THE OREGON SCOUT.

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UNION. .

NEWS NOTES.

There were 199 deaths in Chicago last week, as compared with 200 during the corresponding week of last year.

Old Spot, the horse that Gen. Grant used at Vicksburg, was sold last year for \$11 by order of the quartermaster and has now joined a circus.

Baggage masters report that a new windle has been invented. At a crowded station after a person has got his baggage shecked a man rushes up and asks for the theck to rectify an alleged mistake. If the sheck is given up the passenger is very likely to lose his baggage.

The Knights of Honor brought suit at Louisville, Ky., against Col. Robert J. Breckenridge, late supreme treasurer, for \$33,000. The plaintiff charges that Breckenridge, as supreme treasurer, has failed and refuses to account for \$33,000 since the expiration of his term of office.

A twelve-year-old Dakota girl, taken up into the air by a cyclone, carried out of sight and brought easily down in a field a quarter of a mile away, describes her sensation while in transit as that of being rapidly and constantly pricked by thou ands of needles. Since her experience she has been affected similar to a person with St. Vitus's dance.

Forty-two thousand dollars has been given to the Catholic institutions by Mr. Sylvester Johnson, a distiller at New Haven, Ky.

Germany has proposed a plan for the settlement of the Roumelian problem, which is said to have been sanctioned by Russia, Austria, and England. It contemplates, among other things, the recognition of the union between Bulgaria and Roumelia under Prince Alexander, the latter to acknowledge the sultan's sovereignty; the rejection of the Greek and Servian demands, and the moral support of Turkey in resisting any attempt to enforce them.

Frederick Greiner, the murdener of Margaret Seeling, was hanged in the Franklin county (Ohio) jail on the 17th. The trap was sprung at 12:12, and he died in eleven minutes of strangulation. The execution was witnessed by about seventy five peo-Greiner was wonderfully cool self-possessed, mingling with friends in the jail, and at 11:30 sent word to the sheriff that he was ready. He came on the scaffold smoking a cigar and uttered only a sentence bidding a'l good-bye.

The will of the late Cardinal McCloskey has been filed for probate. The document is brief. He directs his executors to pay all his just debts and funeral testamentary expenses immediately after his decease. He bequeaths to Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop McLaughlin of Brooklyn, and Bishop Me-Mermy of Albany, the remainder of his estate, appointing them at the same time his executors.

It has been determined to hold a national convention of the Irish National League of America in Central Music hall, Chicago, Jan. 20, 1886. This date is fixed to accommodate Mr. Parnell, who has cabled the president that he will attend the convention accompanied by a strong delega tion from the Irish parliamentary party, including the Hon. T. D. Sullivan, lord mayor of Dublin. The executive officera aene will issue an official call dur-

A TRAGEDY IN NEBRASKA.

The Terrible Work of a Young Man on a Saunders County Farm.

He Kills His Sister-In-Law and Her Child and Fires the House.

Then Commits Suicide With a Pistol.

Wahoo special to the Omaha Herald: A fearful tragedy, perhaps one of the very worst ever recorded in the state, occurred seven miles southeast of this town last night. Peter Henges, an Alsatian, has lived on a farm with his wife, Sophia Henges, and his little daughter Lizzie, aged four years, for some time, the family becoming well known. One year ago Nicholas Henges, a brother of Peter, 22 years old, came to this country and took up his residence on the farm. Nicholas was never considered a very bright youth, but lived very pleasantly because of his good nature. Last summer his temperament was chang by a sunstroke, which prostrated him for many days. He was easily angered and was considered not at all steady, at times,

in the region of the head. Peter and his brother were yesterday at work on a farm two miles from home. In the evening Nicholas returned to his brother's family, leaving Peter to spend the night where he was at work. Peter the night where he was at work. Feter gave Nicholas some instructions as to duties to perform and articles to bring back with him next morning. He left and was not again seen alive by anyone who can positively tell of his actions.

At 8 o'clock in the evening two neighbors named Jacobson and Nelson, drove by the house and were greatly surprised to see a man walking around the house and stables and apparently setting them afire. The man moved rapidly and suddenly disappeared around the northeast corner of the house. They tied their horses and were proceeding to the barn when flames burst out of the windows of the housenear by, to which they ran. Entry was shut off by the flames and smoke, and they were forced to turn toward the barn and stacks, which by this time were all ablaze. They had gone but a short distance when a pistol shot startled them. Neighbors, from one eighth

to two miles distant, congregated about the buildings, but could do nothing to abate the flames. The roof of the house fell in, and the barn and grain were entirely consumed. Then a search was commenced. In the midst of the ruins of the house they found the remains of Mrs. Henges and the little girl. They were lying far apart. and were burned beyond recognition with the exception of the left side of the girl's face. John Bryan, who lived near by, heard the shot and saw the flames, and in running to the scene came upon the body of Nicholas Henger lying at the side of the barn near a haystack. The odor arising from the burning flesh was something unendurable, but by a great effort he threw water on the body and saved the face and head from destruction. The legs and right hand were burned off. An investigation followed, and it was found that the woman had been struck on the top of the head by a heavy weapon and that the little girl had been killed by a blow over the temple. Both were undoubtedly dead before the flames reached them. Nicholas had shot himself through the right temple with a revolver. the weapon being found in close proximity to his right hand.

Many ideas are advanced as to the cause which led to the tragedy, but only two are found tenable. The first is that the young man went home and took advantage of th absence of his brother to criminally assault his sister-in-law. Whether or not he succeeded can never be known, but it is believed that, overcome by fear he killed the woman and her child to conceal evidence of his crime, and then seized with remorse at his heinous offenses, he killed himself Those who are best acquainted with the suicide incline to the belief that no such as sault was committed. They are thoroughly acquainted with the squabbles of the family, and believe that the triple crime grew out of a petty quarrel, nided by young Henges' weak brain. They believe that be went home, executed the commissions of his brother, and went into the house to rest. Then he was asked to milk the cows sent any indignities to which he may have been subjected. He procured a railroad coupling link that had been lying on the roof of the kitchen, and with it killed the woman. Then he determined to kill the little girl and set the buildings on fire that be might escape detection. While so engaged he saw two men approaching, and seized with dread as to the consequences of his awful acts he took his own life with his brother's revolver.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The act of congress providing for the taking of a semi-decennial census in the states and territories authorized the secretary of the interior to pay half the cost of the cen-sus where returns were filed with the de-partment before Sept. 1st. Dakota and Colorado each took a census and presented accounts amounting to \$35,506 and \$20,-673 respectively. Certificates for these amounts were made by the interior department, but upon presentation to the treasury department they were cancelled.

The president to-day appointed Thos. R. Sernigan, of North Carolina, consul of the United States at Osaka and Hiego, Japan.

The postmaster general has decided that the department is under no obligations to ant and agreeable little trick on the deliver mail thrown into its box by Wells, oldest member. He said he had heard Fargo & Co. after they have cancelled their stamp, and postmasters have been re-quested to refuse such matter. It appears that it has been the practice of the express company to transport letters as far as their lines extend and then place them in the United States mail for delivery when the point of destination is beyond the limits of their own service.

Dissensions have sprung up among the Tennessee delegation, growing out of a contest over the postmastership of Jackson, Tenn. This postollice is on the presidential grade, and is regarded the most important in Representative Taylor's dis-trict. Mr. Taylor had his candidate for postmaster in the person of Mr. Howard. Senator Jackson, however, antagonized Mr. Taylor and secured the support of Senator Harris in urging the appointment of Hunt to the office. The representative offered to poll the town to ascertain the strength of the rival candidates, but the offer was declined. Taylor is reported to have declared that Howard had the sup port of the entire business community in his candidacy. It appears, however, that the senatorial influence has prevailed, as the representative has been informed that his man will be appointed.

J. A. Manning, the attorney whose disbarment by the court of Alabama claims was the indirect result of the recent official objections to "necessary incidental expenses" of the court, has filed a motion asking reinstatement. It was passed upon by the court in a written opinion delivered by Presiding Judge Harlan and concurrent in by the other two judges. The motion was denied.

The secretary of the treasury has requested the resignation of Benjamin P Davis, deputy fourth auditor of the treasury, and has selected his successor, but his mme is withheld for the present. The request for Davis' resignation was made on! a week ago, but has not been complied with It is stated at the treasury department that changes will be made gradually in a number of other offices in a similar grade

The president has virtually decided to postpone the appointment of a superin tendent of the coast and geodetic survey until after the meeting of congress. It has been suggested to the president that an engineer officer of the army or navy might properly be detailed to perform the duties of the office, and that question is now un der consideration.

The president has made the following ap pointments: To be consul general of the United States-Benjamin F. Bonham, of Oregon, at Calcutta. To be United States consuls-Wm. A. Garasche, of Missouri, at Martinique; Charles Foster, of Iudiana, at Elberfield; N. J. Arbelly, of Tennessee, at Jerusalem. Earnest P. Baldwin, of Missouri, to be deputy first auditor of the

Sing-Sing Prison Punishment. Letter to San Francisco Argonaut.

The party was put in the hands of a head keeper and sent the rounds. The keeper was an Irishman, with a clean-shaven and crafty-looking face. He had an observant eye, and he did

not smile while he was showing the party around, until hecameto a room which was fitted up with dark cells. A real professional dark cell is about the blackest thing on the face of the earth-when you are in it and the door is closed. The party played a pleas-

a great deal about the exaggerated notions men had of time spent in a dark room, and he asked the keeper if he would not lock him in there for five minutes by the watch, and let him have the experience; so he was locked up in a little whitewashed coll, in which he could scarcely turn around. Not a particle of light was admitted, and a

man might yell himself hoarse forever without being heard outside. Having locked him in securely, his kind friends went cheerfully off and investigated the iron-foundry, shoe-shops, sawmills, and docks. Nearly an hour elapsed, and then they returned and released him.

"It seemed a pretty long five minates, didn't it, colonel?" asked the oungest man, flippantly.

"N-no," said the colonel, who had a strained, round-shouldered, hollowved, nervous, melancholy, and unnathere more than five minutes. You see it's a great thing to have a strong hold on your imagination and not let t run away with you. Still," wearily, I must say that that three legged stool was rather uncomfortable.

At this moment the attention of everybody was attracted by the keeper, who was actually smiling. It was during the day, and the crowd gathgred around him.

"I'm going to show you a little invention of my own," he said, pleas antly, "which has been adopted all over the country. I suppose you know that the criminals often get ugly. The place that harbors more than fifteen hundred of New York's worst scum must necessarily have a number of hard characters to deal with. Men here get rebellious, ill-tempered, and unmanageable pretty often. In former years they used the lash, the paddle, the douche, and often calmed men by putting them into the black-rooms The fiercest spirits are quelled by imprisonment in a dungeon. The wildest case we ever had turned to a lamb after twenty-five days' imprisonment, without a gleam of light, in a blackcell. All that is settled now, however, by my little invention. We don't have to use the black-cells, or anything else, and the men are so thoroughly scared by what I call my 'weighing machine' that they no longer fight and He then showed it to us. If

BACK FROM LIBERIA.

An Intelligent Georgia Negress Gives Her Impressions of the African Republic. From the Atlanta Constitution.

Juna Hudson has arrived in Atlanta, after an absence of over seventeen years from Georgia. She was one of the negroes who went to Liberia soon after the close of the war. She belonged to Major J. W. Warren of the Executive office, and was the nurse of his children. The craze for Liberia did not captivate Juna, but it caught her husband, a skilful mechanic, who was a free negro in slavery times, and had accumulated property.

In the latter part of 1867 there was a very large emigration of negroes from the cotton States to Liberia. A party of about fifty was made up in Muscogee and adjoining counties, of which Hudson and his family were prominent members. The negroes who composed this colony were nearly all old servants of well-known Georgia families. They reached Liberia safely, and founded a town which they named Fortsville, in honor of the well-known Georgia tamily. The history of the colony is a sad one. Most of its members died of the fever. Hudson prospered and accumalated considerable property. A few months ago he died. His widow

determined to return to Georgia with her two children and spend the remnant of her days among her old friends. She reached Atlanta, and went at once to see "Mars Joe" Warren at the Capitol, who gave her a cordial welcome iral air; "no, I shouldn't think I was Juna Hudson is a woman of remarkable intelligence, and appears to be well educated. When asked what she thought of that country, she said: "I never liked it. It is a remarkably rich country and the climate is generally agreeable. I don't know when I have felt a day as hot as this. The trouble is with the fever, which never fails to attack settlers, and it is very fatal. the first time his features had relaxed | It takes two years at least to become acclimated, and I don't think the elimate ever agrees well with anybody but the natives."

"Is the population growing."

"No, sir. I think not. The natives may be increasing, but there are fewer American, negroes there now than there use to be. Nearly all of the fifty that went over in our party died. ome came back. On the vessel that brought me back to New York were twenty-one emigrants returning to this country. They generally get enough of Liberia in six months."

'What about the Government?'' "It is modelled after ours. All the officers are negroes, and there are a good many politicians.'

"Do the people generally seem to be

happy?" "Well, I suppose so. The natives are happy in their way, but I don't think country would satisfy those who had been raised in Georgia

"What is the religion of the people? "Among the emigrants there are the various denominations we have here. The natives worship idols.

A PEERLESS RIDER.

How he Demonstrated the Superiority of American Horsemanship.

James Robinson was probably the king of the trade. Joseph Wheelock. the actor, who was the boon companion of the rider, once told me the incidents in the career of his friend during a visit he paid to England about fifteen years ago. Robinson had been engaged at a salary of \$2,000 a week to ride in Astley's royal amphitheater in London. For four weeks before he arrived he was heralded as the greatest bareback equestrian of the age. To amuse hunself he took over with him a team of American trot-ting horses and a light buggy, but neglected to bring such

horses as he would need to ride. The oversight rather astonished the English managers, who thought their contract of course included the furnishing of horses. Robinson made light of the matter, and said he could break the animals to his liking in the fortnight intervening between his arrival and the date of his debut. There was nothing left for the managers to do than to swallow their disappointment and provide him with horses. These he rehearsed day after day at the circus with skill and assiduity, but to find at last that they were beasts far inferior

in intelligence to the Kentucky thoroughbreds with which he was accustomed to deal. The night of the first appearance of the American champion arrived. The great building bearing the historical name of Astley was packed to suffocation to see the performance of the reckless rider from over the sea, Robinson had, however, in the short time allowed been utterly unable to train the English horses to his acts, and as a consenuence was at a sad disadvantage in what he attempted. The best features of the acts, including the vaulting, he tailed in. The audience hurried his exit from the ring with hisses. A more dismal fiasco could not have awaited an artist. The Englishmen naturally took keen delight in the failure of the American, whom it was announced would eclipse the best exploits in horsemanship as illustrated by English and French riders. The lisgrace humilated Robinson to the dust. That very night he went to the manager of the circus to release him from his contract. "All I ask," he said, "is that I may be retained in the establishment on the salary of the tumblers with whom I will appear at each performance unannounced. Then I want the privilege of practicing in the morning." The manager, glad enough to be relieved from the heavy cost of the bargain, accepted the conditions. The next day Robinson had disposed of his trotting horses and vehicle, as well as other trans and iewelry, until he had enough to purchase six horses of the best blood attainable, none of which had ever been ridden in a ring. The selection of the animals occupied some time. When at last the troupe was completed he began breaking them to his business, a task which required great patience and an absolute insight into the nature of the beast. Weeks passed. James Robinson, who had in the meantime been the butt of ridicule, was forgotten. Nightly he was turning flip flops in sawdust with a pack of mountebanks, some of whom did not know that among their number was the best rider in the world. About the time that the menials about the circus establishment began to whisper that they guessed that "blarsted Yankee" could ride a little bit after all, Robinson called on the manager. "I wish," he said, "that you would bill me to reappear next Monday night. If I don't succeed I'll pack up and go home. With more than a misgiving the posters were pasted up over London's dead walls. Again there was an unusual throng to have their sneer at the presumptuous fellow whom everybody thought had long before gone back. But the American made them laugh on the other side of their mouths. The display of equestrianism which he gave threw the house into an ecstacy of delight. The way he vaulted on and off the backs of the flying steeds electrified the frigid hearts before him. Recall after recall made him famous in London town. The newspapers rang with his praise and spoke of his previous failure as a remarkable reminiscence. The Astley people were glad enough to renew the original contract to retain the American rider, who returned 'home two years later, with a European reputation and fifty thousand dollars to boot.

ing the coming week.

Agents of the Canada Southern Railway company have sold to a syndicate the balance of the company's second mortgage bonds (about \$3,000,000), most of which will be paid for in cash at a price near the present market quotation. This will ena-ble the company to pay at once all its floating debts incurred for the construction work done when the road was taken by the Michigan Southern.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The North German Gazette says it is glad to see signs of unanimity among the powers for a settlement of the troubles in the Balkans. Commenting on the situation in the Balkans, it says: "The hope that diplomacy will succeed in peacefully settling the Roumelian difficulty has increased in view of the fact that the Bulgarian authorities have arrested the leaders of several bands of Servian emigrants who had been endeavoring to stir up a revolt against King Milan, thus depriving Servia of a pretext for recrimination.

In regard to the collective note of the ambassadors urging Bulgaria to refrain from hostilities, the government, after mature reflection, has decided to reply that it will accept the advice of the powers in view of Servia's attitude. In accordance with this decision the government will recall a ma-jority of the Bulgarian troops, leaving a small garrison on the frontier, pending decision of the powers in regard to the fate of Roumelia

Admiral Miot, commander of the French forces in Madagascar, has been recalled for disobeying an order of the war office in fighting the Hovas at Tarafat on the 10th of September last. The French government is treating with the Hovas for a peaceful settlement of the difficalty through the Italian consul at Tanararive.

One hundred and thirty-eight new cases of cholera and seventy-six deaths from the disease were reported throughout Spain on the 14th. A cholera panic prevails at Seville and the people are fleeing from the city.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Bome of the codfish caught in Alaska weigh 400 pounds.

The Parnell party will contest all the Irish parliamentary seats save twelve.

There is a lady in Brooklyn who never screams at the sight of a mouse. She She imply swoons and save nothing.

Nearly all the glass manufactories in New York, Pennsylvania and the New England tates have been closed, owing to the strike of the employee for higher wages.

The first double conviction under the Edmunds law occurred at Salt Lake city last week, W. D. Neuson being found guilty of polygamy and illegal cohabitation

Frank James has refused a retainer of \$100 offered by a Kansas farmer who de-sired to have the ex-bandit murder a man for him. Frank is growing better as he gets older.

A California girl shoots wild geese and ands their feathers to market, and in this way she has laid by \$800 to give the man

who marries her. It is thought the men all seem to be waiting to make it \$1,000.

Lieutenant Greely says that it cost him more than \$40 to deliver a recent lecture in Massachusette at an agricultural fair. None of his expenses were paid. He found the day a colder one than any he ever ex-perienced in the Arctic regions.

The Political Result in Ohio. Complete unofficial returns on the head

of the ticket in Ohio have now been received and show a total of 53,501 votes for Foraker and 35,513 for Hoadly. Foraker's majority is 17,688. Returns on the legislative ticket continue indefinite, owing to uncertainty as to the result in Hamilton county. The republicans claim four senators and nine representatives in this coun-ty. The democrats claim the whole delegation-four senators and ten representatives.

Only the official count can determine it. Omitting Hamilton county, the closest analysis that can be made is that the re-publicans have elected to the house fiftyeight members and the democrats.fortyone; doubtful, Stark county. In the sen-ate, omitting Hamilton county, the repub-cans will have seventeen and the democrata sixteen. The twenty-one districts given to the republicans in the above count are not

conceded by the democrate.

Carried Away by an Eagle.

Toronto (Ont.) dispatch: This afternoon while the wife of Jean Baptiste Romilley, residing ten miles from here, accompanied by her two-year-old child, was feeding her fowls, a large bald-headed eagle swooped down and bore the child away. The neighbors turned out with shotguns, but the only effect of their firing was to accelerate the engle's flight. The hird alighted on top of a barn a mile away and was seen to make several strokes at the child's head with its beak. The neigh-bors had got pretty close by this time and succeeded in frightening the bird away. The child's body was recovered, but life was ex-tinct, a hole having been made in its skull and s portion of the brain devoured by the bird.

To MAKE SHEEP PAY. -To benefit to the full extent by raising and keeping a numerous flock of sheep; roots must be grown for winter use, and when this is found to be true, and roots are grown on a proper field system, so as to cost but from 5 to 8 cents per bushel, sheep husbandry will go ahead,

Sorr soap, mixed with a solution of potash or caustic soda, or pearl ash mixed with sufficient water to form a paste, if laid on with a brush or rag and left for some hours, will easily remove old putty and paint.

Eggs as Food.

Eggs are an article of cheap and nutritious food which we do not find on farmers' tables in the quantity economy demands. They are very convenient to take to market, and this is the disposition which too many farmers make of -a task that always brought about a quarrel when proposed. Becoming angry and desperate Nicholas determined to re-that, like milk, an egg is a complete that, like milk, an egg is a complete food in itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal, as is manifest from the fact that a chick is formed from it. It seems a mystery how muscles, bones, feathers, and everything that a chick requires for its perfect development are made from the yelk and white of an egg; but such is the fact, and it shows how complete a food an egg is. It is also easily digested, if not damaged in cooking. A raw

or soft-boiled egg is always as easily assimilated as is milk, and can be caten with impunity by children and invalids. The average egg weighs a thousand grains, and is worth more as food than so much beefsteak. Indeed there is no more concentrated and nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter are, as in milk, in the right proportion for sustaining animal life. When eggs bring no more than 20 cents per dozen, it is much better economy to find a market for them in the family than at the store. Two or three boiled eggs, with the addition of a slice or two of toast, will make a breakfast sufficient for a man and good enough for a King. An ordinary hen's egg weighs from one and a half to two ounces, a duck's egg from two to three ounces, the egg of a sea-gull and the turkey from three to four ounces, and the egg of a goose from four to six ounces. The solid matter and the oil in the duck's egg exceed those in a hen's egg by about one-fourth. According to Dr. Edward Smith, in his treatise on "Foods," an egg weighing an ounce and three-quarters consists of 120 grains of carbon and 184 grains of nitrogen, or 15.25 per cent. of carbon and 2 of nitrogen. A writer in the Scientific Farmer estimates that the value of one pound of eggs, as food for sustaining the active forces of the body, is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1.584 is to 900. As a flesh producer one pound of eggs is about equal to one pound of beef. A hen may be calculated to consume one bushel of corn yearly, and to lay ten dozen, or fifteen pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying that three and one-tenth pounds of corn will produce, when fed to a hen, five-sixths of a pound of eggs. But fivesixths of a pound of pork requires about five pounds of corn for its production. When eggs are one shilling per dozen and pork five-pence per pound we have a bushel of corn fed, producing ten shillings' worth of eggs and four shillings, worth of pork. Judging from these facts eggs must be economical in their production and in their eating, and especially fit for the laboring man in replacing meat. - Provisioner.

The loss of cattle by steamers which sailed for England from American ports during the a month of August amounted to 299.

rebel." a convict becomes desperate at illtreatment, over-work, or a realization among them?" of the awful duration of a twenty-years' sentence, he is dragged into the keeper's room and a pair of iron handcuffs are hung there.

"It's a daisy," said the keeper, radiantly; "the toughest man in the whole jail has never been able to stand it more than three-quarters of a minute. It cures rheumatism, blindness, and all the other ills that criminals are heir to.

"It must be torture."

"Well, rather. It stops the circulation of the blood, you know."

have clear idea of the humorous.

Elopement Sensation.

A Lowell, Mass., telegram to the New York Herald says: Lowell has the biggest sensation of the season on its own hands just at present. A certain young married lady, one of the belles of the city, and wife of one of the wealthiest and most prominent agent. The circumstances are the talk of the town, but the names are only whispered. The lady was prominent in society and in charitable and religious work, and was an officer of a club formed exclusively of the ladies of thecity. The husband is a member of one of the Massachusetts yacht clubs, and with his wife, has attended this season most of the cruisers in eastern waters. They have traveled together through Europe and extensively in this country, Recently, "it is said," that they have disagreed in a number of matters, and, although residing in the same house on the most fashionable street in the city, have spoken to each other only when in general society and when such conversation became necessary to prevent gossip.

A few days ago the wife made a visit to Lexington, and there met her lover, and since then has not been seen or heard of by her husband. It is said that he will make no great effort to learn her whereabouts or induce her to return.

A physician in Boston took the trouble to examine 3,726 prescriptions at a drug store to see what remedies were the most popular. Quinine took the lead by making part of 292 prescriptions. Morphine came next, in 172; bromide of potassium in 171; iodide of potassium in 155, and muriate of iron in 134. The total number of articles in the pharmacopeia is 994, and 504 of them were asked for in one form or another.

"Why don't they send missionaries

"They do, but it is a hopeless task, I think. Among the thousands of natives I saw while there, only three had screwed tightly around his wrists. Then | been civilized and Christianized. Misthe chain which connects the two hand- sionaries are scattered all over the cuffs is hooked to a pully, and the country, and they find no trouble in man's hands are drawn up until he is getting crowds of the natives into their almost lifted from the floor. Here he churches and schools. Many of these hangs against the wall until his spirit profess conversion, and are enrolled as is subdued. The wall was smeared Christians, but almost invariably they with the stains of blood from the go back to idolatry when they return wrists of the poor wretches who had to their tribes. The missionary work in Liberia seems to be making no pro-

> gress. "You don't think the future of the country looks bright?"

"No, sir. The emigrants who have gone there from this country as a rule are not contented. Many of them come back, and many more would come if

they had the means. The country is not going to fill up with intelligent American negroes, and I don't believe And he still smiled as he stood with thenatives will ever be made into good citizens. They are ignorant and brutal. his hands on the pully, while the crowd They are happy when they can come down from the forests loaded with wandered away. It's a great thing to fruits to sell in the towns, and then go back to their miserable huts."



"I've come down to buy some billiard tables for the college gymnasium. Can you tell me the best place for them?" Such was the salution with citizens, has eloped with a traveling which an Amherst Professor, a few months ago, startled a New York graduate, who, though not quite twenty years an alumnus, remembered how ill the billiard player fared with the Faculty when he was a student. An old graduate of Bowdoin College, in Maine, returning to commencement fifty years after graduation, asked the meaning of a rambling noise which issued from the gymnasium.

"Bowling?" the old man musing re peated after a friend had answered his question; "they used to expel a boy for bowling in my day." Colby University in the same state is the most sectarian and straight-laced institution anywhere to be found-a place where the stage used to be regarded with a holy horror. The commencement at Colby occurred a few weeks ago, and among the attractions of the occasion, enjoying the official recognition of the authorities, was the performance of "The Merchant of Venice" by a company of professional actors.

These incidents illustrate Now revolutionary has been the change in the attitude of college authorities toward

the students within the memory of graduates now living. Doubtless there are plenty of old alumni who think it is all a sad mistake, and who shake their heads in dismay over a generation which bowls, plays billiards and attends theatrical performances under the patronage of its instructors. Yet there is no doubt that this relaxation of the ancient strictness in matters of amusement has accompanied an advance in characteer and manliness no less noteworthy.

Development of the Trotter.

-Syracuse Standard.

When Flora Temple trotted a mile in 2:18 3-4, remarks the New York Herald, the achievement astonished the world. This was in 1859. The mare was looked upon as a wonder. Few then believed that a mile would ever be trotted in less than 2:15. It took eight years to lower the record of 1859, and down to 1874 the best time made was 2:17. In that year the record was reduced below 2:15 by Goldsmith Maid, who scored a mile in 2:14.

It was then generally thought that the limit of a trotter's speed would prove to be 2:10. But Maud S. had not yet made her appearance, nor had Jay-Eye-See. The former brought the record down to within a quarter of a second of 2:10 in 1881, and three years later the latter reduced it to 2:10. The prophets of the turf made bold to predict a mile in 2:09, and even 2:08. Mand S. has rapidly lowered the former figure, and now President Edwards of the Cleveland association, expresses his conviction that the wonderful mare can trot in 2:07 under favorable circumstances, and Mr. Bonner declares that it will not surprise him to see the prediction verified.

The Corner Stone, Masonic organ, says that Sir Moses Monteliore was "the foremost brother and most ardent advancer of the craft."