows and oleanders snap like cow-whips. Lofty palmettoes bend their heads to the ground, their great fans turned inside out like the ribs of an umbrella. The force of the wind keeps trees down until every green fan pops like a pistol-shot. Orange groves are ripped into shoe strings. The leaves of the scraggy scrub on the beach are wiped out, and their stems whipped into little brushes. The tough saw-palmetto is blown as flat as a northern wheatfield, and the dead grass of the savannas lashed into fine dust. Boards in the surf are struck by the wind, and sent spinning hundreds of feet into the air. The sand dunes are caught up bodily and sifted through the tops of pine trees miles away. The foam of the sea is blown beneath the houses on the main land, and comes up between the cracks of the floor like steam. Sail-boats are torn from their moorings and destroyed or stranded. These hurricanes last from seven to eight hours, even longer. During the lulls rain falls in torrents. The tide rises to a great height, carrying away wharves and boat houses, and flooding the low country for miles. Gardens are destroyed, fences swept away, and the tormented Floridian has three months' work and no pay to repair damages.

The Great Wall of China.

Kalgan commands one of the passes through the Great Wall of China. It is there built of large stone, cemented together with mortar. It tapers toward the top, being twenty-one feet high and twenty-eight feet wide at the foundation. At the most important points, less than a mile apart, square towers are erected, built of bricks. It winds over the crest of the mountains, crossing the valleys at right angles, blocking them with fortifications. The Chinese estimate its length to be about three thousand three hundred miles, but in parts more remote from Pekin the wall is of inferior construction. There is nothing but a dilapidated mud rampart, as Colonel Prejevalsky saw it on the borders of Ala-shan and Kansu. It is said to have been built upward of two centuries before Christ, to protect the empire against the inroads of the neighboring nomads; but the periodical irruptions of the barbarians were never checked by this artificial barrier.

THEODORE THOMAS has received the manuscript of an entire symphony in five movements by Liszt. New York expects to hear it in the fall.

Iron-Clads and Torpedoes.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Engineers who for the past few years have paid particular attention to the armor-plating of vessels, with a view to making them impregnable to the enemy's shot above the water line and to their torpedoes below it, as well as those who have made these destructive implements of warfare their special study, have been long and patiently waiting for just such a conflict as has recently been begun between the Turk and the Russian. Of late years the invention of heavy guns has been followed by the rolling of iron or steel plates which could with difficulty be penetrated by this artillery, and that again by the manufacture of still more powerful guns, until a limit has been reached caused by the non-buoyancy of the heavily-weighted floating batteries. Naval authorities, since the sinking in mid-ocean of the Captain, have been rather chary about the weight of the armor placed on a vessel, and it is likely that the experience of the war just commenced will teach some of the stronger naval powers the folly of spending millions of dollars on a single iron-clad, which in a moment may be crippled by a torpedo, or which may go down with all on board in a heavy sea, simply from her own unwieldiness.

The science of defending a harbor or of rendering a river impassible by the means of stationary torpedoes, and of bringing destruction upon the iron-clad fleet of an enemy by movable ones, has made great advances with the last few years. There are two classes of these submarine mines, respectively fixed and movable, and the methods of discharge in the stationary ones, as well as the modes of locomotion in the others, are varied to suit the surrounding circumstances. The primitive torpedoes were moved on the sea bottom, allowed to float a few feet below the surface, and exploded by means of percussion caps which were fixed on their upper ends and struck when the vessel scraped over them. These were fitted only for certain purposes, such as blockading the entrance of a harbor against the passage of the ships of an enemy, and they were objectionable because while one of the combatants was kept out of a harbor, the other was about as effectually kept in, as the torpedoes were generally laid in so great a hurry that sufficient time was not allowed for a complete chart, and, even with this made, the currents of a harbor might so shift the moorings of a torpedo that a friendly vessel would be sunk.

Later, torpedoes were fixed in their positions, but instead of being fired by percussion were exploded by means of an electro-magnetic battery on shore. In the various details of connection with the shore, internal mechanism and explosions, there is a great difference in the torpedoes of different governments and manufacturers. In some gunpowder is used, in others nitro-glycerine, dynamite or gun-cotton. Sometimes each torpedo has a distinct connection with the shore, while in others the wires meet at some one point and all are conveyed to shore within a single cable.

These electric stationary mines have some decided disadvantages, among which is the possibility of the cable or cables connecting them with the shore being grappled and cut by a boat party, thereby rendering the torpedoes perfectly useless. In this variety of torpedo it is necessary to know the exact moment at which the vessel is passing over the mine, and this is ascertained by two experts, one of whom is located on shore, opposite the line of torpedoes, and who closes the electric circuit when a vessel crosses his line, thus giving notice to another individual, whose observatory is so located that he can see the ships coming bow on, and by means of a transit or theodolite with graduations corresponding with the lines of sight to the several torpedoes he is observing, he is enabled to tell whether the enemy's ship is directly over a torpedo, to the right or left, or so far away that the explosion of it would do no damage. Should there be another line of torpedoes the same mode of operation is followed, so that it becomes almost an impossibility for the passage to be made without accident. Another advantage of torpedoes of this kind is that after hostilities have ceased, and, for the benefit, or rather the protection of commerce, the obstructions are to be removed, there is far less danger incurred by those who raise them, than there would be were the ordinary percussion torpedoes used.

Louis Napoleon's Courtship.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, in his volume just published in London, tells the conclusion of Louis Napoleon's courtship. It was at the New Year ball in 1853, that as the company were passing to the supper-room Mademoiselle de Montijo and Madame Fortoul, wife of the Minister of Public Instruction, reached one of the doors together. Madame Fortoul, mastered by that jealousy of that fortunate lady which was general at court, rudely rebuked Mademoiselle de Montijo for attempting to take precedence of her. The young lady drew aside with great dignity before this affront, and when she entered the supper-room the pallor and trouble in her face at once attracted the notice of the Emperor as she took her place at His Majesty's table. In great anxiety he rose and passed behind her chair to ask what had happened. "What is the matter? Pray tell me." The marked and sympathetic attention of the Emperor drew all eyes upon the lady, who became covered with confusion. "I implore you, sire, to leave," she answered, "every body is looking at us." Troubled and perplexed, the Emperor took the earliest opportunity of renewing his inquiry. "I insist upon knowing. What is it?" "It is this, sire," the lady now answered haughtily, the blood mantling her cheek, "I have been insulted to-night, and I will not expose myself to a second insult." "To-morrow," said the Emperor, in a low, kind voice, "nobody will dare to insult you again." Returned home, Madame de Montijo and her daughter, their Spanish blood thoroughly roused, made hasty preparations to leave Paris for Italy. On the morrow morning, however, the mother received a letter from the Emperor, in which he formally asked the hand of Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo in marriage, and the ladies within a few days removed from their apartments to the Elysee, which was assigned to the Emperor's betrothed. Within a month Mademoiselle de Montijo sat on the throne of the Tuileries beside Napoleon III.

THE diploma distributed to each Pilgrim in memory of the Pope's Jubilee is a finely lithographed and arabesque sheet of paper, on the corners of which are the four great churches of Rome—St. John Lateran, St. Peter's, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. Paul's,—and, in addition, the portraits of Saints Peter and Paul, the palm, the dove, and other sacred emblems, surrounded by Latin words recording the accession of Pius IX to the apostolic chair. On each diploma the Pilgrim's name and country are written.

PASSING SMILES.

A HANDSAW is a good thing; but a razor is better to shave with.

"AN eel is not as slippery as you are, but it can live on water longer," as the fisherman said to the politician.

A BOY writhing in the agonies of his first summer stone bruise, said he felt as though he had stepped on a jumpin' toothache.

NOW we know all about it. A Philadelphia paper says: The diurnal fissecrostral birds of the family hirundinidæ are commonly called swallows.

Frogs, frogs, beautiful frogs,
Spear them out of the swamps and bogs,
Carefully cut