

**Detroit Currency.**

CARDINAL RE is losing its Russia whip Turkey in the end. Hope it will whip both ends.

Slade, the medium, is to be again tried for vagrancy. The English mean to get some benefit of him.

ARNOLD, the writing-fluid man, has made a million dollars by it. That's the sort of an ink-come to have.

CHICAGO is the great pork center, grain center, snow center, rain center, wind center and counterfeit center.

The papers are always talking about the "Blue laws," complains an exchange. There is color for the complaint.

It costs more to die in China than to live, and yet lots of Chinamen are reckless enough to drop off every day.

BRECHER thinks there are some men in State Prison who are better than some men at liberty. Henry ought to know.

Yes, it was true about that shower of snakes at Memphis, but the men who drink the hardest saw the longest snakes.

THE Elmira, New York, *Astorian* says that every American has a right to believe as he believes. We believe he has.

NEW YORK mourns the death of an accountant who overhauled dishonest books and sent fourteen different clerks to prison.

HONOR for the Turks! Though mean, ignorant, and dirty, they out-talked all the rest of Europe and carried every point.

A CITIZEN of Paris has invented a fire alarm which rings itself when the house gets afire, thus saving the owner two seconds of trouble.

THE New Orleans *Pistone* has been there, and it says: "Many ladies of fashion in Paris powder their stockings with gold dust."

THE longest day in Spitzbergen is three and a half months, and yet a fellow can borrow money by agreeing to pay it back to-morrow.

OVER 14,000 children under five years of age died in New York last year. When Horace Greeley said, "Go West" he was looking at a funeral procession.

CAPT. GLAZIER rode from Boston to California on a horse, and when he returned home they didn't mist him with a brass band and a brass band.

Mrs. BROOKS, the butter artist, can mould very good faces in butter, but when she tries to make good biscuit all the faces stick up their buttered noses.

OLIVE HARPER says that the Turkish women are short and fat, ignorant, extravagant, deceitful and gossipy. They are ill-favored and not handsome, and make unprofitable wives.

It has just come to light that Benedict Arnold was a tip-top man in most respects, and that after he went to Europe he lived well, had lots of friends, and died with a smile on his face.

THE Omaha *Herald* sends greeting to President Grant, and says that an army of sutlers and generals might possibly be raised in Nebraska, but recruiting for anything under a captivity would be up-hill business.

THE rage for old vases and broken pottery has run its race. The fact is we have too many fires in this country, and too much crockery if thrown from second-story windows and broken to make the pieces keep behind the demand.

THE big Times is getting a new fit of enterprise. In addition to the special issues which the London *Times* now controls between London and Paris, the same newspaper will soon extend two more lines to the Continent, one to Vienna and one to Berlin.

A FELLOW claiming to be a Detroit Free Press reporter has been arrested in Chicago for robbing a bill of fifty dollars. That sort of too free pressure was objected to.—(Pittsburgh Dispatch.) The chap ought to be tried for false pretenses or the Pittsburgh reporter for lying. That would dispatch one of them at last.

How It Was Done.

"Brown, I don't see how it is that your girls all marry off as soon as they get old enough, while none of mine can marry."

"O, that's simple enough. I marry my girls off on the buckwheat straw principle."

"But what is that principle? I never heard of it before."

"Well, I used to raise a good deal of buckwheat, and it puzzled me to know how to get rid of the straw. Nothing would do it, and it was a great bother to me. At last I thought of a plan. I stacked my buckwheat straw nicely and built a high rail fence around it. My cattle, of course, concluded that it was something good, and at once tore down the fence and began to eat the straw. After this had been repeated a few times the cattle determined to eat the straw, and eat it they did, every bit of it. As I said, I marry my girls off on the same principle. When young man that I don't like begins calling on my girls I encourage him in every way I can. I tell him to come often and stay as late as he pleases, and I take pains to hint to the girls that I think they'd better set their caps for him. It works first rate. He don't make many calls, for the girls treat him as coolly as they can. But when a young fellow that I like comes around, a man that I think would suit me for a son-in-law, I don't let him make many calls before I give him to understand that he isn't wanted around my house. I tell the girls, too, that they shall not have anything to do with him, and give them orders never to speak to him again. The plan always works first rate. The young fellows begin to ply each other and the men that I know they are engaged to be married. When I see that they are determined to marry, I always give in, and pretend to make the best of it. That's the way I manage it."

CARDINAL ALBERTONI had a large quantity of silver plate, and among other articles he possessed various salt-cellars, wrought in the form of different animals. A friend of his eminence borrowed a salt-cellar made in the shape of a tiger, but forgot to return it for some time. At length after the lapse of some six or seven months, he sent it back, requesting at the same time the loan of another in the shape of a tortoise. The cardinal desired to see the person who had brought the message. "You are safe," said he, "by the signor to borrow one of my salt-cellars." "Yes, your eminence; I am his steward." "You will be good enough to tell your master that I lent him one in the form of a tiger, which is one of the swiftest animals on the earth, and it has been more than six months in returning; were I to lend him the tortoise, which is the slowest of animals, I fear it would never return."

**Gladstone's Speech on the Turkish Question.**

At a late public meeting in England, Gladstone said:

The people of England are bound to resist the seductive language of those who tell them, now that the Conference has met and failed, that there is no more to be done. It is you, the people of England, whose resources and whose actions have maintained Turkey in her position of power. She has been abominably misused. After the Crimean war, the European Powers took the engagement of Turkey to do her part. They declared by the Treaty of Paris that they would not interfere with her in the fulfillment of that engagement. The result is, that the Treaty of Kainardji, concluded a century ago, which gave Russia the right to interfere for the protection of Turkey's Christian subjects, was declared null and void in connection with France, destroyed that right. Can anything be more plain than if we destroyed that right we cannot divest ourselves of the obligation to put in its place something equivalent or better? Therefore, to our responsibilities are discharged, and we are left with a man to Constantinople to give the Porte good advice, and that he came away with nothing but a refusal of that advice, is nothing more nor less than mockery. The Prime Minister has repeatedly dwelt upon the importance of maintaining the faith of treaties. The vital question for us is, Are the treaties of 1856 in force, or not? Turkey had not fulfilled her obligations, and therefore the treaties were not in force. If the treaties are in force, I hardly know what liberties you possess. You are in a disgraceful position. You become accessories in the maintenance of a power marked with perhaps the deepest disgrace recorded in the history of mankind. The Turkish Constitution was worse than an imposture, because it committed a Christian minority to the tender mercies of a Mahomedan majority.

In conclusion, Gladstone said the good fame of England was never more completely at stake. If the incessant dinning into our ears of the maintenance of British interests—if the infusion of every word of suspicion against the policy of Russia—if the abuse of those unhappy Turkish Christians who, having been enslaved people, are necessarily in such respects open to the demoralizing influence of slavery—if the recent intervention of the Turkish Constitution, made to order and intended to act as a bar to the proceedings of the Conference—if by these devices, if by these things, you are going to be drawn aside from the great purpose you have in view, then we shall leave to posterity the melancholy lesson that the people of England, having long and valiantly fought for the principle of justice, and that we all labored under, and having been once awakened to a gallant and noble effort in favor of the principles of humanity, justice and freedom, were content to be lulled to sleep again; that when they found the task of duty too heavy for them, they were content to be lulled to sleep again; that for every man to go about his own pursuits, and dismiss from his mind those painful and harrowing subjects. This is conduct that emphatically confutes the doctrine of human progress. But, gentlemen, you really wish to be worthy of the forefathers from whom you are descended, of the civil and religious liberty you possess, and of the religion which it is your great privilege and blessing to possess, for heaven's sake do not allow yourselves to be corrupted by these devices. Be firm, be firm, be firm.

The Oriental Dinner.

It comprises about thirty dishes. Soon after the first dish comes a large quantity of the spit, which must never be wanting at any Turkish or Arab banquet. Then follow dishes of solid and liquid, sour and sweet, in the order of which a certain kind of recurring change is observed to keep the appetite alive. The pillar of bulled rice always concludes the dish. The externals to such a feast are these: A great round plate of metal with a plain edge, of three feet in diameter, is placed on a low frame, and serves as a table, about which five or six pieces of carpet are arranged. The host and his guests sit on the floor, and the water is poured by him over the hands of the washer from a metal jug; over his arm hangs an elegantly embroidered napkin for drying the hands upon.

A FAMOUS MOUNTAIN.—Within a few miles of the city of Junagarh (more properly Junaghar) there rises one of the most famous mountains in the world, though many of our readers may never have heard of it before. It is a mountain of the Lord of Mountains, also called the Sundry Mount, the Golden Mount, the Qershadowing Mount, and by many other similar names. High up on its first peak, above a stupendous precipice, and at a height of nearly two thousand feet, there is a series of magnificent and beautiful temples, sacred to the religion of the Jains—a corrupt form of Buddhism—and one of which contains their famous Perring Statue. On the summit of that peak there is a temple containing an ancient and famous Hindu image, or rather stone, the Amba, or Mother of Gods. The peaks beyond have sacred shrines, to which hundreds of thousands of pilgrims yearly ascend. Hundreds of naked devotees, besmeared with paint or ashes, are scattered over the mountain, and many of them are in the most incredible hardships. Its last peak, the Dread Mother, shunned by pilgrims, is sacred to Kall or Durga, the blood-stained spouse of Siva the Destroyer; and that peak, with the jungle at its base, is infested by the worst of all human flesh-eaters, the tiger, which has been known to slay a man and a woman, and to devour the face of a man.

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**A New Use for Carrier Pigeons.**

The uncertainty and delay attending the arrival of ocean steamships from foreign ports, and the difficulty of establishing communication with them while at sea, has suggested the query, Why do not the steamship companies utilize the carrier pigeon as a means of communication between their vessels and either the port of departure or the port of destination?

The use of carrier pigeons passed into disrepute to a certain extent with the advent of the magnetic telegraph, although they are still used with success in some parts of Europe by major journals. In France and Belgium the proprietors of many newspapers raise carrier pigeons in their offices, and when a correspondent or reporter is dispatched for news to some place not readily accessible or off the line of the telegraph, he takes with him from three to six of these faithful carriers, and dispatches them with news at intervals. Upon their arrival at their destination the news thus received, which unusually important, is published in "extras." Mr. August Bruin, editor of the *Journal d'Esperey*, of Brussels, has been most successful in raising carrier pigeons. His birds are all supplied many parties in this country with these birds, realizing handsome profits on some of them. Mr. T. O. Weatherly, of Philadelphia, has a flock of these birds, which he calls the "Pigeon Stock" and received from Mr. Bruin. Some of them cost Mr. Weatherly as high as \$80 a pair, having won prizes in races of 400 miles from the south of France to Brussels.

The carrier pigeon birds are large and strong, and are capable of carrying all the weight a correspondent could put in half an hour, and when well-trained have been known to make a mile a minute, although their average rate of speed is about 30 miles an hour. The carrier pigeon is about the size of a pigeon, being usually about fifteen inches in length, and weighing from one pound to a pound and a half. Their plumage is generally either dark color or black. As to the instinct which leads them to make such wonderful flights, naturalists seem to be pretty well agreed that it is made up of two elements—love of home and love of sight. Reenie, the ornithologist, speaking of the pigeon's power of vision, says: "We have no doubt that it is by the eye alone that the carrier-pigeon performs those extraordinary aerial journeys which have from the earliest ages excited admiration. We have frequently witnessed the experiment made with other pigeons of taking them from the dove-cot, expressly to observe their manner of finding the way back, and we feel satisfied that their proceedings are entirely the same. In being let out from the bag in which they have been carried in order to conceal the objects on the road, they dart off on an irregular course. When they find themselves at full liberty, they direct their flight in circles round the spot whence they have been liberated, not only increasing the diameter of the circle at every round, but rising at the same time gradually higher." It is therefore concluded that the birds make a constantly increasing circle until they ascertain some known object which enables them to get a direct course. Whatever may be said about the instinct that is at work, a good deal of training is necessary to make the pigeon trustworthy in their flight.

The Turks have paid much attention to this matter. When a young pigeon arrives at the spot whence they have been liberated, or else put in a basket, and taken to a distance of a mile or so from home, it is then tried an additional mile or two, and the distance is gradually increased, until the bird will fly thence to the spot whence it was liberated. These Turkish pigeons are still used a great deal by merchants at Aleppo, as a means of communication with ports on the Mediterranean. The best pigeons are those which have a brood at home to which they are true to maternal instinct, and which return to their parents' nest concerning particular flights of pigeons. In the last century a gentleman of London, England, sent a pigeon by stage-coach to a friend at Bury St. Edmunds, with a note directing the friend to let the pigeon loose at 11 o'clock on the second day afterward. This was done, and the pigeon arrived at Bury-street at 11:30 A. M., having traversed the distance of 72 miles in two hours and a half. On one occasion a gentleman of Cologne, having business to transact at Paris, made a bet that he would let his friends know of his arrival within three hours after he reached Paris. The bet was eagerly taken, the gentleman proceeded to Paris, carrying with him two pigeons which had a young brood at home. He arrived at Paris at 11 o'clock, and the pigeons were released at 11:10 P. M. the same day. Audobon says that wild pigeons have appeared in this State with their crops full of rice, which they could have only gathered in Georgia or South Carolina, and calculated on the road the time in which pigeons get food that the speed of flight must have been a mile a minute.

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**A Complete Music House.**

Messrs. Blackmar & Davis, Nos. 950 and 952 Market street, San Francisco, have lately been favored with orders for foreign instruments of the long established house of Schubert & Co., Clay street, which, being added to their own extensive collection of American instruments, they are now enabled to furnish the most complete depot of European and American sheet music, and of every variety of musical instrument, and of every variety of musical instrument, and of every variety of musical instrument.

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