

HOW CROCODILES ARE CAUGHT.

Tail Fishing at Salangore—Capture of a Dressed Man-Hater.

An Englishman in India writes: The annual Bulan Pnasa, or Ramadan, was being observed, when our Malays fast by day, gorge themselves at night, and suffer all the horrors of dyspepsia until feeding time comes again.

The night of the rattan is thrown over the overhanging branch of a tree, and the bait is suspended on the surface of water. The following morning the spot is visited, and the rattan has disappeared.

Of course, when tired out, the crocodile was pretty quiet, and they could easily have speared him; but they absolutely brought him to the boom, or public landing place, unhurt.

One of the officers stepped forward and gave the beast a kick in the side, which he resented with a stroke of his tail that would have certainly put a stop to my friend's kicking for some time to come, had it taken effect.

Writing in Scribner of the clergy, and especially of the eloquence of the sailor-preacher Father Taylor, Edward Eggleston tells the following anecdote of Kossuth: Mr. Emerson compares Taylor with Kossuth in this gift of natural and unheeded oratory.

In this happy land, says the Cincinnati Commercial, 1,132 people were killed by their fellow-men in 1878. We briefly summarize the killings as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes rows for Persons poisoned (25), Persons killed by thieves (57), Killed in political quarrels (14), Fathers kill sons (18), Insane murderers (13), Mothers kill their children (37), Men killed in common quarrels (258), Bar-room and drunken quarrels (74), Wives killed (68), Child murders (9), Accidental killings (69), Justifiable (28), Killings on account of dogs (4), Killings on account of wives (64), Card and gambling quarrels (15), Feuds (26), Parricides (8), Fatal quarrels about property (85), Mobs kill (29), Wives kill husbands (11), Officers kill persons (63), Officers killed (96), Fraternal fatal quarrels (14), Thieves shot (27), Colored people killed (112), Colored people kill (192), Persons killed on account of language or opprobrious epithets used (13), Miscellaneous killings (57).

DESPERATE INDIANS.

Details of Their Outbreak at Fort Robinson, Neb.—How They Fought the Soldiers.

A correspondent at Fort Robinson furnishes details of the recent outbreak of imprisoned Cheyennes, as follows: The original programme of these savages seems now to have been carefully prepared by them with an intelligence and spirit which would have been heroic in the highest degree if employed in a better cause.

When the decisive moment arrived for their desperate attempt, the first incident which took place was the deliberate shooting by a buck of Private Richard Smith, Company A, Third Cavalry, through the window sash, in front of which the latter was walking as sentry.

The bucks dashed forward, with children under their arms, while the squaws followed close upon their heels, carrying saddles, bridles and provender for their perilous march.

The soldiers, who all along, from officers down to the privates, had treated them with the greatest kindness, were now aroused to the highest pitch of exasperation, and where the first shot did not dispose of the victim, a coup de grace was readily given by final pistol charge.

Twenty-two braves, eight squaws and two children were thus killed, although one of the latter is believed to have frozen to death. The men, although frenzied at this sudden but Indian-like ingratitude for their kindness, were as tender in caring for the squaws as if they had done no harm.

Some very ludicrous as well as tragic scenes occurred in the bright moonlight. Captain Wessels, with six men, was following moccasin tracks, and, dismounting, he, with the six men, crawled upon the high ridge, when he discovered a Kiowa squaw whom he knew, with a buck beside her.

An Appalling Record.

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1,000 FEET DOWNWARD.

The Terrible Fall of a Balloonist in an Arkansas Town.

A Jonesboro (Ark.) paper gives the details of a balloon ascension in that place, and the aeronaut's terrible fall, as follows: Although the weather was very cold and snow on the ground, the people from the country began to come in early, on horseback, on foot and in wagons, and by noon perhaps the largest crowd ever assembled in Jonesboro was found hovering around the fire in the public houses, and standing about on the snow in the public square and around the spot where the men were preparing the balloon.

The preparations seemed to progress slowly, and the crowd, cold, hungry and impatient, clamored and waited until nearly five o'clock, when all was announced ready, and the balloon, swaying and tugging at the ropes, seemed like some huge monster struggling to be free, and the words "let her go" were pronounced, and she shot upward with a fearful surge, with Mr. Dirk clinging by his hands to the trapeze, but some twenty feet below the balloon.

The influence of these sudden changes on health is a subject for the investigation of medical men and philanthropists. That it has much to do in causing physical infirmities cannot admit of a doubt.

The lengthening day and the restoration to a state of rest of the disturbed atmosphere will cause the present cold wave to be in a manner temporary, but so long as large bodies of ice and snow are spread over the great lakes and large portions of the east and west, the recurrence of similar waves of cold, though not of equal intensity, may be expected to prevail.

Cushing and Choate.

The late Caleb Cushing and Choate, at a trial where they represented different sides, were both anxious for an adjournment. As this was an unusual thing for either, after the adjournment, Mr. Gerrish, a friend, asked Choate the reason.

John Mangero is now a man of leading influence in public affairs in Japan. The partiality the Japanese government has manifested for the United States is doubtless due in no small degree to him.

He Put His Hand In.

Of the Prince of Wales and Dr. Lyon Playfair, it is told that they were once standing near a caldron containing lead, which was boiling at white heat. "Has your royal highness any faith in science?" said the doctor. "Certainly," replied the prince. "Will you, then, place your hand in the boiling metal and ladle out a portion of it?" "Do you tell me to do this?" asked the prince. "I do," replied the doctor. The prince then ladled out some of the boiling lead with his hand, without sustaining any injury.

COLD WAVES.

Some of the Causes Which Produce Them—Becoming More Frequent.

The climate of the United States, and especially the eastern portion of it, is subject to great and rapid changes. These are caused, in many instances, by the large extent of land surface over which its territory extends and the difference in the amount of solar heat received in different parts.

In European countries the cultivation of the soil and the removal of timber have produced important climatic changes, and the same has been noticed in the United States. Our winters, probably, have not so much severe weather as occurred in the early settlement of the continent, but it takes place more suddenly and to a greater extent.

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John Mangero.

A Japanese boy named John Mangero was wrecked off the island of Nippon in 1840. He was rescued by Capt. Whitefield, of a New Bedford ship, and carried to Honolulu, from thence to the United States. Capt. Whitefield placed him in a school in Fair Haven, Mass.

He made great proficiency in the languages and other branches of study. After leaving school, his enterprising spirit led him to California, thence to the Sandwich islands; here he sought the aid of the seaman's chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Damon, by which he secured a passage to Japan.

After suffering various embarrassments through suspicion of those in authority in his native land, he came to be respected for his intelligence and integrity.

Miss Susie Jones.

Miss Susie Jones, daughter of Captain Jones, a pioneer settler of the county, last week noticed that the dogs had "treed" some animal near the house, armed herself with a gun and proceeded to investigate the matter.

Bret Hart's Diplomatic Correspondence.

"Silks! Gold blame my skin, I should say so! Why, pardner, you jest bet yer life there's more uv 'em made in this place—sho! There's more'n you could crowd on your wife if you was a Mormon! An' sat'n, An' ribbins, an' velvets an' sich—Praps, now you've read in yer Lat'n 'Bout Greasers, who struck it so rich. Well, Greasers would be—no I guess, sir—Raised out by a bet of the chips. Representin' 'em fur by blowe—ye sir, Their value his ple would scilaps."

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

News and Notes for Women.

Four Hindoo women have been graduated lately from the Madras medical college. Queen Victoria and the princess of Wales wear their hair parted plainly over the forehead.

Red is so popular that the Paris fashion writers feel compelled to say that it is worn with frenzy. In accordance with a custom of the country, the king of Burmah has lately married his own half sister.

English ladies still wear an ornamental smelling-bottle hanging from their girdles or belts, with a few charms attached. Twenty-five native students in Calcutta have pledged themselves not to marry until they have reached the age of twenty-one.

The Ladies' Work society of London has received a prize for the embroidery that it displayed at Paris. The Princess Louise is president of this organization. "I am almost seventy-one," said Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines to a Washington correspondent, the other day, "and I expect to live till I am a hundred and fifty. I come of a long-lived race. One of my aunts lived to a hundred and fifteen."

At the Brazilian minister's reception in Washington the wife of the French minister wore a dress which a writer of the Star of that city describes as follows: "No toilet worn in Washington in many years surpassed that of the American wife of M. Outray, the French minister, who was present with her husband. It was a superb robe of garnet velvet, a court train showing a creamy brocade petticoat, and a waist with a Marie Stuart collar embroidered in pearls. A diamond necklace and earrings were worn, and stars of the same jewels and rubies in her hair; point lace filled in the neck and finished the sleeves."

Fashion Notes.

Coiffures are as varied as ever. Creams are fashionable again. Street dresses for walking are all made short. Bangle rings are among late jewelry novelties. Feathers are again worn in the hair in the evening. Celluloid coral is always fashionable for young girls.

Gold bead or gold ball necklaces have not gone out of fashion. Both real and imitation jewelry is much worn at the moment. The newest fans are made of fine wire, delicately painted by hand. Square jabots of plaited muslin and lace are the most fashionable. Soft black velvet caps are much worn out-of-doors by English women.

Paniers are becoming matters of course on full dress Paris toilets. Scarfs of India muslin trimmed with Breton lace are worn instead of fur. Paniers of watered silk or brocade are used on plain silk and satin toilets. Overdresses of satin are worn with underdresses of plush, and vice versa. Dolman visites fit closely to the figure, and for the most part have elbow sleeves. Street wraps are either long saques, heavy ulsters, or fur lined circulars and dolman visites.

Masculine looking, rough gray mixed ulsters are worn, with rough gray mixed felt hats to match. A light rose pink is the choicest color for ladies' gloves at this writing. Pure white kids, of course, are indispensable on wedding occasions.

They Killed Him.

The other night, as old Blinks sat listening to the various opinions expressed about our Indian troubles, he felt constrained to relate some of his own experiences with the Indians, prefacing his remarks with the assertion that not one man in ten thousand knows anything about the subject.

"You give me one hundred men as brave as myself, who would rely on me for strategy, and follow where I would lead, and we'd whip all the tribes between here and Alaska!" Blinks proceeded to state that in the early days of Texas he commenced the subjugation of an Indian tribe all on his own hook. He was both infantry and cavalry, and his courage and wily tactics appalled the Indians more than an ordinary army corps would have done.

By this time Old Blinks had got himself hopelessly entangled, and the crowd, seeing his dilemma, demanded at once to know how he got out of such a fix. Blinks coughed and "spared for time," hoping to invent some way to wind up the story, but his imagination "fell down" on him and the boys kept pressing him. He told of his thirst and described his thoughts, trusting that some idea would come to his rescue.

The crowd, becoming more and more aware of his predicament, interrupted, distracted and confused him so much he could think of no way out, so bringing his fist down on the table with a thump, and with a look of earnest sincerity, said: "By George, boys, they killed me."—Carson (Nev.) Appeal.

The Beggar Child's Charity.

The following little story is a touching one, and the hero thereof is a well-known young gentleman of this city: He has been somewhat wild in his habits in the past, but for four months he had abstained from drink and spent his evenings at home. One evening, three weeks ago, he went out calling, and some one gave him a glass of wine. This aroused the sleeping fiend, and he went off on a grand carouse. For three days he lost all mastery over himself, and scarcely knew where he was.

On the morning of the fourth day he was comparatively sobered up. He wandered into the reading-room of one of our hotels, where he was well known, and sat down and stared moodily into the street. Presently a little girl of about ten years came in and looked timidly around the room. She was dressed in rags, but she had a sweet, intelligent face that could scarcely fail to excite sympathy. There were five persons in the room, and she went to each, begging. One gentleman gave her a five-cent piece, and she then went to the gentleman spoken of and asked him for a penny, adding: "I haven't had anything to eat for a whole day." The gentleman was all out of humor, and he said crossly: "Don't bother me; go away! I haven't had anything to eat for three days." The child opened her eyes in shy wonder and stared at him for a moment, and then walked slowly toward the door. She turned the knob and then, after hesitating a few seconds, she turned quickly and walked straight up to him who had spoken so ill-naturedly, and gently laying the five cents she had received on his knee, said with a tone of true girlish pity in her voice, "If you haven't had anything to eat for three days you take this and go and buy some bread. Perhaps I can get some more somewhere else." The young fellow blushed to the roots of his hair, and lifting the miniature sister of charity in his arms he kissed her two or three times in delight. Then he took her to the persons in the room and told the story and asked contributions, giving himself all the money he had with him. He succeeded in raising over \$40, and sent the little kindly hearted one on her way rejoicing.—Pittsburgh Telegraph.

Value of Old Coins.

The trade in old coins is not a light one, nor are its profits small. Fictitious values have advanced 100 per cent. in five years and the tendency is still upward. In England there is much demand for old American coins, and collectors average 100 per cent. profit on their sales. In this country these coins are becoming very scarce indeed. The cents and half cents of 1793, which belong to the first series of copper coinage in the United States, are in great demand. A coin of 1787 was designed by Franklin, and is extremely rare. One of the silver dollars made in the old Philadelphia mint in 1794 is in the British Museum, and cost that institution \$1,000. Silver quarter dollars coined in 1823 '27 are worth \$100 each. Silver half dollars, issued from the mint in 1802, are also at a premium, and all efforts to obtain any of them to complete sets, even at the figure of \$100, have, it is said, proved futile. Silver dollars of 1804 are extremely scarce, only five, so far as known, being in existence. Three of these are owned in England, and are valued at \$1,000 each. Half dollars of 1796 and 1797 coinage are worth \$50, and the same is offered for a 1799 cent or a half cent of 1793. In Philadelphia lives a numismatist who has been in the business for twenty years. Every summer he goes to England for two months and sells the coins he has collected. His name is well known there, and he visits all the principal towns where he finds men of wealth willing to pay handsome prices to add to their store of old and rare money.