

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Near Qu'Appelle, in the Northwest Territory, on the 17th, the Prince Albert mail coach was stopped by a man armed with a double-barrelled gun. After binding the driver and the passengers he proceeded to open the mail-bags until he found a registered package said to have contained \$30,000, which he took and then decamped. It is said he was accompanied by a gang of six men from Montana. Lewis Dick, farmer of Walkill, New York, was recently paid \$1300, and kept the money in his house. On the 19th robbers entered, drugged Dick and his wife and two children, secured the money, set fire to the house and fled. Fortunately, the neighbors saw the flames and succeeded in extinguishing them. The inmates of the house were speedily restored to consciousness, with the exception of Mrs. Dick, who is in a precarious condition.

Six men are in jail at Wyandotte, Kansas, charged with having wrecked a Missouri Pacific freight train, near that place, on the morning of April 26th, during the strike. By the wreck two train men were killed. The alleged wreckers are members of the Executive Board of the Local Lodge of the Knights of Labor, and Hamilton, the man who is represented as the ring leader in the crime, is Chairman of the Board. The prisoners are: George H. Hamilton, recently a special policeman; Robert Geers, Mike Leary, Fred Newport, a car repairer, C. J. Lloyd, also a car repairer, and William Vossen, employe of an ice firm. By secretly getting into the confidence of the Knights of Labor, Thomas Furlong, a detective of the Gould railroad system, has succeeded in getting the confession of Lloyd, and it is upon this the arrests were made.

Michael Viergiewn jumped off the Vincent Place bridge, in Rochester, New York, on the 19th. He fell a distance of 130 feet, and struck the water with his back, but, as no bones were broken, he is expected to recover. Henry C. Shaffer, 25 years of age, shot himself dead in Evansville, Indiana, on the 19th. He left a note to his employers saying "he was short \$175 in his accounts, which his wife would settle."

During a thunder storm on the 18th, four Indians were killed and ten injured by lightning on Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota. It is also reported that a settler and his wife, on Chief river, were killed in the same way.

It is reported from Tombstone, Arizona, that Prefect Oposura, of Sonora, Mexico, and four companions were killed by Apaches last week while on their way to examining mining property near that place. They had an escort of fifteen. The others escaped. It is said that eighty Indians were seen in the fight.

M. B. Buskirk, a dry goods merchant of Clinton, Missouri, is reported to have fled, taking with him all of his available assets, amounting to about \$4000, and leaving behind him debts amounting to \$6000. Thomas White, John Kelly and Louis P. Saup were arrested in Dayton, Ohio, on the 19th on the charge of altering stolen United States bonds.

Heavy rains fell during the 18th and 19th, over two-thirds of Kansas. Wind storms also raged at several places. At Lakin twenty houses were demolished and ten or twelve persons severely injured. At Nickerson eighteen houses were blown down. A wind storm in Kearney county, Nebraska, on the 19th, blew down a church, and killed a woman. Near Minden, a farmer, his son, and his daughter were killed by lightning.

Disoway Ludson was taken to Charleston, West Virginia, on the 20th, on a charge of being a party to a forgery of a pension receipt, for which H. B. Martin was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, and for which N. J. Leshler is under a bond of \$1000 for complicity. "This forgery has been the cause of the arrest and trial of one innocent man, W. H. Justice; the conviction of two more, and, in addition, has cost the State a large sum."

A wind storm in Kearney county, Nebraska, on the 19th, blew down a church, and killed a woman. Near Minden, a farmer, his son, and his daughter were killed by lightning.

Thomas Conway, aged 17 years, died on the 22d, at Baltimore, from a dose of rat poison taken on the 21st, with suicidal intent, because his father told him that "he must go to work and earn to make a living for himself."

General Gibbon, commanding the Department of the Columbia, telegraphs to Washington that "there is not the slightest foundation" for the reports of Indian outrages in the Callispel country, Washington Territory.

Captain Lawton surprised a band of hostile Indians on the Yaqui river, in Sonora, a few days ago, and captured 19 horses and several hundred pounds of dried beef. The Indians fled in all directions.

Stephen Brodie, 23 years of age, on the 23d jumped from the centre span of the Brooklyn bridge into the East river. He was fished out, having suffered only slight bruises, and is now under arrest. It is said he made the fearful leap for a bet.

Caspar Wehner, Chief Clerk in the County Commissioners' office at Pittsburg, shot himself on the 23d with suicidal intent. He is not expected to recover. B. G. Plummer, aged 50 years, a prominent lumberman of Waseau, Wisconsin, committed suicide in his bed room on the 22d. He had lost heavily by recent lumber fires. Peter Wolf, 80 years of age, hanged himself in an uninhabited house in Lebanon county, Penna., on the 21st. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, a "Forty-niner" in California, and a soldier of the Union.

Herman Jacobs and Edward Kroncke, boys, found a closed tin box in an alley in Chicago, on the 20th, "something rattled inside like money," and they took it to a chopping block and struck at it with an axe. It exploded with a report which was

heard for blocks around, and both boys were severely wounded.

At Lancaster, Penna., on the 23d, James Henry, alias Charley Wise, alias Henry Lindon, was arrested charged with having stolen a horse in Carroll county, Maryland, last April, and with having burned the barn in order to conceal the crime. The prisoner is 68 years of age, and was released from the Lancaster County Prison in August of last year, after having served fourteen years of a twenty-year term for an offense similar to that for which he is now under arrest.

Benjamin Alston, a leading planter of Georgetown county, South Carolina, writes to the Georgetown Enquirer a doleful account of affairs there. The result of the flood. He says: "Men have been to him asking for work, and saying they had eaten the last food in their houses. Thousands are in the same condition where he is and elsewhere in the county. The disastrous result of last year's cropping caused many to begin the year in debt, and they are stopped from what they might otherwise do. He thinks the people are on the brink of famine, and suggests the convening of the Legislature for relief."

At Butte, Montana, on the 23d J. W. Moore shot and killed Joseph Henderson and then killed himself. They had trouble about money.

Lincoln Sprole and Calvin James, the latter colored were hanged on the 23d at Fort Smith, Arkansas, for murders committed in the Indian Territory.

Fourteen of the gang of young ruffians in Newton county, Mississippi, who have been murdering colored people are under arrest and it is said one of them has turned state's evidence.

The latest advices from Sonora say that "the Mexican army officers are thoroughly disheartened and disgusted with the Yaqui war. The Yaqui number about 6000 well-armed men and have defeated the Government troops badly. About 200 Yaquis have been captured and shot. The orders were given to shoot all Yaquis found. This order was met by a counter-order by Cajene to kill all Mexicans. The result is that many more Mexicans have been killed than Yaquis."

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

In the U. S. Senate on the 19th. The Oleomargarine bill was taken up, and Mr. Butler offered an amendment extending the principle of the bill to wines and liquors. Mr. Harris offered an amendment making it unlawful to sell oleomargarine within the District of Columbia or the territories unless it was distinctly marked as such. This was rejected—yeas 18, nays 32. Mr. Miller moved to lay Mr. Butler's amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 16. After a long debate the Senate adjourned pending action on the bill.

In the U. S. Senate on the 20th, Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Finance, reported back a bill to amend the statutes as to the mode of packing and selling cut tobacco. Mr. Blair, from the Committee on pensions, reported back the Pension bills vetoed by the President, with the recommendation that some of them be passed. Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, from the same committee, reported back the vetoed pension bill of Joseph Romiser (al ready passed over the veto by the House), and recommended its passage.

The consideration of the Oleomargarine bill was resumed, and after debate the bill was passed, with amendments, reducing the tax from 5 to 2 cents per pound; inserting the word "knowingly" in the penal clauses, and permitting the Court to administer punishment at its discretion. The bill goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments. The General Deficiency bill was reported. The Sundry Civil bill was considered in evening session. After disposing of 76 of the 100 pages of the bill the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 21st, Mr. Van Wyck presented a batch of Knights of Labor petitions in favor of the Oklahoma bill. The Payne case was taken up, and discussed at great length. Messrs. Eustis, Logan and Teller argued against the necessity of investigating the case, and Mr. Hoar favored investigation. Pending debate the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 22d, a bill for the relief of enlisted men on the Greeley expedition (paying each \$708 in lieu of commutation) was passed. A conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. The discussion of the Payne case was resumed, and Mr. Teller finished his speech in opposition to investigation. Mr. Sherman argued at length in support of an investigation and Mr. Eustis against it. Mr. Frye followed on the same side as Mr. Sherman. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 23d, the Payne case was resumed and Messrs. Call and Everts opposed investigation. Messrs. Hawley and Hoar favored it. A vote was then taken, and the minority resolution for a further investigation was rejected—yeas 17, nays 44. The resolution of the majority, that there should be no further investigation, was then agreed to—yeas 44, nays 17. Fifteen Republicans voted with the Democrats for the majority resolutions. The Sundry Civil bill was then considered, its consideration being continued in evening session. Adjourned.

In the House on the 19th the Fortifications bill was passed. It appropriates \$620,000—\$100,000 for the preservation and repair of fortifications and other defenses; \$320,000 for continuing torpedo experiments and for practical instruction of engineer troops; and \$500,000 for armament of seacoast fortifications, providing that the implements of war purchased from this appropriation shall be of American manufacture. Mr. Cobb, from the conference committee on the bill repealing the Preemption, Timber and Desert Land laws, reported a complete disagreement. A further conference was ordered. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 20th, Mr. Willis, from the River and Harbor

Committee, reported back the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, with the recommendation that the Senate amendments be non-curred in; but on a point of order raised by Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, the bill and amendments were referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House then went into Committee on the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill. Pending action on a motion by Mr. Morrill the point of no quorum was made and the committee rose.

In the House on the 21st, Mr. Morrison called up his concurrent resolution for a final adjournment of Congress on the 28th inst., and it was agreed to—145 to 36. It now goes to the Senate. Mr. Morrison then called up the resolution setting apart to-day and Saturday for the consideration of the bill for the increase of the navy. Adopted. Yeas, 102; nays, 47. The River and Harbor bill was given to a conference committee. The Interstate Commerce bill was taken up and discussed, debate being continued in an evening session. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 22d, a conference report was agreed to on a bill prohibiting the passing of local or special laws in the Territories. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back "as a matter of privilege," the Oleomargarine bill with Senate amendments. Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, raised the point of order that the report was not a privileged one, and therefore declined to entertain it. The House refused to consider the Naval Increase bill, and also refused to consider the Interstate Commerce bill. A motion to go into Committee of the Whole was then agreed to, and when the House was in committee all the revenue bills were successively laid aside by votes varying from yeas 158, nays 51, to yeas 146, nays 51. Adjourned.

In the House on the 23d, after disposing of Mr. Morrison's resolution ordering a night session, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and all the revenue measures on the calendar in advance of the Oleomargarine bill were passed over. When the Oleomargarine bill was reached, Mr. Hatch said that, though the bill had been reported back with the recommendation that the Senate amendments be non-concurred in, in view of telegrams and letters which had been received by the committee during the past twenty-four hours, he had been instructed to concur in all the amendments. After some debate, the bill as amended by the Senate was reported to the House and concurred in—yeas 174, nays 75. It now goes to the President. A conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills. Adjourned.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Judge a man by his failures in life; for many a one fails because he is too honest to succeed.

In matters of conscience, first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence last thoughts are best.

To overcome our own passions, and meekly to bear the passion of others, is the effect of victorious grace.

Conduct is the profession. Behavior is the perpetual revealing of us. What a man does, tells us what he is.

Lawyers can stir up strife and create business; but few doctors have the knack of making people sick.

The reason some men never meet with any failures in life is because they never make any efforts to succeed.

Pride goeth before a fall, and our shadow looks biggest to us when we are walking away from the sun of prosperity.

Smiles originate around the mouth and frowns around the forehead, consequently we can say pleasant things that we think.

Good is stronger than evil. A single really good man in an ill place is like a little yeast in a gallon of dough; it can leaven the mass.

Melancholy falls upon a contented life like a drop of ink upon white paper, which is not the less a stain because it carries no meaning.

Kindness thrown down to a man like a crust to a dog, is like an apple falling on us from the top of a tree. It hurts, though it be a good apple.

A lawyer is happiest when his friends are in trouble; a doctor, when his friends are seriously sick; an undertaker, when his friends are dead.

Life itself is one continual progression. Step by step it travels to its climax, and loses a portion of its interest as soon as it begins to decline.

Keep thyself at a distance from those who are incorrigible in bad habits; and hold no intercourse with that man who is insensible of kindness.

A loving friend's rebuke sinks into the heart, and convinces the judgement, an enemy's or stranger's rebuke is ineffective, and irritates, not converts.

The fellow that forgets a good deal that has happened doesn't worry us half as much as the fellow who remembers a good deal that never happened.

No man's body is as strong as his appetites, but Heaven has corrected the soundness of his desires by stinting his strength and contracting his capacities.

Each human being does not solely bear its own sin, nor work out its own retribution. Upon others near and distant falls the debt, and it must be paid.

To judge by the event, is an error all abuse, and all commit; for, in every instance courage, if crowned with success, is heroism; if clouded by defeat, temerity.

This is the prerogative and charm of genius. It never is genius unless it creates; and everything inside of that is mere cleverness, which can be trained or made.

We are dead to the past, which was yesterday; we live only in the present, which is to-day; we are unknown to the future which is only to-morrow. Yet we fondly remember the past, suffer on in the present and build castles of great beauty in the future. We are a green

PASTIMES OF ANIMALS. Members of the Brute Creation That Amuse Themselves.

Dogs, though not able to squander their time over a newspaper, will spend hour after hour seated at a window watching all going on in the street; or, in the evening, regarding a mouse hole—not with the slightest idea of gain or profit, but merely as an agreeable means of passing the time. Then there are the long continued flights of tame pigeons about our houses, the quadrille of the house fly across our ceilings, the gambolling of gnats and the hovering in the sun of those bright colored, two winged flies we sometimes call drones. Even the patient ass, that beast of many woes, is naturally light hearted, though his ordinary relation seldom goes beyond a roll in the dusty road when off duty, but those who have kept and cared for one know well enough his loud bray of honest recognition and joy at the sight of any one to whom he is attached; while an under worked, joyous donkey, fond of sport, has been even known to indulge in hunting pigs round a farm yard, catching and holding them by the tail until their squeals brought the owner to the rescue.

No boy out of school shows his sense of happiness or freedom more strongly than a horse or pony does when first turned loose for a run at grass—tearing round the paddock, now stopping for a moment to snort and fill his lungs with air, and then, with a kick up of the heels, continuing his gallop. These spells of play continue longer with some horses than others, depending often upon the length of time the animal has been stable fed. A horse that is daily turned out merely trots off a few yards with a merry laugh of pure delight before beginning to nibble the grass. In their stable amusements of horses too often take the form of wanton mischief, or some such horse play as unhooking a stable coat and tearing it up, or biting holes in their own clothing, kicking their stalls to bits, etc., while a very playful pony has been known to indulge in pulling the feathers out of tame pigeons' tails. Talking of pigeons reminds me of the quantity of small talk, gossip or scandal indulged in by them and certain other birds on retiring at night or beginning work for the day. House sparrows, starlings and rooks are all very chatty at such times, while birds who lead more solitary lives nearly always end and begin the day with a song of joy.

Dogs do not chew or smoke, but a dog nearly always keeps a store of favorite old dry bones by him, one of which he loves to bring to the fireside to pass away half an hour before going to bed, gnawing at it; while light hearted dogs will often end a spell of chewing a bone with a game of pitch and toss with it. I have known a dog to play that game with one pellet of shot. One sees more of the dog and cat at their play than of other animals, but it is likely that in a state of nature most beasts spend as much of the day in killing time as do these.

Making Cheese.

The articles used in making cheese are a tub to hold the milk, a boiler to scald it, strainers of coarse linen, a cheese basket for dripping, a cheese-press and hooks, cheese-board and hoops. Strain fresh unskimmed milk into the boiler; warm it just blood-hot, no more; pour it into the tub, and while warm add rennet enough to turn it—a half tumbler of strong rennet-water to six quarts of milk will probably be sufficient, but it will very much depend upon the strength of the rennet-water. Keep the tub covered with a blanket where the milk will be only blood-hot, and if in an hour the curd has not formed, add more rennet; use no more than is absolutely necessary, or the cheese will have a strong taste. As soon as the curd is formed cut it gently into cakes without moving them; this will cause the whey to rise; cut it across slowly and gently; pass the knife around between the tub and curd. Cut it again in checks an inch apart. Remove the whey as it rises, but do not disturb the curds. Cover the tub a quarter of an hour. The curds and whey must be separated very gently and slowly, or the milk will run off with the whey and leave the cheese very poor—when the whey looks white this is the case; when the whey looks green the process is proceeding satisfactorily. After the tub has remained covered fifteen minutes set the basket partly over the tub; spread the cloth (for strainer) over it, and dip the curds into it; shake the cloth to hasten the dripping. Gather the ends of the cloth up securely, and put a weight upon the curds for a quarter of an hour. Break up the curds again with the hand, and press again. Now salt, using half a tablespoonful of salt to a pound of curd. Spread a thin cloth in and over the press; lay in the curds, a little heaped in the centre; pack it down tightly. The cloth should be large enough to allow the corners to cover the top of the cheese well; lay upon it a heavy weight; let it remain two hours; cut up the curds; lay in the press a dry thin or gauzy cloth; put the curds again in the press. Repeat this, without again breaking the curds, three or four times a day until the last cloth

looks dry; then use a fine linen cloth wrung out of hot water; wrap this around and over the cheese, and let it remain a day. If firm enough (if not let it remain another day), sprinkle the outside with flour; sew a cloth around it; put in a hoop. Keep it in a hoop until hard enough to handle; then put it on a cheese-board or shelf and rub it with butter every day for a week. For six months grease it occasionally. For very rich cheese, add to the morning's milk the cream of the over night's skimming. These rich cheeses do not need coloring, but for poorer ones use annatto, and a little lye added to the milk, along with the rennet; allow three drachms of annatto to ten pounds of curds; for green cheese, use the juice of sage or spinach. To protect fresh cheese from flies mix red pepper with the butter with which it is greased.

The Mouse Plague of Brazil.

In the colony of Lourenco, Brazil, in the months of May and June, 1876, mice suddenly appeared in enormous numbers. They invaded the maize-fields in such great numbers that the corn literally seemed alive with them, destroying in a few days everything that was edible; and where, but a short time before, bushels of grain might have been harvested, not an ear remained, and the noise produced by their nibbling and climbing was audible for a considerable distance. After the corn fields were devastated the potatoes next received their attention. Only the largest were eaten in the ground; such as were transportable were carried away and hidden in hollow trees, or other retreats, for future use. Gourds and pumpkins, even the hardest, were gnawed through and eaten. Of green food, such as clover, oats, barley, not a leaf was left standing; even weeds were cut down and the inner parts eaten out.

In the houses the struggle for existence of these long-tailed invaders was truly amazing. In many dwellings hundreds were killed in a single day. The cats could contribute but little aid fighting such a plague, for not only were many of the rats so large that they would have been an unequal contest, but by their great numbers they drove the cats actually from their houses, not to return until the plague was passed. Nothing except what was composed of iron, stone or glass was spared from their destructiveness. Furniture, clothes, hats, books—everything bore the traces of their teeth. They gnawed the hoofs of the cows and horses in the stables, literally ate up fatted hogs, and often bit away the hair of persons during sleep. They penetrated all apartments and gnawed their way through boards and walls of houses. Ditches that were dug about granaries did not suffice; the mice would climb over each other in some corner or other, and thus reach the top. The foregoing account of one occurrence in Lourenco will suffice to show to what an extent the plague reached. The same province had suffered similarly in 1843 and 1863, and in all probability will again in 1889.

Similar plagues though far less in extent, have occurred in Europe, in which the field mice unaccountably appeared in greatly increased numbers. One may well think what would be the result were these little, almost insignificant creatures everywhere in such wise to take the ascendancy. When one considers that on an average of every one or two months five to eight young are born, and that these young become mature in a few months themselves, he will not be surprised to know that a single pair of common field mice, in the course of a single summer, would increase to 23,000 individuals. Could all the conditions which now keep them in check be removed, every living thing upon the earth would be consumed in a half dozen years.

Diamonds.

Diamonds are round as little redna pebbles covered with a thin, brownish crust, and semi-transparent. When this brown coating is taken off they are colorless, but some are found tinged with red, orange, brown or black. Those without any color are the most valuable, and called "diamonds of the first water." Diamonds were first found in India and the Island of Borneo. The most celebrated mines of India are those of Golconda and Raolconda. But most of these stones imported into Europe and America now come from Brazil, where they were discovered by Louis von Berquen, of Bruges, in 1556. It is now principally carried on by the Jews at Amsterdam. Perhaps the most precious diamond in the world is the "Pitt Diamond," which was bought in 1743 by the regent Duke of Orleans, who paid \$600,000 for it. The stone is now valued at \$1,000,000. The cutting occupied two years, and reduced the weight from 410 to 136 carats. The Empress Catherine paid \$450,000 and a large annuity for a diamond weighing 194 carats, and about as large as a pigeon's egg.

The best things are nearest; breath in your nostrils, light in your eyes; flowers at your feet, duties at your hand, the path of God just before you. Then do not grasp at the stars, but do life's plain, common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the sweet things of life. Modesty is very becoming in a fool, but it makes a man a year like a fool.