FREE LABOR TO REPLACE SL'AVES. The Wallowa Chieftain

JOSEPH, OREGON.

F. M. MCCULLY, EDITOR AND MANAGER

'Lowed to Lick the Teacher,

"Jes' a minute, if you please," said a man in Western Nebraska, us he came out of a house and hailed us as we were going past. "Did you happen to notice the schoolhouse much when you come past it down here a mile?" "Yes, we saw it."

"School wasn't called yet, I reckon?"

"No." "Was the boys out havin' a ring-ras-

tle an' whoopin a good deal like Injuns?'

"No; everything was very quiet." "Schoolhouse broke up any-winders gone or door stove in?"

"Guess not."

"See anything of the teacher?"

"Yes; saw him through the door sitting with his feet on the desk reading a book.'

"Was, hey? Seemed calm?" "He appeared that way."

"See anything of a big, raw-boned boy, with long arms an' big hands, wearin' a big felt hat painted red. white, n' blue?"

"Yes; we noticed him."

"Wa'nt he walkin' round talkin' loud, with his thumb under one gullus an' a chip on his shoulder?"

"No. He was sitting on the ground near the schoolhouse, with his back against a tree. His nose was all bloody, his arms were hanging down, and he looked sick. His clothes were about half torn off of him, and one of the small boys was carrying his striped hat full of water to him from the creek." "Well, I sw'ar if that don't beat me!

Didn't holler no slang at you or offer to fight you?"

"I don't think he saw us at all-one eye was closed up."

"I expect-nothing s' prises me now! I reckon the plan didn't work."

"What was it?"

W'y, that feller's my boy, you see, an' he' lowed to lick the teacher this mornin', but I reckon from what you say something went wrong somewhere. The teacher give him a longer 'rithmetic lesson than he orter, an' says I to him, 'Hop onto the little dood an' whale him-jes' show him that you understand what's the matter o' Hanner!' Bill said that he'd do it an' that I'd better see the other two school off'cers an' git another teacher somewhere, 'cause there wouldn't be enough o' this un left to wad a gun when he got done with him. Says he, 'Pap, don't be scart if you notice small pieces of a school teacher fallin' 'round here 'long durin' the forenoon!' One eye shet an' his nose bloody! An' Bill al'ays claimed he was a fighter, too! I'll be teetotally chawed if he ain't been trottin' in the wrong class for two years. When he gits home if I don't bring out the old strap an' larrup him myself then you can shoot me. A black eye an' nose all bloody! Say, wait till half past four o'clock an' you'll see a big, lazy, double-fisted fraud of a boy git pounded all to pieces by his old father!"-Chicago Tribune.

Millions Squandered.

It seems probable that the final collapse of De Lesseps' Panama canal scheme is near at hand. Over \$200,-000,000 have already been expended. and less than one-third of the work performed. Neither of the more serious of the problems to be solved have been attacked, which are the control of the Chagrees River and the general question of drainage. The French Government has refused its sanction to a recent application of De Lesseps for permission to run a lottery scheme to raise funds for continuing the work of the canal, and the shares of the stock are rapidly depreciating in value in the market. The whole scheme now bids fair to end in total failure, involving the loss of all that has been expended. This loss represents the small savings of multitudes of the French people who, misled by the splendid promises of the canal profectors, have put the accumulation of years into its shares, expecting to realize a high rate of interest on the investment. The lesson to people in moderate circumstances is to keep clear of all schemes of investment represented by mining companies, cattle ranches, or other schemes which make promises of large returns for small investments. If one has a little surplus cash ahead he can always find opportunities for its safe investment near at hand and where it will be under his eye. -- Farmers' Review.

What the Exodus Age ats Are Doing -Frightening the Colored People to Keep Them at flome-some Baby Slaves, and a Word About Emancipation.

A gigantic scheme, said to be under full headway in certain sections of this country, is now claiming considerable attention of the press. The importance of the movement as it may relate to society, the immensity of the enterprise and the probable sum of money involed, together with more or less mystery covering the real object, all combine to promote interest in the subject. The scheme, as far as it has been explained, contemplates the exportation of theusands of negros from this country to Brazil. Emigration agents are said to e working certain sections and inducing col ored people to join in a grand exodus to that country, which, undoubtedly, is described them as literally flowing with rollk and

That the proposed exodus is taking a tanglble shape, and there is a likelihood of the emigration agents' scheme succeeding, appears from the apprehensions felt and shown by the papers of the Southern states. The white people of the South always look with fear and trembling upon any threatened move to deprive them of the working negroes, and they have not yet recovered from the shock they experienced a few years ago, when an extensive erodus transferred so large a proportion of their black citizens to Kansas and other Western states. Though the Southerners often declare a wish that they had no "niggers" they cannot reconcile themselves to a parting with them.

Judging by the efforts of a South Carolina plans of the exodus agents by the old tactics of frightening the native blacks into fits. The paper, as quoted yesterday, declares that the blacks who join this exodus will be sold into slavery at \$300 a head, and then proceeds to figure on the probable profit of the transac-tion to the agents. It is easy to understand the motives of such a statement, and the effeet it would have on the colored people can readily be imagined; but that it is unreasonable, all well-informed people know. Although Brazil is still a slave holding country, it is an accepted fact that no slaves have been imported into the empire in the last thirty years, and none, except by stealth, for still a longer period. This is not because of any qualms of onscience on the part of the South American empire, but is owing largely to the treaty with England and the earnest entreaty of Brittania backed by her heavy cannons. Iu short, many years ago Brazil promised to abolish the slave carrying trade, and other countries have helped to see that the promise was not

Laying aside all reference to history, treates and statistics, the assertion that negroes from the United States can be shipped to the capital of Brazil and sold in open market at \$300 a head, or any other price, is simply pre-posterous. The further statement that the

posterous. The further statement that the agents will make large profits by the ship-ment, cannot so easily be refuted. Brazil, for several years, has been making efforts to attract to her sunny shores a por-tion of the great tide of emigration from the old to the new world, with indifferent success. Colonies from nearly every European country have settled in Brazil, but in many cases have gone back again as soon as ther were able nave settled in Brazil, but in many cases have gone back again as soon as they were able. The government, through its bureau of colo-nization and immigration, has used all kindsi of means to attract colonists, but has showing little disposition to treat them fairly when ob-tained. The government does not consider ownership of land as any inducement, the gen-eral idea being that imported free labor can be obtained by contract or by keene co-opera-tive plan, the intricacles of which are not readily explained. The government is ready, at all times, to pay the passage money of all tive page, the intricacies of which are not readily explained. The government is ready, at all times, to pay the passage money of all colonists who go to that country. In addition to this, agents who can induce a large party to emigrate from any country to Brazil will be given a remnimed country to Brazil will be given a premium of so much per capitatheir trouble. This is where the emigration agent makes his profit, which in large con-signments, would be considerable.

signments, would be considerable. It is quite probable that if the exodus ever takes place the blacks will be hired at Rio de Janeiro by contract and put to work on plan-tations. If they should prove that they can be as good colonists as the Portuguese, Ital-ians, Germans and the other people who have settied in Brazil, they may start a colony. The experience of the exodus to Liberia, however, tended to show that North Ameri-can negroes are not successful at colonization At any rate, they will stand the same chances of the people of whiter skins whom they will find on all sides, and in all the vocations. Furthermore, in Brazil there is no color line. The African, if he possesses any of the need-ful quaditations to slight to be people of the need-The African, if he possesses any of the need-ful quakifications, is eligible to any position to which a white man may attain. African blood may be found, without boring very deep, in some of the highest offices of the empire, in positions of trust and in the pro-fessions. The editor of a leading daily paper in Rio was once a slave in the capital. Nat-urally, his paper is a flat-footed Abolition sheet. This brings me accound to the subject of This brings me around to the subje-very-that bugaboo that is held up h South Carolina papers with such a show of indignation to scare the blacks into staying at indignation to scare the blacks into staying at home. Slavery in Brazil is yet a blot of the escutcheon of America, and it exists in a form almost as horrible as ever, though, by the working of the emancipation act passed September 28, 1571, and a subsequent law, emancipation is in sight. I have been in the slave mart in Rio; I have seen ocular proofs of the cruel practices of some masters; I was, for a brief period an employer of slaves hired from masters, and during mv sojourn in Dom Pedro's empire I learned enongh of the horrible system of property in human flesh to make my blood boll with indignation at the recollection. Basing the statement at what ollection. Basing the statement at what recollection. Basing the statement at what came under my own observation, I declare that slavery in Brazil is the darkest and foul-est blot on the western hemisphere; produc-tive of the most depraved grade of morals, the lowest order of intelligence and the most utterly hopeless existence of the creatures held in bondage. The emancipation law, passed in 1871, pro-vided that all children born of alaxy mothers

masters (and, alas! of mistresses, too), fenasters (and, ains: of protresses, too), in tances of which abound in the pages of the ative papers, or to quote statistics by which he process of gradual @mancipation may be gured out. What I started out to say was hat even if the exodus agents-whoeven hey may be-do succeed in carrying a large umber of North American blacks to Brazil, he pegroses will have no worse a lot in that he negroes will have no worse a lot in tha antry than they have in Alabama or South

They will not be sold into slavery, and if they behave themselves and abstain from drinking too much cachaca, the native run, the move may not prove disastrons to them. By such an emigration they will only follow the example set by many of their white com-patriots. It will be remembered by some that after the eivil war in this country several hun-dred hanghty Southerners feit they could not live in this country under the stars and stripes and with their families and belongings fiel to Brazit. Though the vestiges of their colonies may yet be found in that country the larger portions of the voluntary exiles finally came backing this country. As much as they disliked the area and stripes they disliked Brazil more. - We Reginald Ream, Toleto Bladz. They will not be sold into slavery, and if

EARLY DAYS IN WICHITA.

"The Eagle" Flew High, But the Railroad Knocked It Out.

"When I projected the first number of my ournal in Wichits," said Tom Blifkins, foun er of the Wichita War Eagle, at the Occiden tal, "the town consisted of two houses, the nited States land office and the institution in which I jerked the Archimedian lever. while the office-boy inked the forms with hand-roller. I had arrived on the scene two weeks before from Chicago with a bagful o type and a little old secondhand press. Ou instituency consisted principally of prairie dogs, though you could look from the oper door of our board shapty any hour and the paper, efforts are being made to thwart the antelope scampering past. At night we plans of the exodus agents by the old tactics heard the doleful cry of the coyotes. The boy slept on the rough plank table which we called an imposing stone, while I slent on the loor under it. Our coats and trousers served us for pillows, while our exchanges, which ha begun comming in in advance were used fo covering

"Bob Tompkins, the register of the land of flor, and I were intimate friends. He had given me a pointer as to the destined important of Wichita, and I had got in in the nick of time in order to get the land notices to pub-lisb. In a fortnight more the fown boomer-had arrived, and in a little while the entire prairie was origerossed with white stakes re-presenting the Grand boulevard, Herming way avenue, the Mail, public park, depoil grounds and the state highway from Emporia. A, half-dozen places on the principal streati-were set aside for public fountains, and the Lord knows what we didn't have. We boom-ed the nace for all she was worth. Settlers rolled a. Prairie schooners and fast-friding vagueros covered the plains. The land office was besieged from morning to night, and soor it got to be that the office was open all night, manued by relays of men. I got in on land of Wichita, and I had got in in the nick 20 to be that the office was open all night, anned by relays of men. I got in on land leals. The War Engle soared aloft. Its cir-ulation got so big I could no longer print it n my handpress. I got a steam-power cylin-er and took a suite of elegant rooms at the Vestern hotel. I began the erection of a four-tory office, and again increased my force un-il I had twenty men in my employ.

story office, and again increased my force in-til I had twenty men in my employ. "Then I sent to St. Louis and got_a big editorial stall, while I acted as manager. landed proprietor and general speculator. All this I accomplished in less than five months. I counted myself worth \$20,000, and I wouldn't have given a snap of my fluger to be assured that I would be worth \$100,000 by the end of * the year.

"But the very store of the very store of the very "But the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad went whizing by us to the north, and they brill up Newton, Emporia and other towns along the line, and advertised them just like they did Los Angeles and San Diego, and our people climbed in their cover-ed wagons and run over there. The Santa Fe land bomers made such overtures to these ed wagons and run over there. The Santa Fe land boomers made such overtures to them that they captured the lot, and next day they came back and hauled their shantles off. The Mall and Hemmingway avenue and all the rest of our thoroughfares looked as descried as when Bob Tomokinsiand I first arrived. Our two buildings were all that were left. I couldn't nay my men. Delegations of thinters and my, editorial staff, called the couldn't nay my men. Delegations of platers and my, editorial staff, called be a and when they found this out they salked away. Bob and I were the masters of the situation. My half completed edifice stood high in the air. The carpenters had gone to Newton where they could got their money Saturday, night. Bob had no patrons for his land office. He went over and locked the door and putting a tag to the key malled it to the secretary of the interior, while I wrote 8. P. Rounds, afterward public printer, who died the other day, to come and get his steam the other day, to come and get his ste press, as that was the only way I knew lifting the mortroare

The secretary of the interior treated the matter as a joke but Rounds didn't. He knew too much about such things. Well, after four or five years Witchita recovered from the awful backset and with steady set-tlement and cultivation of the successful termine. tlement and cultivation of the surro even as a booming town. Now it is a and even as a booming town. Now it is a city of 20,000, has an Eagle, though not a War Eagle, nowspaper, and is a substantial place. How is that for frontier editorial experi-Mr. Biffkins is now a prosperous citizen of Fort Worth, to which place he removed after the early Wichita boom. He has just been looking around in southern California and is San Francisco for the first time o Examiner

Strike Statistics.

According to Bradstreet's, the number of strikes and lockouts in the United States during the calendar year 1887 was 884, against 350 in 1886, an increase of 534, or 150 per cent. The number of employes involved in the strikes of 1887 was 340,854, as compared with 448,000 in those of 1886, a decrease of 107,146, or 25 per cent. The number of strikes reported to Bradstreet's last year was only about one-quarter the number reported to the national labour bureau at Washington, and the number re ported for 1886 was considerably below the official total. It is to be said, however, that the strikes noted by the labor bureau and not Bradstreet's were comparatively unimport ant in respect to numbers involved. For the purpose of comparison Bradstreel, s returns are more valuable than those of the bureau.

According to the former, 542 of last year's strikes, or 63 per cent. of all, involving 211,350 strikers, or 62 per cent. of all, were for higher wages or fewer hours' work without reduction of wages. Of the remainder, 225 strikes, or 26 per cent. Involving 77,278 employes, or 2 per ceut, arose out of union demands other than wages and hours "There were CS "sym-painetic" strikes, -strikes in support of other strikes, -involving 46,910 employes, or 14 per cent, of all. The remaining 23 strikes, involv-ing only 1 per cent, of the strikers, were from miscellaneous caŭses not specified... Thus far lockouts have been included in strikes. To secarate them in 1880 there

Thus far lockouts have been included in strikes. To separate them, in 1886 there were reported 10 lockouts, affecting 8),000 employes, and in 1887 20 lockouts were report-ed, affecting, however, only 46,024 hands. In 1886 4 lockouts succeeded, compelling 50, 000 employes to come to terms, and 6 failed, bringing success to 21,000 hands. In 1887 16 lockouts involving 38 f84 hands, were sucbehavior of the second inonopoly ringsters, who want to relieve them selves from the odium of exacting extortion-ate prices, and monopoly common carriers, who can not induge in lockouts without fail-ing into the clutches of the law, often find means of provoking strikes, and thus accom-plial their purposer in such a way as to bring odium upon innocent men. Unfortunately, statistics do not shed much light upon this subje

subject. Of the large successful strikes of last year, the longest was that of the Philadelphia cloth-ing-cutters, which lasted 70 days, and involv-ed 1,600 persons. The strikes of the rubber-works hands at Preston, Rhode Island, and of the coal-miners at Springfield, Illinois, lasted 60 days each, and involved 1,500 hands each. The largest number involved in successful strikes were 7,500 carpenters in Chicago and 7,000 coal miners in the Monongahela valley. Of the unsuccessful strikes, two lasted 130 days each—that of the shoe hands of Spen-cer, Massachusetts (2,000), and that of the shoe hands of Worehester county, Massachu-setts (5,000). A strike of 13,000 coke-workers falled at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, after 70 days, as did a strike of 15,000 builders in Chicago after 63 days. Strikes involving 34,833 hands were still In progress at the close of the year. The most important of these were the strikes of 25,000 Of the large successful strikes of last year

portant of these were the strikes of 25,000

In progress at the close of the strikes of 25,000 Lehigh valley coal-miners, which has already lasted 110 days at the end of the year, and that of 3,500 shoch hands at Rochester. New York, which had been in progress 39 days at the end of the year. It should be said that these bare figures do not in all cases represent the exact state of facts. For instance, it is not quite true that the 15,000 Chicago strikers in the building trades were completely defeated, nor is it true that the strikes reported as successful were completely so, or that the success was substantial or permanent. The figures simply supply a skeleton of fact which requires much of the flesh and blood of explanation to make fit a living body of truth.-Chicago Times.

BENNETT'S SNOW-SHOES.

They Have a Record of Two Miles in Four Minutes.

To-day or to-morrow, says the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise, Mr. W. P. Bennett, for many years superintendent of the teams and Stages of Wells, Fargo & Co , in the days before we had any railroads, will send east the snow-shoes on which he formerly traveled the Sierras. The snow-shoes are of the Norweg-lan pattern, and are as fine a pair as has ever been seen on the Pacific coast. They are made of white ash, and are a little over 10 feet in ength. The balance or guide-pole, is also of white ash The shoes will be shipped from fold Hill. They go first to Chicago, thence o Toronto, Montreal-and other places in Canada, when they will be sent to Norway. Me .. and to Niagara Falls. John J. Valentine,

A PEEP AT HIS MEART.

Heroic Treatment for Pleurisy-Five Etbs Cut Out-A Wonderful Sur gleat Operation. Edgar Jackson is the phenomenon of the ity and County Hospital, says The San

neisco Examine Seven months ago he entered the instituion a fair specimen of the living skeleton often depicted in front of a dime museum. To day he is robust and hearty, with every prospect of becoming a rival in corpulency of Police Captain Kentze

Yet he has five ribs less to-day than when entered the hospital, while his friends and visitors may be allowed the privilege of taking a peep at his heart and view that organ of anat any in active operation.

But few people can sit down to the dinner able three times per day and partake of a hearty meal with a gash in their side of about inches in length and 2 inches in width. Yet Jackson relishes his food, enjoys good health, s getting stout and heart and appears to be one of the healthiest men in the com.aunity-until he removes his clothes and displays the incision in his body.

An Examiner reporter learned yesterday of the operation that had been performed on him some time ago, and visited the patient with a view to ascertain the particulars of his complaint and the cure. The operation is regarded among the medical profession as one of the most scientific and wonderful ever performed, and the result is watched by the medical men with the greatest interest.

A BOON FOR HUMANITY.

If that result should prove successful and satisfactory, one of the most dreaded diseases may be conquered by science, and suffering numanity may feel more hopeful under the knife of the surgeon.

Jackson is a native of New Brunswick, and a little over 22 years of age. He is a laborer, and was working at Eurcka during October, 1886, when he was suddenly taken ill. At dirst he was treated for malarial fever, and after three weeks a diagnosis was made, showing that he was suffering from pleurisy. After a layse of three weeks puss was found in the left pleural cavity, and it was deemed advisable to remove the matter. The opera-tion was repeated after eight days, and for three months after that he received no treatment for his malady. He was advised by his physician to seek a warmer climate and his physician to seek a warmer climate, and acting on that suggestion he came to San Fraue

immediately consulted a well-known He immediately consulted a well-known physicain and surgeon, and the latter applied an inspirator used for tapping and drawing pus from cavities. During the following two months the pus was removed about three times, the quantity of matter taken from the times, the quantity of matter taken from the diseased portion varying from ten gills to a quart of pus. He then applied for admission to the City and County Hospital, and on July 20, 1887, he was taken into the institution. PALE AND SICKLY. At that tima he looked pale and sickly, his strength was gradually decreasing, and he exhibited every symptom of a disease of the lungs which in a short time would claim him as a victim unless the plural cavity could

victim unless the pleural cavity could

as a victor unless the pleural cavity could be cleared. An herole operation was the only method by which the disease could be reached and a successful ending was the last hope for a new lease of life. He was promptly informed of the nature of his aliment and the almost des-rerate means which were to be resorted to in order to save his life, and rather reluctant-ly he agreed to submit to the skill of the sur-geon. If the operation should prove suc-cessful he might live to an old age, and, on the contrary, if no operation was performed his existence on earth could not be prolonged beyond a few months. Under these circumstances he was genfly placed on the operating table on the 3d of

bevond a few months. Under these circumstances he was gently placed on the operating table on the 3d of August last. Surrounded by a large number of members of the medical profession, the surgeon made an incision in the left side and removed sections about 2 inches long from five of his ribs, in the hore that what was left of the diseased matter would collapse and close the granulating cavity. THE UEART PLAINLY SEEN. Through the opening thus made the lung was found to be almost entirely collapsed, and the heart could be plain's seen in action. One of the lungs was pressed up to the top of the chest by the air which had entered the cavity and ceased its functions. The object of the operation was to bring the ribs togeth-er, and in that manner close the cavity. The Examiner reporter was not a little sur-prised when the patient greeted him with a pleasant smile, and appeared to be enjoying the best of health. Jackson looked the ple-ture of health, and until he had disrobed hardly seemed a fit subject for a hospital. He was warmly dressed, and when asked to show the wound he did not offer any objec-tion. Immediately over his skin a heavy flannel

show the wound he did not oner any objection. Immediately over his skin a heavy flannel bandage was tightly drawn, which protected the wound from the air. The incision was plainly visible, and he was requested to stand to afford a better view orter inserted three fingers into the The cavity made by the operation esconsiderable puss, which is removed physician expects that the patient will have sufficiently recovered to leave the institution in the near future, but the opening in the side, where the ribs were removed, will patient expressed himself as being in a

"Sauce for the Gander."

When the Germans took formal possession of the country they conquered from France, they proceeded to root out the old French institutions and to establish their own. The next move was to abol sh the language of the people and to substitute that of the conquer ors. Orders were issued to suspend the teaching of the French language in the public schools, and to substitute that of German As German was to be henceforth the diffi-ctal language of the country, it was held that all the people should learn to speak, read, and write it. It was thought best to commence with the children. As it was considered a tyisable to have them As German was to be henceforth the affisever their social as well as their political relations with the people of the country of

sever their social as well as their political relations with the people of the country of which they had long open a part, instruction in the French I arguage was prohibited. Posen is a province of the kingdom of Prus-sia that was obtained by the division of Poland and the distribution of its territory between Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The People, al-most without an exception, are Poles, and spe k the polish language, to whech they are attached. Its Hierature contains the history of a once now erful country. But the govern-ment of Prussia has ordered the discontinu-ance of instruction in the Polish language in all the public schools in German Poland, and has substituted German in its place. The minister of public instruction being inquired of by a Polish member of the Prussian thet as to the motive of the government explained that the decree aimed at making Prussian sub-jects whose mother tongue was Polish ac-quainted with the German language, thus ilberating them from social and economic iso-lation, and enabling them to take a larger share in the affares of German and the world. Here is the sauce for the goose. There is to be but one kind in the German anguage, and to use kind in the German in the common public schools of the country. There is much good, hard, common sense in the statement of the minister of public instruction. It will, in the long run, doubless be better for the endiden in the French and Polish provinces of Prussia to learn the German language, and to use it in speaking and writing. France will never recover the territory it lost in a foolysh way. There will never be a country called Poland again. The people will not on-ly be better efficients, but more intelligent and useful men and women, if they drop, their Polish and French and use the German lan-guage.

Polish and French, and use the German lan-guage. The plity, the shame is that we have no rehool officials in this country passessed of the moral courage and the common sense of the Prussian minister of public instruction. Place such a man at the head of our schools, and the teaching of the German language would be abolished to morrow morning, and it would stay abolished for all time. What is good sauce for German goose is unques-tionably good for American gander. Ger-many has an officia', a legal language, and it should be taught in the public schools to the exclusion of all others. The United States has the English for its legal, its official lan-guage, and it would be the only one taught in sommon public schools but for the coward-ice, eraft, and geunning of the petty politi-cians who compose our board sof education and fil the position of superintendenta.—*Chi* and fill the position of superintendents. - Chi ago Time

Russia and the War Talk.

Europe has really furnished us some interting news in the past few days, and, as usual, it is the Iron Chancellor of Germany who has done the furnishing. The details of the alliance, offensive and defensive, between the German and the Austrian Empires, together with the Italian annex, has set the world's tongue wagging at a wonderful rate. It was a master-stroke of genius; but we fall see in it the portent of a coming conflict. It looks rather as if Russia were bottled up. The old tripartite alliance of Russia, Ger-

many and Austria is broken, possibly forever. Russia is left out in the cold. She would like o fight if she could. If the reader will place before him a map of Europe he will discover that this new alliance overs a great belt of territory sweeping

through the coast of Europe, from the Baltic on the north to the Adriatic on the south. Hostile to this combination lies France on the ope side and Russia on the other, while European That France and Russia would like to join hands across this bristling belt, and to demol-ish the structure of European control which is builded upon it, is a fact known of all men; but there are obstacles in the way which seem through the coast of Europe, from the Baltic

Territorially speaking, France is paralyzed the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. Upon the French side of the Rhine Germany now olds two grand fortresses, Metz and Strasholds two grand fortresses, Metz and Stras-bourg, fully provisioned and equipped, and so connected with the railway system as to make them gates through which, at a day's notice, might pour her half million of trained soidlers. It would be inevitable that the war should be fought on French soil, and the peasants and the bourgeois, the manufactur-ers and the wine-growers, the capitalists and e careful statesmen, do not want conflict. As to territorial situation, Russia is far bet-ter off. Russian Poland pushes in, like a great buttress, between Germany and Austria, and has at its western front what is conceded to be the finest fortress of the world. The whole military raiway system of the Russian mains converges at this point; and the cear whole military raiway system of the Russian empire converges at this point; and the czar could lanneh his whole army into Germany and Austria quite as quickly as Germany could put hers into France. But Russia is im-poverished, vainiv seeking to borrow money, torn up by Nihilism, conscious that no treaty with the French republic can be relied upon as permanent, and unable to assure herself as to the course of Ergland and Turkey. We do not believe that they will fight.— *Corcinnati Enquirer*.

A Harsh Imputation.

Wife-You say I ought to practice economy, John. Now, what did your dinner down-town cost you to-day?

Husband (a trifle weakly)-About \$3

Wife-Heavens John, \$3 just for dinner.

Husband (a trifle indignantly)-Well, that included a bottle of wine of course. (More indignantly)-You don't suppose I would pay \$3 just for lood, do you?-New York Sun.

Catarrh Cured,

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and valuly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cur-ed and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-didnessi stemmed any algorithm of the selfaddressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

The emancipation law, passed in 1871, pro-vided that all children born of slave mothers, after September 28 of that year, should remain the property of their masters until they arrive at the age of 21 years, when they should have their freedom. By this law a slave baby born on the day before that act went into effect could remain a slave all his life, whether it be 50, 70 or 90 years, unless some other means shortened his bondage. Since my visit to the country I learn that a new law has been en-acted providing, in addition, a government fund to be meed in buying the freedom of slaves, and establishing the prices to be paid the owners, ranging from \$100 for slaves over 60 years of age to \$500 for those under 20 years. Each of the provinces of the empire does some eman-cipating on its own part, in addition to that of the general government, and societies or-

cipating on its own part, in addition to that of the general government, and societies or-ganized for the purpose do their share. Still, at the present rate of emancipation, slavery cannot be entirely eradicated for a number of years to come, for there are yet over one mil-lion in the empire, and death is relieving more blacks from bonds than are liberated by all the other means employed.

While I was in Brazil a sale of slaves took Will le was in Brazil a sale of shares took pace at Valença under official patron-age. These were ingenuous or childrenborn in bondage, and the following is a list of their money: Nathalia, aged eight vears, valued at \$30: Omofre, seven years, \$250: Olym-pia, eighteen months, 11.25; Luizs, four years, \$1.75: Avelino, two months, \$7.50: Ignacia, seven years, \$30: Antonio, three years, \$150; Mariano, one year, \$7.50; I Adelina, four years, \$45. Kemember it was only the services of these children that were sold, and the buyer had them until the slaves became 21 years of age. and this under the law of free birth! There is no room in the limited space of this articletive go into any details of Brazilian slaver, very, to describe any of the cruel practices of

FACTS ABOUT 1888.

When the Holidays Come-Eclipses of the Moon and Sun.

It is leap year. February has twenty-nine

Washington's Birthday falls on Wednesday Memorial Day also falls on Wednesday. The 17th of June (anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill) is Sunday, which means a holiday Monday. The Fourth of July is Wednesday. Thanksgiving will be appointed on the 29th of November, if the old custom is followed. Christmas will fall on Tuesday.

Lent begins early, as Ash Wednesday falls on Feb. 15. The first day of April will be Easter Sunday. Trinity Sunday falls on May

There will be a total eclipse of the moon sible at Boston on Jan. 28. The eclipse be-

There will be a total eclipse of the moon visible at Boston on Jan. 28. The eclipse be-gins at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, is total at 6.20 and ends at 8.10 o'clock. A second total eclipse of the moon will oc-cur on the night of July 22 and 23. The eclipse will begin at 10.55 o'clock, total at 12.45 o'clock and ends at 2.35 o'clock. There are three partial eclipses of the sup-

o'clock and ends at 2.35 o'clock. There are three partial eclipses of the sun to take place—the first on Feb. 11, the second on July 8 and the third on Aug. 7. If a per-son wishes to witness these eclipses, for the first two he must go to the Indian or South Pacific Ocean, and to the Arctic Ocean to see the third, which would mean considerable travel.

The morning stars will be: Venus until July 11, Mars until April 11, Jupiter until May 22 and from Dec. 7 to close of year, Saturn from

and from Dec. 7 to close of year, Saturn from Aug. 1. The evening stars will be Saturn from Jan. 23 to Aug. 1. Venus from July 11, Mars from April 11, Jupiter from May 22 to Dec. 8. If a person is anxious to obtain a view of Mercury the best time for him to succeed is in the morning before the sun is up, viz... March 30, July 20, Nov. 17, or just after the sun has set on Feb. 17, June 12, and Oct. 8 in the West.

and to Nagara Fails. John J. Valentine, head man of Wells, Fargo & Co., on the Pacif-ic Coast, has given orders that the snow-shoes are to be carried free to the east. If they can find any one in Canada capable of run-ning on these Norwegian shoes they will nevermore boast of the Canadian pattern of snow-shoes. On the latter a man ciumsily wallows along in the snow, but on the former he skims over it like a bird. Mr. Bennett has had several latters from Canada in recard to he skins over it like a bird. Bir. Bennett has had several letters from Canada in regard to his Norwegian shoes. It appears that they there wish to try them on their slides against their toboggans. Let them also try them on snow against their own pattern of snow-

February 27, 1867, Mr. Bennett made a memorable trip across the Slerr's Nevada Mountains on the shoes he is now sending east. He had strapped upon his back Welis, Fargo & Co's, express, and was in a big snow storm for forty-five hours. The snow was 22 feet deep on the two summits of the Serrias. Mr. Jaimeson, an old stage man, was with Mr. Bennett on the second summit. When they reached that point the storm raged so furious-ity that they could not see which way to go. They at last found the telegraph wire, and pulling it up out of the snow followed it for a distance of five miles, making a little over half a mile an hour. In coming up the sum-mit they had thrown away their coats as be-ing too heavy in their exhausted condition, February 27. 1867, Mr. Bennett made a mit they had thrown away their coats as be-ing too heavy in their exhausted condition, and being now in their shirt sleeves they were almost frozen as they painfully followed the telegraph line. Mr. Bennett kept on till he reached Fresh Pond Hill, where he gave out. Not being able to ride a horse, he was drawn to Sportsman's Hall on a sled. When Mr. Bennett got back to Virginia City from this trip Mrs. John W. Mackay (then Mrs. Bryant and a widow) toid him that twenty years. and a widow) told him that twenty years from that time his snow-shoes would be blought relies worthy of a place in any muse-um of curiosities. Twenty years have now elaps

The fastest time Mr. Bennett ever made on The fastest time Mr. Bennett ever made on the shoes he is about to send away, was from the summit down the Kingsbury grade into Lake Valley. The distance is two-mlles, and he made it in four minutes. However, the snowshoes ran away with him or he would not have made such time. It was against his will, but when he started he could not stop-could only use his guide pole and hold his course.

course. After their eastern trip the snow-shoes will be taken to Carson and deposited among the relies kept at the State House.

Where Faith Failed.

Mrs. De Dreamer-I couldn't help running in to see what all this scandalous talk about you means. It was reported at the Faith Cure society last evening that a doctor, a regular doctor, was seen leaving your house yesterday

What Jay Gould Wants.

Now it is said that the subject of Jay Gould's visit to Egypt is to buy a large cargo of mummles with a view to using them as railroad ties on his system. He wants some thing with lasting qualities.—*Pittsburgh Post*.

much better condition than when he entered the hospital, and stated that he slept well and enjoyed his meals as much as when he was in parfect health. perfect health.

A Chinese Solomon. Two women came before a mandarin in

China, each of them protesting that she was the mother of a little child they had brought with them. They were so eager and so positive that the mandarin was sorely puzzled. He agreed to consult with his wife, who was a wise and clever woman, whose opinion was held in great repute in the neighborhood. She requested five minutes in which to delib erate. At the end of that time she spoke "Let the servants catch me a large fish in the river, and let it be brought to me here alive. This was done. "Bring me now the infant,' she said, "but leave the women in the outer chamber." This was done too. Then the she said, "but leave the women in the outer chamber." This was done too. Then the mandarin's wife caused the baby to be un-dressed and its clothes put on the large fish. "Carry the creature outside now, and throw it into the river in sight of the two women." servant obeyed her orders, flinging the into the water, where it rolled about and The servant obeyed her orders, finging the fish into the water, where it rolled about and struggled--disgusted, no doubt, by the wrap-ping in which it was swaddled. Without a moment's pause, one of the mothers three herself into the river with a shrick. She must save her drowning child. "Without doubt she is the true mother," the mandarin's wife deciared and commanded that she should be rescued, and the child given to here end

be rescued, and the child given to her; and the mandarin nodded his head and thought his wife the wisest woman in the flowery kingdom. Meantime the false mother crept away. She was found out in the imposture, and the mandarin's wife forgot all about her in the cecuration of decoupt the title bala in the occupation of donaing the little baby in the best silk she could find in her ward-robe.—St. James' Gazette.

It Makes a Difference.

Circumstances alter a great many cases. A oung lady when asked to be some shopping for the family can stand very little cold, but if the right kind of a young man asks her to take a sleighride the healthiest blizzard be-comes a tuneful zephyr.—Baltimore Amer-

The Same Blizzard.

Eastern Editor to Foreman-Fish out that editoral of mine on "The Dakota Blizzard," have New-Englang substituted for Dakota and run it in again in the moreing. I am go ing to nurse my frozen foot.-Minneapolis Tribune.

Monumental Stupidity.

There is a phenomenal fgnorance on the art of some people as to what to invest their noney in. Teh most aggravated case of this and that has come to the surface lately h upplied by the Chicago men who propose ouy old Libby Prison in Richmond, take it down, brick by brick, and set it up again in precisely the same shape in Chleago. Having lone this they will build another house around to be this they will build another house around it to exhibit it in and become a receptacle for such war relies as the speculators can lay their hands on, or perhaps manufacture. The interest attaching to Libby Prison will disap-pear when its walls come to the ground and when it is divested of its surroundings. An effort is to be made to overcome this last ob-iection, its said, by nainting a pleure of the Short is to be made to overcome this last ob-jection, it is said, by painting a picture of the adjacent section of Richmond and setting it around the reconstructed edifice in Chicago. This idea may posses charms for some minds, but as Libby Prison itself fails to cause exten-sive pilgrimages to Richmond it is difficult to see how its effigy would have such an effect sisewhere.—New York World.

The Howells School.

There seems to be a combined attack all along the line on what is called "the Howells school of fiction." The days when novel-readers are called upon to thrill with excitement when a hero catches cold or a heroine lose a hairpin appear to be numbered - New York World

Geography as She is Learned.

In a recent examination under the United tates civil-service rules in this city one of he geography questions propounded was: Name the highest mountain peaks in the United States." One of the answers was "Pike's peak, Chesapeake, and Peek-a-boo."

The Influence of Little Things.

Little thirgs exert a great influence for ood or evil. A handful of snow, for exame compactly packed and well aimed has within it the possibility to convert a meeked theological student into a blasphemoda rate. - Dinghamton Republican.

Mrs. De Faith-It is true. Mrs. De Faith-it is true. "True? You, who were cured by faith only last month of rheumatism, dropsy, pneumonia, consumption, and paralysis sending out now "I had to do it. It's a boil this time."-Omaha World