FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-The balloon for the Paris exhibiion of 1889 will carry up one hundred persons,

-The Town Council of Bayreuth has voted eight thousand marks for a Liszt monument.

-Among the treasures left by the late Prince and Duke of Wagram, are the bed on which Bonaparte died, and the swords of Zenghis Khan and Tamerlane.

The Turkish Government has given permission for the publication of the the beau dressed in his starched doub-Zornitza, the Christian newspaper of Constantinople whose suppression has attracted attention.

-Artesian wells have been sunk in Algeria with such success that large tracts of waste land have been reclaimed with the water thus provided. -N. O. Times-Democrat.

-The late deceased Lama of the Calmuck people has been cremated. He was the last of his line, as the Russian Government has decided to suppress this priestly office. - Golden Rule.

According to a recent cablegram the Mikado and leading statesmen of Japan favor the adoption of the English language in transacting the official business of the country.-N. Y. World.

-The two copies of the Bible used at Queen Victoria's coronation are still in of Winchester, and the other is predrooping kangaroo. served in the Cathedral at Norwich .-Christian Union.

-An interesting race was recently run at Cairo, Egypt. An English pony (mare), from Malta, was matched for a mile and a half against a full-blooded Arab male pony, the former conceding fourteen pounds in weight. The match was for \$5,000, and resulted in an easy victory for the mare. -N. Y. Herald.

-The population of the island of Cyprus, now under British control, is large towns; yet the number of offenses number of homicides ten times as large. -Chicago Tribune,

-There has been found at Solothurn. Switzerland, the center of a large watch manufacturing district, the nest of a wagtail, built wholly of long spiral steel shavings, without the least part of vegetable or animal fibre used in its construction. The nest has been preserved in the Museum of Natural History.-Cincinnati Times.

--- A Russian journal has just published is stated that the coal formations of the Don Cossacks district occupy a large area in the provinces of Tcherfound in the first-named province, on the right bank of the Don, and the starch.' trade has already been considerably developed.

Judging from the programme just published by the Berlin University of the lectures for the coming summer semester, that institution represents a perfect tower of Babel. The following are the languages to be taught : Latin. Greek, French, English, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Polish, Russian, Hungarian, Slovenian, Sanskrit, Syrian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Semitic, Armenian, Arabic, Turkish, Ethiopian and Chinese. The new Oriental seminary, about to be erected, is likely to add some more languages to the foregoing list.

To hide his ill-made legs, Charles VII. of France introduced long coats, reaching to the ground, and Henry, Dake of Anjou, wore shoes, whose points entended fully two feet, to conceal an excrescence on one of his toes.

So, also, when Francis I. was obliged to wear his hair short on account of a wound he had received on his head, it became the prevailing fashion of the time.

Conceive, if you can, a beau and belle of the time of Queen Elizabeth. let his luxurious curls mustache and beard starched to a point, his enormous breeches pashed out to a most laughable excess, being stuffed with wool, hair, feathers or other light material-to all of which was attached a rapier of about four feet in length, sticking out horizontally from his side; the belle, with a standing ruff rising above her head, her stays or bodice so

long-waisted that it reached to her knees, with a large hoop farthingale that extended around her like a capacious tub, making it impossible for

her beau to impress his love upon her distant lips, and which allowed him only to come in contact with extended hands. Yet such was the dominion of fashion, that these creatures walked the earth. not with the commis-

eration of mankind, but with the same envy that the world now looks upon existence. One is an heirloom in the her disciples who parade together as family of the late Dr. Sumner, Bishop the mincing monkey and the divinely In every phase of fashion starch has

played its part, and it would not be uninteresting to record the introduction of that powder with which Beau Brummel fashionably dismayed and conquered the Prince Regent of England. Amid the chronologies of fashion we find the following event recorded with historical dignity :

"In the year 1564 Mistris Van Den Slesas, born in Flanders, daughter to a worshipful Knight of that province, almost entirely rural, there being no with her husband came to London for their better safety, and there professed in proportion to the population is three herself a starcher; in which she extimes as great as in England, and the celled; unto whom her own nation presently repaired. and paid her very liberally for her work. Some very few

of the best and most curious wives of the time, observing the neatness and delicacy of the Dutch for whiteness and fine wearing of linen, made them cambric ruffs and sent them to Mistris Dinghen to starch, and after awhile they made themselves ruff's of lawn, which was at that time a stuff most strange and wonderful, and there-

upon arose a general scoff, a bye-word, an article on the Donetz coal field. It that shortly they would make ruffs of a spider's web, and they then began to send their daughters to Mistris Dinghen to learn how to starch. Her usual kassy, Donetz and Mioussy. The rich- price at that time was four or five est seams of coal and anthracite are pounds to teach them how to starch and twenty shillings how, to make Fashions repeat themselves, and we

may see our beaux of the present day dressed for a dance as we have seen them about the year 1830. A gallant of that day was accoutred in a coat of blue, lined with white silk, large cut brass buttons styled "coronation." coat short, with large lapels, collar some four inches wide; waistcoat of white satin, with silver frogs in lieu of buttons; shirt with bosom frill of an inch width, decorated with three diamond studs: hand ruffles at the wrist; white cassimere tights; white silk stockings, with clocks over fleshcolored ones, add pumps with buckles of gold or silver set with precious stones. For the neck arrangements behold a silk or satin stock of "Tenants," four inches in diameter at least, which made him as Adam was made, erectus ad sidera tollere vultus.-Phila-

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Growing Popularity of Lace Dresses in All Cotors and Shades.

Lace dresses are an important feature of fashionable wardrobes at present, as they are worn all the year round, taking the place of grenadines for visiting toilettes in the summer. and serving for dress oceasions in all seasons. Black, white, and Suede or coffee-colored laces are largely im-

ported for spring and summer, both in piece lace and in that with scalloped | quantities of edges, wide enough for the length of the skirt, and in narrower widths for insertions and flounces. The French imitations of Chantilly lace are most used for black dresses, and to be good must be all silk, with durable purling or other finish on the scollops. The Marquise laces are very fashionable, with large heavy designs similar to those of Spanish laces, but in very light meshes like those of thread lace; the guipure laces are also used, and liked especially for are their durability. Flowered, vine and striped designs are most liked this season, with sometimes Greek squares in bands like insertion, while others have great wheels next the scalloped edge, gradnating narrower toward the top. The Suede or ecru laces are in Oriental or Fedora designs, or else in the tiny dots of point d'esprit. Valenciennes and point d'esprit laces are liked for white may be dropped between, the rhubarb dresses.

The fancy in black lace dresses is for entire black, using inexpensive black satin under, the lace, such as a deep fall of satin surah, cut in points at the lower edge, and covering the foundation skirt of satin, which is finished with a satin pleating, or with gathered pinked frills of the satin; the basque is then of lace laid on substantial satin rhadames, which serves without other lining. Bands of jet galloon down the basque and sleeves; a collar, cuffs and a vest or plastron of jet, with wider jet bands pointed in the front breadths; jet ornaments catching up the lace drapery, or else a jetted net front for the skirtare the ways in which jet is used for trimming black lace dresses, and most of such dresses have some trimming of jet. The newest jet front breadths have fringe ornaments made of strands of very fine beads of great length, or else short and in clusters and figures. Some of the lace skirts have across the front two deep flounces, gathered to fall in a point toward the middle, and as heading for each flounce a pointed band of jet six or seven inches wide in lattice design. Another flounce fills in the space at the foot not covered, while at the top, on the sides, are paniers of lace curving back to long scarfs of drapery in the middle of the back, ending in jet-fringed tassels that fall on still more lace. Eight length- the wise rows of jet galloon are down the the basone over the lace, making a striped and

corsage; the scalloped edges of lace are made to meet in a soft yest in front across which are thick ropes of jet, three below the bust and one at the throat, each ending in a loop that fastens on the left over a berry-shaped | be about three feet apart. The seed jet button.

Pointed girdles of jet galloon with deep fringe attached are put across the end of the front of lace basques, over the seed with the foot. The top of each sleeve. A high collar band vation. The soil about them must be of jet and wristbands in beaded stripes frequently stirred and care taken to will be much used. The sleeves of prevent the growth of grass and weeds. lace dresses are fuller than of any other fabrics, and may be gathered al- ten inches high they should be thinned most alike at top and bottom, or in soft puffs around the arm, or with only one puff at the wrists, or else with the deep mutton-leg cuff of jet, and the lace softly puffed above it. Ribbons are also much used with both black and white or Suede laces, sometimes the entire dress being made up of rows of lace alternating with moire ribbon arranged in bias rows on the whole basque and on the diagonally draped apron front, while the back has straight rows forming stripes. Oa other lace skirts there are four rows of moire ribbon three inches wide dropping down each side from the belt in graduated lengths, shortest toward the back, each end cut in a notch, and jet fringe of fine beads in long slender strands set on to follow the shape of the notch. The easiest and most graceful way of making lace skirts is to use the scalloped skirting, gathering or plaiting the top in front to the belt, letting it fall to the foot on the left, and drawing the right side up half its length, to be held there by jet ornaments. A narrower flounce crosses the front under the skirting, is seen on the right side, and then forms half the back across the foot. Another flounce above this is gathered across the top, covering the back. The satin foundation skirt is made fluffy at the foot by two plaited or gathered frills being sewed to its edges, and a deep satin flounce, scalloped or pointed and faced, falls over these before the lace is set on. Those who do not use the double flounces across the back have a single deep flounce to match that of the apron front, set on very full, with the dropping over in Arab folds. Full paniers made of lace flounces, showing the scalloped edges as they curve away from the front, are seen on very youth-

not know that many market-garden-

ers near our large cities now sow the seed of rhubarb and asparagus in the rows where they wish to have the

plants stand. They have adopted this plan because it saves the cost of trans- berg, a few miles above Vienna, the planting and for the additional reason that it prevents the plants from being ting them out in a new place. They prepare the land by spading or plowing it very deep and adding large well-rotted ma nure. The soil is then pulverized, and rows are laid off about three feet apart. In these the seed is sown and covered from two to three inches deep, the soil being pressed firmly over the seed. Great care is taken to keep the soil about the young plants free from grass and weeds. If the soil is quite valuable, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, onions or other yegetables are raised between the rows. but far enough from them to prevent the plants from being shaded. Twenty good rhubarb roots are

enough to keep a family supplied with stalks during the time they are desired. Seed that will produce at least a hundred good plants can be obtained for five cents. It should be planted in rows about three feet apart, there being the space of an inch between the seeds. To mark the rows a cabbage or radish seed seed. They will break ground in a few days, and allow the ground to be raked over with a view of keeping the weeds in subjection. The radishes can be pulled and eaten when they are of the proper size, and the cabbage plants can be set out where they are desired. All the rhubarb plants should be allowed to remain during the first season. The next year the least promising specimens should be pulled up and thrown away. Rhubarb plants raised from seed will vary considerably. Some will produce small stalks that have an unpleasant flavor, or be tough and stringy. These should be rejected as soon as their character is determined. The best plants should be retained. kept supplied with manure, and carefully cultivated. Their seed stalks should be removed as soon as they appear, as they will exhaust the roots by producing seed. The third year they will produce a bountiful crop of leaf stalks

Asparagus plants are obtained in a similar manner. A fourth of a pound of seed, costing about twenty-five cents, will produce from six hundred to one thousand plants. The soil for the asparagus bed should be spaded or plowed very deeply, and a large quantity of well rotted cow manure worked into it. If the bed is simply designed for supplying the family with asparagus manure can be brought to ground in a wheelbarrow the soil turned with a spade. Deep spading and very high manuring are necessary to the production of vigorous and productive plants. The ground can be prepared in the fall as well as in the spring. The rows should should be carefully distributed and covered two or three inches deep. There is advantage in pressing the soil When the asparagus plants are aboat out so they will stand nine or ten inches apart in the rows. They will require careful cultivation during the entire summer. By fall they will be two or more feet high if the season is favorable. When killed by the frost they should be cut off quite close to the surface of the ground. Before the soil becomes frozen manure should be placed over the rows to the thickness of five or six inches. The next spring this covering should be raked off and worked into the soil between the rows. The cultivation during the second year consists in keeping the soil loose and free from weeds. In the fall the stalks should be cut as before and another coating of manure given to the rows. Asparagus is a gross feeder, and the vigor of the

A FAMOUS ABBEY.

Description of a Visit to a Monastery Famed in Sacred and Profane History. I did not see Melle, but had the pleasure of visiting the Abbey of Klosterneu-

richest and most famous in Austria, and almost as ancient. It belongs to a cominjured by digging them up and set- (munity of Augustines, once very numerous, but now diminished to about forty persons. Their residence is a veritable palace, looking from lofty hillsides over a broad expanse of hill and valley, of vineyard, forest and meadowand, a great part of which is theirs, and brings its annual revenue into their already-bursting coffers. It is half an hour by rail from Vienna from the northern station, and the return by the boat, aided by the swift current, is effected in a space of time almost as short. It is ten minutes' walk from the station to the abbey, by a road that gently curves up the slope, past comfortable-looking cottages and little shops and along garden walls, over which, in summer time, hang vines heavily loaded with grapes. My arrival was ill-timed. It was the dinner hour. The monks were in the refectories and could not be disturbed. I appealed to various menials who were hurrying through halls with covered dishes that emitted savory odors, but without avail. They all said: "Come back at two o'clock. But at two o'clock I wished to be in Vienna, and it was barely mid-day. There seemed to the servitors to be something profane in the idea of breaking in on the hour sacred to monastic refection with the announcement that a stranger would like to look through the building. Now and then an elegantly-dressed gentleman with a sort of suggestion of a cassock over garments of fine material and fashionable cut, with a profusion of fine gold about his person, in the form of watch chain and seals and finger-rings, lounged through one of the bay windows. He regarded

me from a distance and disappeared in the direction of the refectory. Several thus appeared and vanished, all perfectly attired, from head, whose hair and beard were exquisitely kept, to dainty feet, encased in the neatest and most fashionable boot. Can these tine-looking, handsomely-dressed gentlemen, I thought, be the lineal descendants-no, not the descendants. since monks are vowed to celibacythe modern representatives rather of the hermits of the band of Polycarps of old, sorely-tempted, but unvielding St. Anthonys, and the soiled, unkempt mendicant friar of the middle ages? I brought the two extremes together in my imagination. The contrast of the modern millionaire monk

of Austria with his ancient prototype was so extraordinary as to be absolute ly irreconcilable. Finally after much waiting and wan-

dering up and down among chilly corridors and great stone staircases worn with the monastic tread of long ages, it occurred to some of the more commercial menials that they turn an honest kreutzer. So one of the more enterprising waylaid a brother a little more profusely covered with gold than his fellows, and obtained permission to show me objects of greatest interest. Several servants arranged among themselves to pass me from hand to hand. and in keeping with this are a V-shaped young plants will soon make their applastron of jet, and other V's for the pearance and will require careful cultimount of fee. Of what I saw I will speak briefly of only the treasureroom and imperial departments rarely visited. These treasure-rooms of convents, churches and abbeys contain obects of greater or less similarity. There are usually among them the appliances of Catholic Church worship richly adorned with precious stones the skull of some saint blazing with jewels. In this case it was that of St. Leopold, the founder of the abbey. The collection is worth many millions of florins, the principal value being in diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires, many of them embroidered on priestly robes, themselves precious on ecount of the sanctity of those who once wore them. These treasure-rooms are jealously guarded. You enter by ponderous door which yields unwillingly to a key as large as that of the gate of a medieval city. The treasure s ranged round the room in great cases, each closed with doors almost as heavy, which, thrown open, disclose the objects, the most precious in show-cases overed with thick glass. The third year a portion of the stalks I was shown the imperial apartments ov an aged damsel, whose soiled apparel did not correspond with the enor mous wealth of the abbey. The novel and striking feature of her face were most of the stalks mature in order to two teeth, which, descending from beneath the upper lip, projected over the all the stalks can be cut nether like the tusks of a walrus. They were two of the "pearls that at one when other vegetables are in sea- time had been stamens'twixt the pouted petals of her lips," as a now-forgotten American poet has sung. There was nothing unusually remarkable in connection with the apartments, except the view across the Danube through the weeds and grass, and is well manured long series of windows that lighted and protected from frost. There is no them. The polished floors were more slippery than a skating rink, and the walls were ornamented with paper or frescoes or pictures of indifferent merit. At the corner, at the farther end of the should have a place in the garden of long suit, was the throne room, circular, lofty and imposing. Its decorations were of a higher order. The view from the windows was superb. The witch smiled approval. Then, quite unexpectedly, she emitted a series of shrill shricks, that came back in an alarming volley of echoes from walls and ceiling. One would have thought it was agus and rhubarb, or pie-plant, be- investment that is almost certain to the cave of a sorceress and all the depay very large dividends. - Chicago mons wero howling in chorus. Before I had fairly recovered from my aston-

and repeated mechanically and simply the words: Weiding, Leopoldsberg, Florisdorf, Iedlersdorf, Jedlersee, Stammersdorf, Bisambergangenbrunn. They were the names of the hills or towns that were in sight or in the direction indicated. I looked back after I had parted from her in the corridor. Her tusks were sawing the air as she dropped the kreutzers I had given her slowly from one wrinkled palm into the other. I took a draught of the excellent Klesterneuberger wine in the abbey cellars in an adjoining street, and taking a last look at the huge imperial crown of shining copper that surmounts the chapel tower, descended the hill and made my way as hastily as possible across the broad grassy plain to the landing of the Danube boat --Albert Sutliffe, in San Francisco Chrom

A BOY'S VENGEANCE.

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Destroying the Power of the Indian Tribe Which Killed His Father.

He was a boy of fifteen, named Joseph Brown, and his story is a remarkable instance of long-studied vengeance in one so young; but space will allow me to refer to only two incidents, says a writer, speaking of the war between the early settlers of Tennessee and the Indians. His father had been awarded some lands in the vicinity of Nashville, for services in the revolution, and in 1788 he set out, with his family, to settle upon them. Within a few miles of Chattanooga his boat was suddenly surrounded by about forty Indian canoes, and in a few moments his headless body lay at the bottom of the Tennessee. His two oldest sons and four other young men were at once murdered, and his wife and four vounger children made prisoners. Joseph's captor was a young half-breed brave named Chia-chat-alla, who spared his life that he might be the slave of his mother, a degraded French woman who had been brought up and married among the Chickamaugas. He took Joseph to her cabin, and then returned to the boat to secure his share of the plunder. He had scarcely gone when there appeared at the door of the cabin Cutteatoy, the head chief of the small town of Tuskegee, opposite Chattanooga, with a dozen of his warriors, demanding the boy from the French woman. He said the lad was old enough to notice every thing, and if allowed to live would escape and some day pilot there an army to destroy them all. The boy could not understand his words, but he did his actions. A dozen knives and tomahawks gleamed above him, but they did not fall, for the woman sprang before the boy, declaring now that he should not be murdered, and saved his life.

For more than a year the boy was a prisoner among the Chickamaugas, eaduring all sorts of hardships, but meanwhile discovering all their hiding places in the mountains. Then he was liberated by John Sevier and returned to his friends in South Carolina.

Now the youth thought himself old enough to take a part in the bloody drama that was being enacted every-where about him. He repaired to James Robertson, who had military command of the Nashville district, and told him that he knew the secret fastnesses of the river Indians, and could

pilot an army to their rear which might

destroy them. Robertson heard him

gladly, but shook his head, saving that

he could do nothing. The orders of

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ORIGIN OF FASHIONS.

Man's and Woman's Slavery to the Whims of Those High in Social Station.

In observing the characteristics and changes of fashion it is impossible not to ridicule them. We may become familiarized with a present fashion and so see nothing preposterous in the attire in which humanity may clothe itself; but when we look back historically to the many devices which have been used for her occasious we find abundance of amusement in the records of luxurious folly. The queen of fantasy has been denounced with the anathemas of the church, stigmatized with the ridteule of the stage and apparently crushed by sumptuary enactments; but "resurgam" is written on her brow and she stalks triumphant in every age.

Many of the fashions of former days were invented to conceal some deformity of person. Hoops, cushions, paniers and other monstrous devices were substituted to make up for certain unkindness of Nature, who had not graced all her creatures with the forms to which they considered themselves entitled. Thus patches were invented in England in the reign of Edward VI. by a foreign lady, who concealed with one an eruption on her face, and to such a height was the fashion carried that the ladies out their black patches into divers grotesque forms, such as rings, crosses, crowns, etc. In a book published at the time the author has prefixed a picture of Virtue and of Vice, in which virtue is modestly represented as wearing a plain black dress and hood, with a'kerchief covering her neck; and Vice with her low-cut dress wears no 'kerchief over those parts which modesty should hide, and with a face variously figured with patches most curiously devised of all manner of fintastical conceits.

Full-bottomed wigs were invented by a French barbar named Duviller for the purpose of concealing a deformity in the shoulder of the Dauphin of France, and, while the beau monde in England wore their hair inxuriant, the bench and the bar were seen with the enormous wig, and the physicians appreciated conjointly the magical effect that was paid to it by the world.

delphia Press.

How Indians Catch Eagles.

Among our Indians the most highly prized article of adornment is eagle feathers. They not only use them for making head-dresses and ornamenting their blankets, but use them as money in the purchase of fire-water, tobacco and other necessaries of Indian life. Among the Blackfeet the mode of catching them is interesting. After holding an eagle dance the "braves" repair to the mountains, where each digs a pit and covers lightly with reeds and grass. piece of tough buffalo meat done

up in a wolf skin is laid on the pit. After the sun is risen the eagle swoops down, alighting on the wolf skin which he begins to tear. The Indian. who is concealed in the pit, reaches out stealthily, seizes the bird by its legs and drags it into the pit, where he crushes its breast with his knees. The return of a successful party is the occasion of great rejoicing, and the plumage of our bird of liberty graces the top-knot of a greasy Indian buck. "To what base uses, etc."-Christian at Work.

Reliable Furniture Polish.

The subjolated simple preparation will be found desirable for cleaning and polishing old furniture: Over a moderate fire put a perfectly clean yessel. Into this drop two ounces of white or yellow wax. When melted add four ounces pure turpentine; then stir until cool, when it is ready for use. The mixture brings out the original color of ful gowns.-Harper's Bazar. the wood, adding a luster equal to that

of varnish. By rubbing with a piece of tine cork it may, when it fades, be removed. - Eclectic Medical Journal.

-Well conducted experiments in beet-feeding, says Prof. Fear, of the Pennsylvania State College, are greatly needed in this country. Farmers could realize from them what they have lost by so long neglecting a crop entering in the rotation of all wellmanaged farms.

RAISING VEGETABLES.

Sowing the Seed in Rows Where the Plants Are Desired to Stand.

Many farmers neglect to raise asparcause the plants required for setting cost so much and are so difficult to ob-

Times

plants and the size of the stalks will chiefly depend on the amount of manure that is applied to the soil.

that first make their appearance can be cut and eaten. The cutting, however, must not be continued more than two weeks, as it is necessary to have strengthen the roots. After the third vear till the middle of the summer, son and asparagus is no longer desired by most persons. An asparagus bed once established will continue to produce good crops during an average life-time, provided it is kept free from greater delicacy and no more wholesome food than asparagus. Persons who become accustomed to its use prefer it to any garden vegetable. It every farmer. It is true that it requires some time to bring a bed into a condition to produce stalks suitable for the table, but it requires a shorter time than is needed to raise trees; bushes, and vines that will bear fruit. An asparagus bed, especially one produced by planting seed, is a permanent

the Government were imperative that both he and Sevier should act strictly on the defensive, and under no circumstances again invade the Cherokee country. Spain held Louisiana and the mouths of the Mississippi, and was in alliance with the Creeks and Cherokees. An attack upon them would provoke a collision with her, and that the infant republic was not prepared for, while all the wisdom and prudence of Washington were required to avoid another war with Great Britain. So for two years Sevier and Robertson held their hards, while death lurked beside every man's dwelling. The farmer could not fell a tree, gather a crop, or sit in his doorway without a loaded rifle beside him. In a popula-tion of 7,040 in the Nashville district the killed were from sixty to seventy yearly. At last, when some of the first men in the district had fallen, the Nashville people rose, enrolled themselves, and demanded to be led against the Chickamaugas. Then Robertson gave way, and sending for young Brown asked him to find a route for an army through the woods to Nicoinek.

It was more than a hundred miles, through a trackless forest where never white man had been, and behind every tree might lurk a Chickamauga; but with two of three companions the young man went and returned in safety. By the route he had blazed at are of 550 men soon followed, and the rest is history. The head chief of the Chickamaugas was killed, and seventy of his warriors, and their towns were laid in ashes. - Harper's Magazine.

Would Need No Help.

At a club dinner the other day a oumber of lawyers were present, and conversation became general on the subject of practice at the bar.

"Now, do you know," drawled Richelieu Rushes, "do you know that were I witness, I wouldn't take bullving on the stand? I don't believe in this thing of cross-examination, and I wouldn't submit to it!"

"Why, my dear sir," replied a sage of Blackstone, "no intelligent barrister tain. Some are not aware of the fact that but little skill is required to rate plants suitable for cultivating in a beil from seed. A still smaller number do would dream of putting you to such a test! He'd simply engage the attention