

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

—John A. King, one of the lay incorporators of the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, Long Island, stated on the 22d, that Mrs. Stewart had signed an agreement to pay the sum of \$15,000 annually for the support of the institutions recently transferred by her to the corporation and had executed a penal bond in the sum of \$300,000 to secure its payment in perpetuity. The agreement and bond will be placed by Mrs. Stewart on the Cathedral altar at the same time she presents the deed of the Cathedral property.

—Colonel Herchmer, at Battleford, Northwest Territory, has telegraphed to the Inspector of Mounted Police at Winnipeg, as follows: "All the teamsters taken by Poundmaker's Indians have been released, and he has sent in here asking for terms of peace."

—The extra session of the Legislature of New York terminated on the 22d by adjournment sine die, both Houses having passed a Census bill.

—The President on the 23d, appointed Michael Phelan, of Missouri, to be Consul-General at Halifax; Walter H. Bunn, United States Marshal for Northern New York; John C. Wickliff, United States Attorney for Kentucky; Henry W. McCarr, United States Attorney for Western Tennessee, and Edmund G. Ross, Governor of New Mexico. Mr. Phelan, the new Consul-General at Halifax, was born in Nova Scotia about 43 years ago, is editor of the St. Louis *Western Watchman*, and was for several years a member of the Senate of Missouri. Mr. Bunn, the U. S. Marshal for Northern New York, is Secretary of the Democratic Committee of that State, and was at one time Clerk of the Assembly. Edmund G. Ross, the new Governor of New Mexico, was a soldier of the War for the Union, in which he enlisted as a private. He was a member of the Kansas Constitutional Convention of 1859 and was U. S. Senator from Kansas from 1866 to 1871.

—The resignation of S. S. Cox as Congressman from the Eighth New York district was received by Governor Hill on the 23d.

—The Postmaster General has awarded to the Holyoke Envelope Company of Holyoke, Massachusetts, the contract for supplying the official envelopes required by the department during the next fiscal year.

—A telegram from New Orleans says the following Philadelphia exhibitors at the World's Fair have received first-class medals: John Mundell & Co., children's solar tip shoes; N. S. Seguin self closing umbrellas and parasols; Walter G. Wilson, best assortment bakers' staples; Bunn's Patent Band Company, gold and silver trimmings, bullion cord, and yarn; H. H. Edgerton & Co., electrical motor; J. M. Foster, apparatus for supplying cars with gas.

—The funeral of ex-secretary Frelinghuysen took place on the 23d at Newark, New Jersey, and was largely attended, many distinguished citizens being present. The State Department at Washington was closed as a mark of respect.

—General Grant had a comparatively comfortable day on the 24th. Drs. Douglass and Shady examined the General's throat in the afternoon. When Dr. Shady left the house he said: "The pain in the glands under the jaw is less than in the three days past. The ulcers at the base of the tongue and in the throat have shown no tendency to increase since last Sunday. The general condition is favorable, though the present weather is somewhat depressing in its effect." During the day the General received a number of visitors, among them Senator Gorman, Senator Romero, General Horace Porter and Messrs. George Jones and Jesse Seligman.

—An election was held in Pima county, Arizona, on the 23d, to determine whether \$200,000 should be granted to the Calabasas, Tucson and Northwestern Railroad Company. The measure was carried by a large majority. The rectifying house of Elias Block & Sons' distillery, in Prestonsville, Kentucky, was burned on the 23d. Loss \$25,000. A large barn on the farm of David Askgard, near Hickson, Dakota, was struck by lightning on the same day and consumed, together with an adjoining granary.

—General Grant's condition continued favorable on the 25th. In the afternoon Dr. Douglas found the General "free of all pains in the region of the ear, which has been the seat of the darting pains that are understood to be characteristic of cancer." The doctor thought the patient's throat "less sore and painful than in some weeks, and he found the swelling of the glands below and behind the ear to have much abated." Col. John Mason Brown, of Louisville, on the 25th presented to General Grant the engrossed resolutions and speeches at a meeting of Federal and Confederate veterans held on the anniversary of the General's birthday. They are engrossed on alternate pages of blue and gray, according to the colors of the speakers, and make a beautiful volume. General Grant was much affected by the demonstration.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a gold medal to John P. F. Hagan, of Philadelphia, for heroic services in saving the lives of twelve boys who fell into the Schuylkill river in February last; also a silver medal to Harry Butler, of Atlantic City, for heroic conduct in saving the lives of D. E. Jackson at that place last summer.

—The contract for furnishing postage stamps for the next four years has been awarded by the Postmaster General to the American Bank Note Company of New York, the lowest bidder.

—The nine residents of Welsh Mountain recently arrested on the charge of harboring "Abe" Buzzard had a hearing at Lancaster, Penna., on the 25th. All were discharged except Martin Buzzard and Henderson Marshall, who were bound over for trial.

—The Yosemite stage which left Madera, California, on the 22d, was robbed by highwaymen near Clark's Station. Among the passengers were several excursionists, who lost all their

money and jewelry. The Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box was also taken.

—The Secretary of War on the 25th, telegraphed to the commanding Generals of the Divisions of the Pacific and the Missouri as follows: "Use every exertion possible, and call for all the assistance of Federal troops you may require to suppress Indian outbreaks in Arizona and New Mexico. These outbreaks must be stopped in the shortest time possible, and every precaution taken to prevent their recurrence in the future."

—The Post-master General made 108 changes in fourth-class post-offices on the 23d. It is stated that of these 108 changes, 88 were among the Virginia Post-masters. In some cases the removals were made "for cause," but in most instances the list bears the simple endorsement, "removed," which is explained at the Department as meaning that the removal was for "offensive partisanship."

—The president will probably visit New York on the 30th inst., and take part in the local observance there of Decoration Day. Secretary Bayard will leave Washington next week for the West, to deliver an oration at Thomas Jefferson at the State University of Missouri.

—The improvement in General Grant's condition continued on the 26th. He did not take a drive, however, his two last drives having been followed by an increase of pain in the throat. Besides, he spent some time in revising the first printed sheets of his book and inserting new matter. Dr. Douglas after having seen the General in the afternoon, said he seemed freer from pain and feeling better than at any time for two months past.

—It is said that the President has reconsidered his determination to give the Chinese mission to a Californian, on account of the feeling of the people of California towards the Chinese.

—A bottle has been found in Fish Creek, which empties into Lake Superior, containing a piece of paper on which was written: "On board Manistee. Terrible storm to-night; got live to see morning. Yours to the world, John McKay." Captain McKay was commander of the steamer Manistee, which was foundered eighteen months ago, and none of her crew were ever found.

—The genuine Hessian fly, heretofore confined to the wheat belts east of the Rocky Mountains, has appeared on the Pacific coast. A specimen of the insect has been sent to the Agricultural Department at Washington.

—The seventeen-year locusts have appeared in East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, but have done no damage to the crops.

—The President has ordered all the Government departments in Washington to be closed on Decoration Day to allow the employes to participate in the memorial exercises.

—There was little or no change in the situation at Plymouth, Penna., on the 26th. One death occurred during the night, and three new patients were admitted to the hospital in the morning. The ward committees report thirty new cases for the week.

—The 31st annual session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars opened on the 26th in Toronto.

—General Grant did not sleep more than three or four hours on the 26th, but his condition was quiet and comfortable and he did not suffer from pain. His physicians attributed his sleeplessness to the fact that he did an unusual amount of literary work on Tuesday. His condition on the 27th, however, was quite good. He drove out in the afternoon, and in the evening took a walk to Madison avenue and back.

—Secretary Lamar was seized with a chill on the 26th, and his physician ordered him to remain in the house on the 27th.

—Edgar Cowan, ex-United States Senator is reported to be dying of cancer at his home in Greensburg, Penna.

—The President on the 27th, appointed Edward Campbell, Jr., to be U. S. Marshal for Southern Iowa. He is the candidate of the Iowa Congressmen, and gets the place for which C. L. Williams was at first selected. The President appointed the following Post-masters in Pennsylvania: Wm. Strohmeler, at Ashland, in place of William H. Lieb, resigned; David K. Boyer, at Tamaqua, to succeed Mary McGuigan, whose commission had expired; and S. R. Kindt, at Shenandoah, in place of James Wooley, whose commission had expired.

—In the Senate of Michigan on the 27th the Dodge Telephone bill was defeated on third reading by a vote of 43 to 33. The bill placed the rate for telephones at \$2.50 per month, with 20 per cent reduction when more than one instrument was used by the same firm; rates between towns to be ten cents.

—The 27th was a day of festivity at Selin's Grove, Penna., it being the day set apart by the Governor for the transfer to the people of the monument erected by the State to the memory of Governor Simeon Snyder.

—The convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland opened on the 27th in Baltimore. Bishop Zaret presided.

—The Indian chief Poundmaker, with thirty of his council and sub-chiefs, went to General Middleton's camp at Battleford, in the Northwest Territory, on the 26th, and surrendered without conditions. They had with them 200 stand of arms. Poundmaker and five of his principal men were made prisoners, and also two who confessed that they murdered Payne and Fremont. The rest were ordered back to their reserve pending a decision by the Government in their case.

—Adjutant General Drum on the 27th received a telegram from General Bradley, saying that he "would need no additional troops to settle the Indian disturbance unless additional outbreaks should occur."

—Venezuela has more territory than France.

## Killed a Turkey and Saved His Life.

There is in possession of the descendants of Colonel Andrew Ellicott, of Butler county, a wampum belt of rare beauty and value, which is preserved as a memento of the shrewdness and skill of the great surveyor, by which he not only became the possessor of the belt, but saved his life and the life of many others. Directly after the purchase of Louisiana from the French Government, Col. Ellicott was sent by the United States Government to survey the boundary line between the new territory and Mexico, which then included Texas.—He was accompanied by a large corps of engineers and 100 Government troops. They had penetrated into the interior of the then wild country, when one day Ellicott and his corps of engineers found themselves surrounded by a large body of Blackfeet Indians, by whom the entire party was captured. Col. Ellicott had a half-breed interpreter, who found out that it was the intention of the Indians to massacre the white captives, and he informed the chiefs that his master was a great medicine man who could do many wonderful things, among them being his ability to kill a man or any living thing at a distance of 150 yards, while the object he shot at was hidden from view behind a tree, and he would not aim at it or shoot through the trees. The chiefs said that if the interpreter's master would kill a wild turkey in that way they would give the whole party their liberty. Col. Ellicott was not a good rifle shot, but he was able to do many clever things in shooting by means of mechanical tricks. When the decision of the chiefs was given they procured the wild turkey and told Col. Ellicott to exhibit his power. Confident of his success he drove a stake in the ground a few feet beyond the trunk of a tree with an axe. Tying the turkey firmly to the stake so it could not move from its position, he walked in an oblique direction to one side of the tree and struck the blade of his axe apparently with design, into the ground and then made a mark on it with chalk. Pacing off the 150 yards, he aimed at the chalk mark and fired. An Indian chief ran behind the tree and brought the turkey out dead, the ball glancing from the axe having passed clear through its body, with such nicety had Col. Ellicott calculated the angles. The principal chief was so delighted with the feat that he unclasped the magnificent belt he wore and fastened it about Col. Ellicott's waist. The surveyors were given their liberty and the belt worn by the Colonel insured him and his party safety and reverence during the remainder of the survey.

## West Point.

Said an old soldier, "they have their schools in France, and England, and Germany, where the various branches are taught, but in our West Point Academy we have all the features of military life for the student, so that when he graduates from it he is a thorough soldier, fit for the cavalry, or infantry, or artillery, as he may prefer." A candidate on receiving his appointment, is ordered to report at West Point to the Superintendent of the Military Academy in time to appear before the Academic Board for examination at its meeting early in June, unless there is good reason for designating another time. Soon after his arrival he is subject to a rigid physical examination by a board of experienced surgeons of the army. If he passes successfully this examination he is then examined by the Academic Board. In January following he is subject to another academic examination, and if he passes this one successfully he receives a warrant as a cadet, and is required to sign articles binding himself to serve the United States eight years from the time of his admission to the Academy, unless sooner discharged. The age for the admission to the Academy is between seventeen and twenty-two years. Candidates must be unmarried, at least five feet in height, and free from any deformity, disease or infirmity which may render them unfit for military service. They must be well versed in reading, writing, (including orthography), in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of the English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly of this country, and of the history of the United States. No provision whatever is made for the payment of the traveling expenses of either accepted or rejected candidates for admission to the Academy, but the pay of a cadet is \$540 per year, beginning with his admission to the institution. He must wear the prescribed uniform, the cost of the outfit for which is \$30.

"Are the duties so severe and the studies so hard that more than half of those who enter fall as you have stated?"

"Yes the work is very hard. The activities have no break throughout the entire year. Work begins with the first of September lasts to the end of the year. After a few days consumed in examinations another term begins, which lasts till the 31st of May. Then comes examinations which last till the middle of June, from whence until the 28th of August the cadets live in camp on the plain. During this period no regular studies are pursued, books being largely thrown aside

for practical work, such as surveying astronomical observations, etc. Practical surveying in the field during the season of camping out aptly supplements the studies in drawing. "The study of military tactics comprises practical instruction in the schools of the soldier, company and battalion, and in artillery and cavalry. With the third year the successful cadet is advanced to the study of natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy and geology, freehand drawing and landscape in black and white, constructive and architectural drawing in ink and colors, while tactics are continued and practical military engineering added to the hard work of the period. In the last year the scope of studies pursued is enlarged by the addition of civil and military engineering and the science of war, the Spanish language, international, constitutional and military law, outlines of the history of the world, and technical instruction in ordinance and gunnery signalling. Along with these and other subjects of book study comes practical instruction in the construction of pontoon and spar bridges, in laying out field and siege works, in astronomy, surveying, military reconnaissance, field telegraphy, signalling and of course tactics. As regards the last named, care is taken that each day adds to the cadet's acquaintance with these throughout the whole course of four years. From September to the 15th of June, cavalry drill is practiced at West Point with great assiduity. The exercises are carried on in the plain when the weather is suitable, and during stormy days riding is taught in a hall erected for the purpose. A perfect seat on horseback is secured to the possession of every cadet by the course pursued, which comprises the performance of surprising feats, as for example, picking up objects from the ground when the horse was at a full gallop without alighting. Men are exercised in attempts to unseat one another while on horseback, the use of the revolver and sabre under the same circumstances, and in other ways serving the object of making them proficient in the employment of such instruments of war as are carried by cavalry in actual service. Infantry drill is practiced throughout September; in October, artillery drill. During the cold weather of November, December and down to March 15th, the cadets have target practice under cover. In the second half March, infantry drill prevails. On April 1st artillery begins and lasts throughout the ensuing two calendar months. Infantry drill is then resumed and alternates with artillery drill to the end of August.

## An Historic Cannon-Ball.

We found the old St. Paul's, erected 150 years ago, almost the only building that escaped the great conflagration of the town in 1776. It is an object of much interest, is built of brick, and the walls have the bluish-glazed appearance caused, it is said, by extra heating of the kiln; and there, three feet below the eaves, in one corner, on the side facing the river, half imbedded, was the famous cannon ball. When the fissure was first discovered, the ball was missing. It was supposed to have been displaced by the heating of the walls when the interior of the church was burned in the war of the Revolution. About eighty years after, a man having an idea of cause and effect, given the hole, reasoned that the object that caused it must be somewhere in the vicinity, and digging in the ground below the spot, was rewarded by finding the identical ball fired into the town by the British so many years ago. It weighed twenty pounds and a half, but it was thought its weight had been diminished by corrosion, and that it was originally a twenty-four-pound shot. It was afterward cemented into the original cavity, and there it rests, amidst the ivy, and as the books say, is a "fit and lasting monument of British folly and oppression."

## Paris to be a Seaport.

The old idea of making Paris a seaport, ventilated in 1825, has again been taken up by an engineer, M. Bouquet de la Grye, who is a member of the Institute. He proposes to deepen the Seine between Rouen, where large vessels can sail or be towed up from the sea, and Poissy, a pleasant summer resort of many Parisians, within easy distance of the metropolis. The distance to be deepened is something over ninety-three miles. The projector, however, says nothing of the dangers likely to result from the numerous islands which stud the Seine between Poissy and Rouen, and which would render river navigation exceedingly dangerous for vessels of large tonnage, such as those that pick their way so carefully from Havre to Rouen.

The cost of deepening the Seine, with its tortuous windings between Poissy and the Norman town, is estimated at \$30,000,000. The engineers who, in 1825, conceived this gigantic plan spent \$10,000 in studying the problem, but their labors were interrupted by the revolution of 1830, and the project has been since in abeyance.

Men in responsible situations cannot, like those in private life, be governed solely by the dictates of their own inclinations, or by such motives as can only affect themselves.

## Queer Pets.

The private collection of curiosities of Dr. Louis Lotz in Milwaukee, is considered one of the best and largest in the northwest. It represents the accumulation of years, and is so extensive that to inspect it thoroughly would require several days. Among the most noteworthy curiosities in the collection is a Roman coin of silver, made when Christ was upon earth. It is about the size of a half dollar of the present day, but thinner. Upon its face is a Roman head, surrounded by a wreath and some Greek letters, while upon the reverse side is an embossed tree. The coin is highly prized by the doctor, and occupies a central position in the large number of old and curious coins, of every nation, of every size and shape, and ranging in intrinsic value from one quarter of a cent to \$20.

Indian relics and curiosities occupy a separate case, embrace everything from a scalp to a war club. Arrow and spearheads of flint and agate are arranged in rows, according to size, and make attractive collection. Tomahawks and axes are numerous. The beholder cannot but wonder at the mechanical ingenuity of the red man, as he gazes upon these implements of warfare. Pottery and jewelry found in Indian mounds form a conspicuous portion of this department.

A flint-lock pistol recalls to mind the day, of long ago, when our forefathers retired by the light of candle dip, and the telephone and electric light were unknown.

The doctor does not keep his entire collection at his residence. His store is a perfect curiosity shop, and resembles in many respects a tropical garden, containing, as it does, large tropical plants and animals. In a large tank near the stove in the center of the room reposes an alligator, Hans by name, and a young one. Hans is now nine years old, and has been in its present quarters many years. The animal is very docile, and is handled and fondled by Dr. Lotz with as much freedom as a babe is handled by its mother. To one unaccustomed to the sight a cold shiver is apt to pass along his spinal column as the Doctor kisses the repulsive-looking reptile, which is about four feet in length. The small one—but a foot long—is also tame, but will not permit itself to be touched by any one except Dr. Lotz. Bread and milk, with an occasional bit of meat, constitute the food of the reptiles. Two large snakes occupy a small case near the alligator's quarters. This case is not closed, and now and then a rustle will be heard in the palm tree standing near, and before one is fully aware of what is going on a pair of bright eyes will look into his and a forked tongue will dart out in apparently glad surprise. The snakes are allowed the liberty of the store and are quite friendly, gliding slowly up to a person to be stroked. The doctor handles them, and they in return nestle down in his pocket. To an observer the practice seems fraught with danger, but Dr. Lotz places great confidence in his peculiar pets and caresses them with impunity. Snakes and insects preserved in bottles are arranged on shelves, and the whole scene reminds one forcibly of a room of a professor of the black art, such as is seen in some spectacular plays.

## A Woman's Kingdom.

Among the dependencies of Holland there is a remarkable little State, which in its inhabitants, surpasses the boldest dreams of the advocates of women's rights. In the Island of Java, between the Cities of Batavia and Samarang is the Kingdom of Bantam, which although tributary to Holland, is an independent State. The Sovereign is, indeed, a man, but all the rest of the government belongs to the fair sex. The King is entirely dependent upon his State Council. The highest authorities, military commanders and soldiers are, without exception, of the female sex. The Amazons ride in the masculine style, wearing sharp, steel points instead of spurs. They carry a pointed lance, which they swing very gracefully, and also a musket, which is discharged at full gallop. The capital of this little state lies in the most picturesque part of the island, in a tropical plain, and is defended by two well kept fortresses.

## The King of the Belgians.

The King of the Belgians, who is just 50, may be said to enjoy one almost unique distinction among the reigning princes of Christendom. Born heir-apparent to the Crown, he succeeded a father who died a natural death at a good old age; and in secure possession of his scepter. The King of Italy was seventeen years old before a kingdom of Italy existed. The King of the Greeks is the founder of a dynasty. The King of Spain, if so disposed, might take counsel of two former rulers of his dominions who are still in the flesh, to say nothing of a pretender. The Czar ascended the throne of a murdered predecessor. The Emperors of Austria and Brazil derived their titles, in the first instance, from "acts of abdication" in their favor consequent upon revolutions. The Kings of Prussia, Sweden and Portugal all started in life as younger sons, the King of Denmark as a distant cousin, and our own Queen at the date of her birth stood but fifth in the succession to the crown.

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Despair is the conclusion of fools. Great men never want experience. Ignorance never settles a question. All men have their imprudent days. He who gains time gains everything. The unfortunate are always egotistical.

A wise man's day is worth a fool's life. The other side of believing is trusting. Ignorance is the dominion of absurdity.

Advice is not a popular thing to give. He's armed without that's innocent within.

Keep clear of personalities in conversation. Run no risks when your soul is at stake.

Character is a plant of the slowest growth. Flowers are the silent messengers of beauty.

No one knows the weight of another's burden. Prudence is a perfume that conceals vitiating air.

Hard work is the best remedy for temptations. Leave no time for the enemy to get an entrance.

The wise man never makes the same blunder twice. Great truths are often said in the fewest words.

Children have more need of models than of critics. The stoutest heart loses hope under repeated defeat.

Grief counts the seconds, happiness forgets the hours. Ill can he rule the great who cannot reach the small.

A friend is a person with whom I may be sincere. We do more good by being good than in any other way.

Hope is the brightest star in the firmament of youth. A profound thinker always suspects that he is superficial.

Almost everything that is great has been done by growth. Good, the more communicated, the more abundant grows.

There is no other recourse or refuge from God than in Him. Keep clear of a man who does not value his own character.

Better bend the neck promptly than to bruise the forehead. He who proposes to be an author should first be a student.

Poverty is in want of much, but avarice of everything. Wit is a merchandise that is sold but can never be bought.

By reading you enrich your mind, by conversation you polish it. The winter is he who gives himself to his work body and soul.

It is not calling your neighbors names that settles questions. We prize books, and they prize them most who are themselves wise.

Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first quotator of it. Adversity links men together: prosperity is apt to scatter them.

Better be dead and forgotten than living in shame and dishonor. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

All who joy would win must share it. Happiness was born a twin. It is more honest to acknowledge our faults than to boast of our merits.

To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge. First keep thyself in peace, and then shalt thou be able to pacify others.

To persevere is one's duty and to be silent is the first answer to calumny. A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage.

If the power to do hard work is not talent, it is the best possible substitute for it. No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage-ground of truth.

Some people have great knowledge of society, and little knowledge of mankind. To enjoy the pleasure of wealth you should first experience the fatigue of labor.

Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk of you as they please. It often happens that worthless people are merely people who are not worth knowing.

Prayer without watching is hypocrisy; and watching without prayer is presumption. As any man may be compelled to eat his words, he should never indulge in bitter speeches.

There is no strength in exaggeration, even the truth is weakened by being expressed too strongly. Do not lose courage by considering your own imperfections, but instantly set about remedying them.

Idlers cannot ever find time to be idle, or the industrious to be at leisure. We must be always doing or suffering. The more able a man is, if he makes ill use of his abilities, the more dangerous will he be to the commonwealth.

To be grateful for benefits received, is the duty of honest men—one of the sins that most offend God is ingratitude. The very reason why men's talk, as a general thing, is nobler than women's, is because they have nobler things to talk about.

Excess generally causes reaction, and prudence a change in the opposite direction, whether it be in the reasons, or in individuals, or in governments. No man can go into bad company without suffering for it. The homely old proverb has it very tersely: "A man can't bite the bottom out of a frying-pan without smutting his nose."