

## SIoux LANDS BOUGHT.

### Eleven Million Acres to be Thrown Open to Settlers.

**The Terms Upon Which the Indians Surrendered Their Domain.**

Secretary Noble received the following telegram at the Interior Department in Washington, announcing the successful completion of the work of the Sioux Commission:

CHARLES FOSTER, Chairman.

The commission, composed of ex-Governor Foster, Major-General Crook and Hon. William Warner, commenced their work among the Sioux some two months ago. Their object was to secure the consent of two-thirds of the Sioux Indians, making over to a surrender of about one-half of their reservation of 21,000,000 acres of land to the United States Government, which it turns would throw it open to public settlement.

According to the act of Congress under which the agreement was made, the uninhabited portion of the Sioux Reservation is divided into six reservations, as follows: Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Lower Brule, Crow Creek, Pine Ridge and Rosebud. The land thrown open to settlement will aggregate about 11,000,000 acres and will be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, at the following rates: \$1.25 per acre for all lands taken within the first three years, after the act takes effect, 25 cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the succeeding two years, and 50 cents per acre for the residue of the lands then undisposed of. All lands still open to settlement under the agreement at the end of ten years from the taking effect of the act shall be accepted by the United States at 50 cents per acre, which amount shall be added to and credited to the Indians as part of their permanent fund.

The act provides for furnishing the necessary seed to the Indians for two years, for which adequate appropriation is made. In addition thereto there is to be set apart the sum of \$3,000,000, which is to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Sioux Nation of Indians as a permanent fund, the interest of which at five per cent. per annum is to be appropriated under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to the use of the Indians for the money expended by them in the purchase of agricultural instruments, teams, etc., necessary to assist the Indians in agricultural pursuits. At the end of fifty years the fund is to be expended for the purpose of promoting education, civilization and self-support among the Indians, or otherwise distributed among them as Congress may determine.

All the new reservations include the land in the vicinity of the agencies where the Indians are now living. The land to be thrown open to settlement is not occupied at present by the Indians. The number of Indians on the reservation is 22,567. The act provides that the agreement as to land to be thrown open to settlement is to be approved and no further legislation is enacted, the Secretary of the Interior will proceed to carry into effect the provisions of the law.

A. T. Lea, an agent of the Interior Department, is now in Dakota, and has been ordered to proceed to take a census of the Indians with a view of ascertaining how many of them are able to support themselves and their families by the land owned or occupied by them, either individually or collectively, the value of the land, its nearness to market, its general productivity, and such other facts and circumstances as will assist Congress in determining how many of the Indians are capable of self-support.

## HONOLULU IN REVOLT.

### An Unsuccessful Insurrection in Which Seven Natives Were Killed.

News has just been received from the Hawaiian Islands of an attempt to overthrow the Government. It was headed by two half-white Hawaiians named Wilcox and Boyd, who at 4 o'clock in the morning marched to the palace of King Kalakaua in Honolulu, leading a body of rioters numbering 250. The King was notified and the Cabinet called together. The rioters summoned Lieutenant Parker to surrender the palace. When he refused some of the attacking forces deserted Wilcox. The field pieces of the rioters were soon silenced by the fire of the sharpshooters, who kept up a steady fusillade upon the men at these guns as long as any of the rebel garrison appeared in sight. By 11 A. M. the rioters had all taken shelter in a bungalow situated in the palace grounds and the fire of the rifles slackened to only an occasional shot as the rioters came within their range. From that time there was little or no firing done by the rebels. In the afternoon the Honolulu Rifles used a dynamite bomb on the building, whereupon the insurgents surrendered and were locked up.

When arrested Boyd had letters on his person implicating 50 natives and whites, some of them very prominent in Hawaii. It was rumored that Wilcox had intended to secure the person of the King, compel him to abdicate in favor of his sister Liliuokalani, her apparent, and demand a new Cabinet. In all there were seven killed and twelve wounded of the rioters.

## EXPLOSION ON A YACHT.

### Three Children and a Man Killed Near Buffalo, N. Y.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while the yacht Cedar Ridge, owned by Mr. L. C. Crocker, of East Buffalo, N. Y., was being got ready for a trip down the river, and just as the engineer had started the fire, two explosions followed in rapid succession. The yacht at once took fire, and burned to the water's edge. Of those on board the following were killed: Mrs. L. C. Crocker, her two children, and Howard Crocker, boy, drowned.

The people who hurried to the scene were attracted by the sight of Mr. Crocker's little son, who stood on the yacht's deck in a dazed condition, almost surrounded by flames. He seemed unable to move, and when a man named Charles Schweigel reached a pile pole to him the boy did not take hold of it, and a moment later he fell back into the fire and was burned to a crisp in full view of the horrified spectators.

Attention was now drawn to John Ruzenstein, the carpenter, a man about thirty years old, who was clinging to a rafter in the short that extended out over the water. He could not be reached, and after hanging a few moments he apparently became suffocated and dropped into the flames below. He leaves a widow and five children. The tragedy was due to the explosion of naphtha, by which the boilers were heated. Mr. Crocker is the superintendent of the New York Central stock yards at East Buffalo. He was the father of the three children killed.

It is said that an invention, which promises to revolutionize the method of discharging firearms has been lately under the consideration of the British War Office. It consists in firing the cartridge by electricity.

## LATER NEWS.

The Vanderbilt family have bought a controlling interest in the Beach Creek Railroad in Pennsylvania.

Two more bodies were taken out of the sand at Johnstown, Penn. One was identified as that of Alex. Hamilton, Jr., a prominent resident of the town.

SHERIFF FLACK, of New York city, resigned his office of Grand Sachem in the Tammany Society, and also resigned from the General Committee of the Tammany organization, because of charges that were made against him in connection with securing a divorce from his wife.

A TERRIBLE explosion of natural gas occurred at Oliver Brothers & Co.'s South Side mill, Pittsburg, Penn. John Miller, aged seventeen years, had his neck broken and died almost instantly; John O'Connor, a carpenter, had his skull crushed and died instantly; John Greiner was fatally injured.

SHERIFF E. C. SWAIN, Sheriff of Paulding County, Ohio, is short in his accounts to the amount of over \$3000.

The eleven one-armed night switch turners employed on the Northwestern road, between Western avenue and Fortieth street, Chicago, struck for higher wages. Not a switch was turned that night in their district except by officers of the road.

CHEE GONG, a Chinaman, was hanged at Portland, Oregon, for the murder of Lee Glick, a fellow countryman, two years ago, and George Duncan Bryson was hanged at Boulder, Montana, for the murder of Annie Lindstrom, in September, 1888.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND has been appointed resident attorney in Washington of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at a salary of \$25,000.

SCHOONER Union, Captain Kelley, from Boston for Little Salmon River, upset in the bay two miles from St. Martin's, New Brunswick, and three men were drowned.

CHAKER PASHA, now Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Russia, has been appointed Governor-General of Crete. He will demand a force of 20,000 men to restore order on the island.

LANFONE, Crown Prince of Nerftu, Varan, one of the Samoan Islands, is dead.

The Legitimate Government of Hayti delivered to the United States Minister \$7500 as a compensation for the seizure and detention of the United States steamer Ozama. This money is now aboard the Kearsarge.

SLAYON GRANT, of New York city, appointed four committees of twenty-five each, on Permanent Organization, Finance, Legislation and on Sites and Buildings, to make the first preparations for the International Exposition of 1892.

A riot occurred at the Hecla works, Greensburg, Penn., owned by William Shaw. Three men were fatally injured. About 700 men went there from the Mammoth works and asked the men at work to quit. Upon their refusal the drunken mob made the fatal assault.

PRESIDENT HARRISON attended services conducted by Bishop Doane at Bar Harbor, Me.

MRS. N. FREMAN and her twelve-year-old daughter were killed by lightning at Piper City, Ill.

THE great packing houses of George H. Hammond, of Hammond, Ind., were burned. Within two hours \$500,000 worth of property was destroyed. Seven buildings were reduced to ashes and 700 men thrown out of employment.

DANIEL K. STEWART, the richest man in Virginia, died at his residence in Henrico County, near Richmond, aged eighty-one. Mr. Stewart was a Scotchman by birth, and amassed his fortune by dealing in tobacco.

AT Otter Creek, Mich., Charles T. Wright, President of the Otter Creek Lumber Company, of Racine, Wis., shot and instantly killed Under Sheriff Neil Marshall and Dr. Frank E. Thurber. They had attached some of the lumber company's logs for debt.

A WIDOW named Gillis, and two daughters, who lived in a remote district of McDowell County, W. Va., were found mysteriously murdered in their home.

PRESIDENT HARRISON made the following appointments: S. F. Phillips, of North Carolina, Commissioner on the part of the United States under the Venezuela and United States treaty concerning the adjustment of claims; Charles Pope, of Missouri, Consul at Toronto, Canada, and Richard G. Lay, of the District of Columbia, Consul-General at Ottawa, Canada.

CATTLE are dying from the effects of the drouth in Mexico.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the American inventor, has arrived in Paris, and will combine business with sightseeing at the big exposition.

H. W. SEVERANCE arrived in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to assume the office of United States Consul-General. King Kalakaua declined to give him an interview and refused to accept him as Consul-General. He was dismissed some years ago from the same position.

## GREAT FLOODS IN JAPAN.

### One Hundred People Drowned by the Overflow of the Chikugo River.

The Japan Gazette, received by the steamer Arabic, says that about one hundred persons were drowned in Japan, twelve thousand houses washed away, and about 2500 acres of cultivated land seriously damaged in four of the seven cantons which suffered most from the overflowing of the Chikugo River in Fuhoken by the recent heavy rains. Relief funds have been started in various parts of the Empire.

THE crew of the schooner Fannie Chase, plucked up a peculiar substance floating just outside Fortland Harbor, Me. It was put away in a barrel, and on arriving at port the owners were told it was ambergria. It is used in making the finest kind of perfume and retails for about thirty dollars an ounce. The mass weighs one hundred pounds and therefore would be worth a matter of twenty-five thousand dollars. This sum will be divided among the owners and the crew.

THE National Electric Light Association in convention at Niagara Falls, adopted a resolution declaring execution by electricity, requesting Governor Hill to commute the sentences of all persons sentenced under the new law, and asking for the repeal of the law.

JAPAN objects to revision of the treaties defining the status of foreigners, fearing that China may demand the concessions granted to the powers.

## THE LABOR CONGRESS.

### Proceedings of the Six Days' Convocation in Paris.

### The Delegates Agree on a Labor Programme for the World.

The International Workers' Congress, which has just closed its six days' session at Paris, was very largely attended, and those who were in attendance declared it to be an enthusiastic and successful meeting. It had been called together by the French workingmen's party, the "Possibilists," as they are called there. There were present 421 delegates from France, and representatives from America, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, England, Spain, Italy, Russia, and others. The Polish refugees also sent a delegate. The hall was gay with flags, the scarlet of militant socialism gleaming brilliantly from balcony and flagstaff. On the platform rose the figure of the Republic, draped in scarlet cloth, and on either hand dropped the flags of England and America, signaling the international character of the gathering. In all there were over 600 delegates. The proceedings were in perfect order, throughout.

At the same time there was assembled the Socialist or Marxist Congress with nearly the same number of delegates. At the opening of the Workers' Congress it was proposed by Mr. H. Hyndman, the famous English member of Parliament, that the two Congresses should fuse themselves into one. The Marxist party refused to agree to the proposition of the Workers' Congress, and there was no union. The interesting fact reported out that though Austrian newspapers had been suppressed by the police merely for announcing that the Congress was about to take place, nevertheless there were Hungarian delegates from over forty societies.

At the proceedings each day there were elected two Chairmen, one from France and one representing the foreign delegates. The delegates first made reports on the condition of labor in the different countries. M. Deffet, the Secretary of the Belgian Labor Party, said that the English had established courts of arbitration, had not proved a success. M. Deffet insisted on the necessity of establishing intimate relations between the English and Belgian coal miners. At the same time there were made two powerful labor organizations, one in England and one in the days of the old international, and how these bodies had fallen to pieces in consequence of internal squabbles over theoretical questions, but he remarked that they were now being reconstituted, and able to support seven labor newspapers.

The first question discussed was the subject of international legislation on labor. Mr. Brown, representing the American Labor Party, said that there were in America there were forty Legislatures, one for each State, it was difficult to obtain improvements by the action of trade unions, because of the constant influx of immigrants. He urged that the many disunited small associations should be united into a single association, which should send agents to subject such men to sever penalties. The workers of Europe would win the sympathy and support of the Americans if they would take the subject of their reforms to the American Legislatures. Four French delegates and a Dane spoke in advocacy of international legislation to limit the hours of labor. They pleaded in favor of an eight-hour day, the reduction of night work, and improved inspection of factories, and urged that children should not be allowed to labor before they were sixteen years old.

John Burns, from England, pointed out that workmen preferred Parliaments and laws with eight hours of work, to Anarchist free love with fourteen hours of work. Mr. Fenwick, M. P., said that what trades were well organized they generally obtained reasonable improvements. In a conference held that afternoon with foreign miners he had found that the English miners worked seven and a half hours, while the Belgian and German miners worked eight and a half hours. The following resolution was adopted:

The Congress affirms the principle that each nationality is the best judge of the political and social facts it should pursue. In view of international correspondence, an International Correspondence Bureau shall be created by the Syndical Chambers of each country. A similar Correspondence Bureau shall be created by the Socialist parties in each country.

At the closing session the real work of the Congress was accomplished. The delegates agreed with fair unanimity, upon a labor program, which was voted on as follows:

1. Eight hours a day to be the maximum of the day's work fixed by international law.
  2. At least one day's holiday to be given each week, and no work to be done on festive days.
  3. Abolition of night work as far as practicable for men, and entirely for women and children.
  4. The total suppression of labor by children below the age of fourteen, and protection of children up to the age of sixteen.
  5. Complete technical and professional education.
  6. Overtime to be paid for at double rates, and limited to four hours in twenty-four.
  7. Civil and criminal responsibility of the employers for accidents.
  8. An adequate number of qualified inspectors to be nominated by the workers themselves, and paid by the State or the community, with full power to enter workshops, factories, or refineries at any time, and to examine the apprentices at their own homes.
  9. Workshops to be organized by the workers with subsidies from the municipalities or State.
  10. Prison and workshop labor to be conducted under the same conditions as free labor, and to be employed, as far as possible, on great public works.
  11. Foreign laborers to be allowed to accept employment, and no employer to be allowed to employ such laborers, at rates of wages below the trade-union rates fixed for their trade.
  12. A minimum wage to be fixed in every country, in accordance with a reasonable standard of living.
  13. The abrogation of all laws against the international organization of labor.
  14. Equal pay and opportunities for women and men for equal work.
- The Congress adjourned to meet at Brussels in 1891.

### A FATAL OPEN SWITCH.

### Three Killed and Seven Injured in a Railroad Accident.

The Roma, Watertown and Ognessburg express train ran through an open switch at Forest Lawn, nine miles east of Rochester, N. Y., at 8 o'clock in the morning. One lady, Miss Perrin, was instantly killed, and John Jay, of Rochester, and Firman Lane, of Oswego, were so badly injured that they died soon after. Half a dozen other persons were seriously injured. The list of wounded is as follows:

H. M. Perrin, head and face bruised and injured internally; Mrs. H. M. Perrin, collar bone broken and badly bruised. Mr. and Mrs. Perrin are parents of the young lady killed; Andrew Tiffany, of Oswego, injured internally; Mrs. Lewis Moore, of Gettysburg, N. Y., right leg broken; Samuel Brown, of Sherman, N. Y., right leg cut off and toes of left foot amputated; John Barker, engineer, badly cut; Mrs. Mary Hanson, of Skayon, Ontario, right leg broken and face and head badly cut.

The accident was said to have been caused by the neglect of proper signals. The station agent set a flag to stop the express, but it was not seen in time. The agent was attending to his duties as telegraph operator and ticket agent, and had no one to send with a flag.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PARNELL's health is broken.

LORD TENNYSON is eighty years old.

JOHN G. WHITTIER's health is very poor.

LOUIS KOSUTH is eighty-eight years of age.

GLADSTONE will visit the Paris Exhibition.

PRESIDENT HARRISON's favorite fish is shad.

MAYOR FITZLER, of Philadelphia, writes poetry.

FELIX PYAT, the French writer and dramatist, is dead.

GUNMAKER KRUPP's statue has been raised in Essen, Germany.

GENERAL BOULANGER has ceased to be much noticed in London.

SAM JONES, the revivalist, says he earns \$25,000 a year at his work.

KING KALAKAU, of the Sandwich Islands, has given up his proposed European jaunt.

THE English Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire, Richmond and Grafton are all widowers.

HEROIC-SIZED monumental statues of Grant, Sheridan and Farragut are to be put up in Boston.

LI HUNG CHANG, the Viceroy of the Chinese Empire, has sent his son to study affairs in Washington.

THE reception of the Shah of Persia in Scotland was deficient in conspicuous enthusiasm on the part of the people.

CLARA BARTON, President of the Red Cross Association, is the only American entitled to wear the Iron Cross of Prussia.

QUEEN VICTORIA is now a Colonel in the German army, and young Emperor William is an honorary Admiral in the British navy.

KING ALEXANDER, of Servia, is not thirteen years old, but he is precociously developed, and looks as English boys do at fifteen or sixteen.

It is announced in Baltimore that millionaire Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, has fully recovered his health. He is spending the summer near Bar Harbor.

It is rumored that Queen Victoria has at last yielded to her physicians and will take a long sea trip, perhaps to India, or possibly to Canada and the United States.

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, is a literary man by inheritance and habit. He has written a good deal of poetry which has never appeared in print. Farisian publishers have tempted him in vain.

D. O. MILLER, the millionaire, is still an active worker, although now sixty-eight years old. His fortune amounts to \$20,000,000, of which he holds the foundation in a Pacific slope dairy farm.

THE indignant Hadji Hussein Ghooly Khan will be succeeded as Persian Ambassador at Washington by Amnu Abdiullah, who is said to be the fattest man in Persia. His weight is stated to be 347 pounds.

EX-JUSTICE STRONG, who some years since resigned his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, is now at the ripe age of eighty-one years, and still hale and vigorous in both body and mind. He is a great specimen of a great and good man.

JUDGE THOMAS M. COOLEY, of Michigan, the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has declined an offer from certain railroad companies to enter into their service at a salary of \$25,000 a year. He prefers his present position, although the compensation is not one-third as much.

EX-CONGRESSMAN RANDOLPH TUCKER has formally accepted the professorship of constitutional law at the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va. In his speech accepting the position Mr. Tucker announced his retirement from politics and his intention to devote the remainder of his life to teaching.

THE LABOR WORLD.

POWDERLY denounces trusts.

TROY (N. Y.) has 8000 iron workers.

A. K. or L. assembly has been established in Australia.

ABOUT 1,145,572 workers are deprived of their Sunday rest.

UNION bricklayers generally fight shy of New York sub-way work.

ENGINEERS and painters receive from ten to twelve cents a day in China.

The twin children of a locked out miner in Illinois have died of starvation.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventor, rarely sleeps more than four hours a day.

A VERY large proportion of the slaters employed in this country are Welshmen.

THE Government printing office now demands only eight hours' work of employes.

FOREIGN capitalists are said to be negotiating for the control of American cotton mills.

CHAS SPRACKLE, the California sugar king, is to build a second big refinery in Philadelphia.

CHICAGO iron moulders work entirely at piece-work, and earn from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day of ten hours.

TOBACCO and cigar-making give employment to over 30,000 persons in Brooklyn, New York and vicinity.

THE Printers' Benevolent Association pays its members \$7 a week when sick for forty cents per month.

ST. LOUIS claims that she heads the world in the tobacco industry, and employs 2500 hands in seventeen factories.

THE profit-sharing principle is beginning to be looked upon with favor by some English employers in their dealings with workmen.

THERE are about fifty establishments throughout the country in which the employes get a share of the profits accumulated.

THERE are at Troy, N. Y., 16,000 persons working on collars and cuffs and their annual wages aggregate \$4,000,000, and none of them are Chinamen.

A NUMBER of the labor organizations of New York city and Brooklyn are holding Sunday night mass meetings in favor of the eight-hour system.

CHILI gave 5000 of the idle workmen on the Isthmus of Panama free transportation to Valparaiso in order to secure their labor on public improvements.

THE movement recently inaugurated in Manchester, England, to compel employers to adopt a uniform short-time system for employing labor, has completely failed.

THE National Textile Workers' Union, which holds a charter in the American Federation of Labor, has nineteen branches with a membership of over 3000.

THE New York Journal has shown up the misery of a crowd of men and women in that city who make knee breeches at sixty cents a dozen, and work sixteen hours a day.

THE International Cigar-makers' Union of America was founded June 21, 1864, with twenty-one unions and membership of 981. There are now 300 unions and over 20,000 members.

THE Commissioner of the Department of Labor asserts that no girl under sixteen years of age should be allowed to work, and the country would be better off if none under twenty were allowed in factories.

THERE are more tramp priorities throughout the counties surrounding London than in all England, London included. These men, who are generally poor workmen and drunkards, come in on emergencies and help to keep wages down by working on almost any terms.

SO far this year over \$41,000,000 have been expended in building operations in New York and \$30,000,000 in Philadelphia, which is a great increase over last year.

## THE INDIAN MEDICINE MEN.

### ARMY SURGEONS ARE OFTEN ASTONISHED AT THEIR CURES.

### They Maintain Their Influence Over a Tribe by Incantations—Scenes at a Council.

The habits and customs of some of the Western tribes are so little known to the general reader that, perhaps, a description of some of their curious practices may be of some interest. Mr. Paul Beckwith has published an interesting paper on the Dakotas in the last report of the Smithsonian Institution, and among other things he remarks that the medicine man or high priest in invariably a chief, and although he maintains his sway by the use of mysteries and incantations, nevertheless at times shows a power which is not understood by those outside of the cult or brotherhood, and through a knowledge of the medicinal properties of herbs often performs cures that lead one to believe he is not altogether the charlatan he is represented. His cures are often the wonder of the army surgeons.

An incident in point is cited in the case of an Indian who one day came staggering into camp with his leg horribly swollen from a bite of a venomous snake. The camp surgeon could do nothing for the sufferer, but he was completely cured by the medicine man. Another case is quoted in which a cataract of the eye was cured by inserting brass filings into the affected organ. To impress upon the mind of the patient the divine nature of his medicine, the medicine man adds to the efficacy of his remedy mysterious pantomimes, contortions of the body and features, always to a drum accompaniment. If the patient is affected with a serious ailment, he places a paper or bark figure on the ground, and while the patient is held over it, he fires a gun, by which act the sickness passes into the image in the ground and is killed by the discharge of the gun. They claim that all this power is received from the Great Spirit, who confers upon them a spiritual medicine so powerful that they can kill at will, resuscitate the dead, and cure the sick. This spiritual medicine is represented by anything that strikes the fancy, as a bunch of feathers, a claw, a bird, or the head of an animal.

When a council is held, a barricade is erected in the form of an ellipse, and a tent is raised at each end of the inclosure, one for the high priests or medicine men and the other for ten men who have been selected to keep order and conduct the ceremony, acting as a sort of police. The high priest, from his seat in the medicine tent, appoints four assistants, one bearing a drum, one a pillow and stick, one a rattle, and the last assisting by grunting. A big drum in the center of the circle is being constantly beaten by several drummers. The high priest then speaks to them of the holy dance which was founded centuries ago, and tells them of the power of the medicine of their ancestors, and warning skeptics not to scoff at them or their craft, as they have the power of thrusting a claw or stone through the body of any one at will, causing instant death. In proof of this assertion, he calls one of his assistants to him and points toward him with the medicine bag, at the same instant puffing at him with his lips, whereupon the assistant falls to the ground apparently senseless. Then the priest saunters to the four points of the compass, and invokes the Great Spirit to aid him and the other members present in bringing the dead brother to life. The drums are then beaten and a frantic dance is begun, when the lifeless form gradually returns to consciousness and spits into his hand a mass of froth and blood, in which is found a claw or a stone. The high priest now dances around the circle, and waving his medicine bag, blows upon some one else, who, in the same manner, falls to the ground senseless. The chief continues, and the "dead men," reviving, assist in shooting others, until the inclosure is full of howling savages dancing, yelling, and shooting each other. The dancing is kept up in the most frantic manner. After a certain length of time the four assistants, who have been trotting around the ring faster and faster, form in line, and after advancing and retreating several times, thrust the instruments into the hands of others who become their successors and then take seats, and now represent the Gods of the North, South, East and West, the high priest representing the Great Spirit, or Wan-kan-tanka. When a new member is initiated, he is taken into the council tent for instructions, which are secret. He is then stripped of his clothing, excepting an apron and moccasins on his feet. He is then painted entirely black except a small red spot between his shoulders. The candidate is exhorted to be good, and is told that his medicine will be correspondingly powerful, and he must also give a feast once a year. If he does not, he will meet with misfortunes, sickness, or death. The candidate now receives the holy claw or stone. The medicine man, approaching him from the east, describes the course of the sun with the medicine bag, and bowing to the four points of the compass, mutters an incantation, and thrusting the bag toward him says: "There goes the spirit." The candidate then falls prostrate, and blankets, skin, ornaments, etc., are thrown as offerings over the candidate. At command of the high priest the novice recovers and is presented with the medicine bag, becoming a recognized member of the order. After these ceremonies the feast begins, and the food which has been cooking before the tents of the assistants is distributed among the people. The dance lasts from daybreak to daybreak of the day following, and as these dances are frequently given in winter with the thermometer often far below zero, it may easily be imagined how the candidates must suffer, clad as they are in a coat of paint. It is generally understood that the members of the order have secret signs and passes, but the penalty of exposure is so sure and swift, that none of the secrets are ever divulged.—Scientific American.

The Shah of Persia sits on a throne of gold and gems worth \$30,000,000.

## SELECT SIFTINGS.

Spinach is a Persian plant.

Horse-radish is a native of England.

Oysters deposit about 1,000,000 eggs.

A singing mussel if found on the coast of Caylon.

The American silver dollar first made its appearance in 1794.

A tax upon playing-cards is universal in Europe, with the exception of Spain.

Fish were created first, and they are the lowest and most numerous of animals.

Seals will follow a boat a long distance in which some one is playing on a bagpipe.

School district libraries were first established in the State of New York in 1837.

Next to music the weather probably affects the animal creation more than anything else.

Two hundred and fifty thousand persons perished in Antioch by the earthquake of 526.

The Stoics lauded suicide as a praiseworthy action, and the Roman law did not look upon it as a venial crime.

The tendency to suicide is more prevalent among the educated and wealthy than among the poorer and middle classes.

The Greenlanders bury with a child a dog to guide it in the other world, saying: "A dog can find his way anywhere."

A remarkable cave in Stone County, Kan., is said to have been explored for twelve miles, to have two rivers and millions of bats.

High heeled shoes are no modern invention; they go back to the earliest Henry; and the top piece was often no bigger than a shilling shaped like a heart.

Snails will come aboard just before a rain, and begin to climb trees and plants, concealing themselves on the underside of a leaf if it is going to be a severe storm.

Mrs. James Gallagher, a resident of Brooklyn, began sneezing the other evening, and she had got the tally up to 2040 times when the doctors finally found a remedy.

The name "United States of America" was first applied to the colonies in the famous pronouncement for American liberty, the Declaration of Independence, made July 4, 1776.

When a Chinese girl is married, she must wait four months before etiquette allows her to pay her first visit to her mother; but, after this initiatory call, she may go to the home of her parents at any time.

At one factory in the United States there are manufactured between two and three tons of postal cards a day all the year round. The largest order ever filed for one city was 4,000,000 cards, or about twelve tons of paper for New York.

Japanese oranges are as different from our oranges as they are from those of the grape, dividing into sections at the slightest pull, each section like a separate fruit, and dissolving in the mouth with a favor of cherries, leaving no pulp behind.

The native doctors of China are to a great extent self-constituted. Any person who is in want of a livelihood, and who can read and write sufficiently well to be able to copy out prescriptions from a medical book, can set up in practice without fear of Government or other interference.

## Beethoven's Practical Joke.

The New York Sun calls to mind the practical joke the great composer Beethoven played one evening on his old friend and master, Joseph Haydn, the famous wheelerwright's son, who became in 1760 the Kapel-meister of Prince N. Esterhazy. "I have just composed an aria," said Beethoven to Haydn, in the presence of many princely ladies and gentlemen, "and I wonder if you would be able yourself to play it at first sight without stopping." Haydn was somewhat provoked at such an intimation from his favorite pupil, and proceeded at once to play the aria, which at first proved to be as easy as a beginner's exercise. But suddenly he came to a point when, every one of his ten fingers being at once engaged on both ends of the key-board, there still remained one note to be struck right in the middle of it. Prince Esterhazy's kapel-meister became as pale as a sheet, and, to the stupefaction of the lookers-on, abruptly left the piano, muttering some unintelligible but undoubtedly sulphurous German imprecation. Beethoven did not mind it a bit, but sat down at the instrument, played the aria with the utmost brilliancy, and when he came to the perplexing point, coolly struck the awkward middle note with his nose, amid the plaudits and bursts of laughter of the Prince and his friends, in which Haydn himself could not help joining heartily.

## Pathetic Story of a Dumb Mother.

One of the most pathetic stories of the dumb is that told of the Countess of Orkney who was married in 1753 by signs. Shortly after the birth of her first child, the nurse, with considerable astonishment, saw the mother cautiously approach the cradle in which the infant was sleeping. The Countess was evidently full of some deep design. Having assured herself that the child really slept, she took a large stone which she had hidden under her shawl, and, to the horror of the nurse—who was fully impressed with an idea of the peculiar cunning and malignity of "dummies"—raised it with an intention to fling it down vehemently. Before the nurse could interpose, the Countess had flung the stone not at the child, but on the floor, where it made a great noise. The child immediately awoke and cried. The Countess, who had looked with maternal eagerness for the result of her experiment, fell upon her knees in a transport of joy. She had discovered that the child possessed the sense wanting in herself.—Once a Week.