#### 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 eremated. He was the bast of his line, as the Russian Government has decided to suppress this priestly office. - Golden Rule.

According to a recent cablegraph 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 existence. One is an heirloom in the of Winchester, and the other is preserved in the Cathedral at Norwich .-Christian Union. played its part, and it would not be

-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 almost entirely rural, there being no large towns; yet the number of offenses in proportion to the population is three 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 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 semiciter, that institution represents a perfect tower of Babel. The following are the languages to be taught : Latin. Greek, French, English, Italian, Spaaish, Portuguese, Danish, Polish, Russian, Hungarian, Slovenlan, 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, Duke 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 pushed 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 se 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 commiseration of mankind, but with the same envy that the world now looks upon her disciples who parade together as family of the late Dr. Sumner, Bishop the mincing monkey and the divinely drooping kangaroo. In every phase of fashion starch has

uninteresting to record the introduc-

tion 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, with her husband came to London for their better safety, and there professed 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 ruffs preserved in the Museum of Natural 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 Mionssy. The rich-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 jet button. 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 nch width, decorated with three small 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.-I'hiladelphia Press.

## NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Growing Popularity of Lace Dresses in All Colors and Shades.

Lace dresses are an important featrous where they wish to have the ure of fashionable wardrobes at present, as they are worn all the vear round, taking the place of grenadines for visiting toilettes in the summer. and serving for dress occasions 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 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 cauliflower, beets, onions or other vegthose of Spanish laces, but in very etables are raised between the rows light meshes like those of thread lace; the guipure laces are also used, and are liked especially for their durability. Flowered, vine and striped the plants from being shaded. 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 fully 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 the bed is simply designed for supplyback, ending in jet-fringed tassels that ing the family with asparagus fall on still more lace. Eight lengththe wise rows of jet galloon are down the the basque over the lace, making a striped and the soil turned with a spade.

stalks.

corsage; the scalloped edges of lace Deep spading and very high manuring are made to meet in a soft vest 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

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 and in keeping with this are a V-shaped young plants will soon make their aptop 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 inches apart in the rows. They will 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 is favorable. When killed by the both black and white or Suede laces, sometimes the entire dress being made up of rows of lace alternating with moire ribbou 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 casiest 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 most of the stalks mature in order to 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 by most persons. An asparagus bed 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 flonnce to match that of the apron front, set on very full, with the top 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 youthful gowns. - Harper's Bazar.

### A FAMOUS ABBEY.

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

not know that many market-garden-

ers near our large cities now sow the

seed of rhubarb and asparagus, in the

plants stand. They have adopted this ure of visiting the Abbey of Klosterneuberg, a few miles above Vienna, the plan because it saves the cost of transplanting and for the additional reason richest and most famous in Austria, and that it prevents the plants from being 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 ting them out in a new place. They forty persons. Their residence is a verprepare the land by spading or plowitable palace, looking from lofty hilling it very deep and adding large qvantities of well-rotted ma-nure. The soil is then pulversides over a broad expanse of hill and valley, of vineyard, forest and meadowhand, a great part of which is theirs, ized, and rows are laid off about three feet apart. In these the seed is and brings its annual revenue into their sown and covered from two to three already-bursting coffers. It is half an inches deep, the soil being pressed hour by rail from Vienna from the firmly over the seed. Great care is northern station, and the return by the taken to keep the soil about the young boat, aided by the swift current, is efplants free from grass and weeds. If feeted in a space of time almost as the soil is quite valuable, cabbage, short. It is ten minutes' walk from the station to the abbey, by a road that gently curves up the slope, past comforta-

ble-looking cottages and little shops but far enough from them to prevent and along garden walls, over which, in summer time, hang vines heavily loaded Twenty good rhubarb roots are nough to keep a family supplied with It was the dinner hour. The monks stalks during the time they are desired. Seed that will produce at least a hunwere in the refectories and could not be disturbed. I appealed to various menials who were hurrying through dred good plants can be obtained for five cents. It should be planted in rows about three feet apart, there being the halls with covered dishes that emitted space of an inch between the seeds. To savory odors, but without avail. They mark the rows a cabbage or radish seed all said: "Come back at two o'clock. But at two o'clock I wished to be in seed. They will break ground in a Vienna, and it was barely mid-day. few days, and allow the ground to be There seemed to the servitors to be raked over with a view of keeping the something profane in the idea of breakweeds in subjection. The radishes can ing in on the hour sacred to monastic be pulled and eaten when they are of refection with the announcement that a the proper size, and the cabbage stranger would like to look through plants can be set out where the building. Now and then an elethey are desired. All the rhubarb cantly-dressed gentleman with a sort of plants should be allowed to resuggestion of a cassock over garments main during the first season. The of fine material and fashionable cut, next year the least promising speciwith a profusion of fine gold about his mens should be pulled up and thrown person, in the form of watch chain and away. Rhubarb plants raised from seals and finger-rings, lounged through seed will vary considerably. Some one of the bay windows. He regarded will produce small stalks that have an me from a distance and disappeared in unpleasant flavor, or be tough and the direction of the refectory. Several stringy. These should be rejected as thus appeared and vanished, all persoon as their character is determined. fectly attired, from head, whose hair The best plants should be retained, and beard were exquisitely kept, to kept supplied with manure, and caredainty feet, encased in the neatest cultivated. Their seed stalks and most fashionable boot. Can these should be removed as soon as they aptine-looking, handsomely-dressed genpear, as they will exhaust the roots by tlemen, I thought, be the lineal deproducing seed. The third year they scendants-no, not the descendants, will produce a bountiful crop of leaf since monks are vowed to celibacythe modern representatives rather of Asparagus plants are obtained in a the hermits of the band of Polysimilar manner. A fourth of a pound carps of old, sorely-tempted, but unof seed, costing about twenty-five cents, vielding St. Anthonys, and the soiled, will produce from six hundred to one unkempt mendicant friar of the middle thousand plants. The soil for the asparages? I brought the two extremes toagus bed should be spaded or plowed gether in my imagination. The convery deeply, and a large quantity of well trast of the modern millionaire monk rotted cow manure worked into it. If of Austria with his ancient prototype

was so extraordinary as to be absolutely irreconcilable. Finally after much waiting and wandering up and down among chilly corridors and great stone staircases worn

with the monastic tread of long ages, are necessary to the production of vigit occurred to some of the more comorous and productive plants. The mercial menials that they turn an ground can be prepared in the fall as honest kreutzer. So one of the more well as in the spring. The rows should enterprising waylaid a brother a little more profusely covered with gold than should be carefully distributed and his fellows, and obtained permission to covered two or three inches deep. show me objects of greatest interest. There is advantage in pressing the soil Several servants arranged among themselves to pass me from hand to hand. plastron of jet, and other V's for the pearance and will require careful culti- to extract and subdivide the greatest amount 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 objects 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 account of the sanctity of those who once wore them. These treasure-rooms are jealously guarded. You enter by a ponderous door which yields unwillingly to a key as large as that of the gate of a medieval city. The treasure is 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. I was shown the imperial apartments by an aged damsel, whose soiled apparel did not correspond with the enornous wealth of the abbey. The novel and striking feature of her face were two teeth, which, descending from beneath the upper lip, projected over the nether like the tusks of a walrus. They were two of the "pearls that at on 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 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 It 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 a condition to produce stalks suitable 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 the cave of a sorceress and all the demons were howling in chorus. Before I had fairly recovered from my astonishment she turned toward the windows, and, extending her skinny hand, long and one hundred miles wide in executed the gyratory movement of a from seed. A still smaller number do Louisiana. It cost \$50,000 to fence it. dervish as she pointed through each, Detroit Free Press.

#### 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 Chron. icle.

# A BOY'S VENGEANCE.

# Destroying the Power of the Indian Tribe Which Killed His Father,

He was a boy of fifteen, named with grapes. My arrival was ill-timed. 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, enduring all sorts of hardships, but meanwhile discovering all their hiding places in the mountains. Then he was liber ated by John Sevier and returned to his friends in South Carolina.

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Now the youth thought himself old enough to take a part in the bloody drama that was being enacted everywhere 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

#### 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 ent their black patches into div- at Work. ers 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 dres: 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.

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. A piece of tough buffalo meat done np in a wolf skin is laid on the pit. After the sun is risen the eagle swoop 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

### 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 vessel. 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 the wood, adding a luster equal to that

of varnish. By rubbing with a piece of fine 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 well-plants suitable for cultivating in a best managed farms.

#### RAISING VEGETABLES.

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

Many farmers neglect to raise asparagus and rhubarb, or pie-plant, because the plants required for setting cost so much and are so difficult to obtain. Some are not aware of the fact

When the asparagus plants are aboat out so they will stand nine or ten require careful cultivation during the entire summer. By fall they will be two or more feet high if the season 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 plants and the size of the stalks will chiefly depend on the amount of manure that is applied to the soil.

manure can be brought to

ground in a wheelbarrow

The third year a portion of the stalks 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 year all the stalks can be cut till the middle of the summer, when other vegetables are in season and asparagus is no longer desired once established will continue to produce good crops during an average life-time, provided it Is kept free from weeds and grass, and is well manured greater delicacy and no more wholesome food than asparagus. Persons who become accustomed to its use prefer it to any garden vegetable. every farmer. It is true that it requires some time to bring a bed into 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 investment that is almost certain to pay very large dividends. - Chicago

-There is a farm one hundred miles

gladly, but shook his head, saying that he could do nothing. The orders of 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 hands, 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 population 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 Nicojack.

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 a pre-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 number 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 a witness, I wouldn't take bullying 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 would dream of putting you to such a test! He'd simply engage the attention of the attorney for the defense, and you'd tangle yourself in no time!"-