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RIDGWAY, ELK COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1875.

NO. 6.

The Rose's Promise.

I kiss the violet, darling, And ask it news of thee. 'Tis mute-but the rose-bush nearest Cries, "Wait till the spring shall be,

"She'll come on the sunbeam's pathway King Summer for her will spread; She'll come when my crowning blossom Shall toss its purple head.

"She'll come on the wings of Summer, With a brow as bright as June, And a voice like the bird in April When it sings its plighting tune."

Oh, many a gift has Summer From his golden gate sent me; But this, thou rose of roses, Is a gift for eternity.

TANEO.

"Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife ?" "Harry, Anne, hurry! There's wedding going on in the kitchen!" cried Nelly Howe, running before her cousin

up the garden walk.

There seems to be one there every day," languidly replied Anne. "I should think your father would find his duties as 'Squire' too heavy for him."

"It's only since the wor that they crowd in so fast. The negroes are obliged to marry properly now. But these are Indians. Papa brings the law to bear on red as well as black skins." "Indians in this State?"

"O, ves; about a thousand Cherokees, It is they who live in the mountain range that you thought so terrible yesterday. It is solitary and savage enough. The Indians live in their buts very much as they did in their wigwams two hundred years ago, and fish, and hunt deer and bears. This is the chief's daughter, Taneo, who has come to be married. She's a Christian in her way, and a good

girl—Taneo."
"Come, I'll look at her. I'm thankful she's not civilized. It's so nice to compare a creature of that sort with

Miss Parr hurried to the kitchen door, and stood looking in at the tall, straight Indian girl, with her bare feet and head, and her wedding garment, which was a petticoat and short gown of blue flannel. The white girl was conscious as never before of her civilization; which in her case meant five years of training in fashionable accomplishments, and trunks full of silks and muslins.

Nelly, who was a square, solid, down-right little body, eyed her critically— mentally commented upon her chalked skin, false hair and teeth—and then

turned to the Indian.
"We haven't gained all that we might out of civilization, Nan," she whispered.
"Look at Taneo's feet—not a corn! And how strong and delicate her shape is! She carries herself like one bounts

Shape! Her waist is two feet round, if it's an inch." "Join your right hands!"

of the girls. Hokus, the groom, a big, slouching, copper-colored fellow, grunted as he

thrust out his hand. " Hokus thinks this is making entirely too much fuss about a woman," laughed

"He's but a shabby-looking fellow," whi pered Miss Parr. "A chief's daughter ought to make a better match

"Taneo has loved him a long time. Did you ever see a more shy and wistful look than hers just now? civilized enough to think of the advan-

tages of a good match." I pronounce you man and wife. said Squire Howe, taking off his specta-

And now, Hokus, my lad, I've a word for you. Things are going to work differently hynr in North Carolina, now with the rest, You've been savages long enough while perfessin' to be Christians. butchers the pig, is not Christianity, to my notion. Heh?

"No," grunted Hokus. "It's not what I'll allow, at any rate. You Indians are going to change with woman? the rest, I tell you, and you are the man I've pitched on to set the example, for a moment. Then she unslung her You're to work out of doors, and Taneo baby, and took it in her arms, looking will keep the house clean. Hey, Ta-neo? Pig must not sleep in the

Taneo dropped her head and laughed shyly.
"Well, now, that's settled. The law's mean by this, Hokus?"

going to be strict. Hokus, I give you and you're to work for her. The boys call you lazy red nigger, and it's a name you've got to clear yourself of."

The new-made wife lifted her head, the angry blood rushing to her cheek at the name; but Hokus only slouched and

Now I pronounce you man and wife; and keep clear of the whisky still on your way home.' The squire (or colonel, for titles hung

thickly on his broad shoulders) watched the two Indians go slowly up the moun-

tain path, Hokus in advance.
"I'd like to better the condition of those savages," he said. "Anne, you're full of book-learning just now, and have "That is all right. Hokus willing to nothing to do. You might give them a live like Christian." nothing to do. You might give them a powerful lift."

"Thanks. I don't feel as if my vocation was that of a missionary," with a contemptuous smile.

"Missionary!" she thought, bitterly. She—a type of the cultured girls of New York-to settle down into a teacher of bare-footed redskins in their flea-in-fested cabins! It might be very well evening, and the rain increasing to a in some cases to follow Christ's example, who taught the poor Galileans; but an Indian was an exceptional case, hardly in her estimation to be considered one of the creatures for whom He died. Anne had heard that they "were a race impossible to civilize, and destined to expense of the Indian woman.

termination," and accepted the theory

as the easiest way of getting rid of the

As for her uncle, with his bad grammar, and energetic kindness, and perpetual enthusiasm about the beauty and save himself if the Lufty is up." grandeur of nature in North Carolina, he was beginning to be an intolerable bore. Nature was a werse bore than he, said Tanso, gravely.

for Anne's reputation for culture called or admiration of every landscape. She was sick of hearing her own ascending "O, O, O!" If the doctors could only have devised any other cure for her cold than this mountain air of North Carolina she would have been glad.

"Come and look at Mt. Pisgah, Nancy," called her uncle, "yender, in front of the setting sun. And there are the great Black Brothers, wrapped in the shadow, and that peak rising out of the red mist is the highest land on the Atlantic slope.'

It was all so tiresome! The other girls of her set were on the hotel piazzas at Long Branch, with a dozen beaux around them. Very different companions from this Pisgah and the Black Brothers! Then he called her to look at the horrible shadow of a chasm, or the yellow light in the balsam range, or the flying colors on the mist that was blown from

the far horizon across the hillsides. Miss Parr made some trivial excuse to go to her own chamber. What earthly use was there in finding tints in mist? If it were the colors in her new neckties, now, or a box of Jouvin's best!

Just a year passed since Miss Parr's first visit to North Carolina, when she found herself again mounted with Nelly on two low mules, climbing the moun-

The doctors had ordered her to the balsam regions again. Her cough was troublesome. The winter's campaign had proved a failure, too. She had danced and dressed untiringly, but the "good match" had not been made. She began to look soured and weary, and to sing songs in the minor key about the emptiness of life.

"We are going to Tanco's cabin.

people, as your father commanded ?"
Nelly laughed. "Example, indeed! A week after his wedding, when the time for hoeing the corn arrived, he heard of a bear,' and set off post-haste for the animal. He pursued that vision of a bear for a month, and came back to find the corn hoed.

"When it was ready to gather in, he thought it necessary to consult the con-jurer on the other side of the mountain as to the chances for rain, and only finished his consultation when the work

"It was the same story again this merrier every day, and is more and more wife," looking down at the quiet face, convinced that Hokus is the best and wisest of men. The most affectionate, blindest little soul! She has just finished working up the corn this month, dur-ing which time Hokus made a fishing tour in the next county."
"He is at home now," said Anne. "I

see him at the door of the hut."

The kus? Little pappoose here?" Taneo shook her head and gave a

laugh, which ended in a miserable quiver of the chin and tears in her eyes. "You come to Hokus' house, Nelly?" "Yes. Go on before us. I want to show this lady how clean Taneo's floor is,

and how white she makes the little cur-"Now what has that fellow done to bring her to tears?" lowering her voice. Work and even beating she takes as a matter of course, and laughs about it as

soon as it is over." Tanco passed on before them, stopping humbly to hear some grumbled reproof from her lord and master. Hokus, on seeing the girls, shuffled uneasily on his seat, and glanced hastily down the

road, as if meditating flight.

"What has he done?" muttered Nelly. The floor of the little but was clean. Two or three boards on the wall were that the war's over; for whites, and blacks, and the redskins must change A certain air of comfort and coziness reigned over the big fire, the clean earth, wooden chairs and the neat bed. For a man to sit smoking his pipe while "Taneo's house is a palace compared to his wife plows and hoes the corn, and the other Indian huts," whispered Nelly. "But who is this, Tanco?" fat, overgrown figure appeared, squatted on the floor by the fire, munching a cake of corn and beans. "Who is this

> The Indian girl stood without a word into its face.

"That is Hokus' new wife. brought her home to-day."

Nelly turned on him her black eyes

Jangerously bright, "What do you

"Married woman down at Lufty," he

warning. You're married like a white grunted. "Gave horse and two blowman, and you're to have but one wife, guns for her. All right!" "Right? And Taneo?" "O, she hoe my corn better than

Taneo, She bigger."

"Ah-h!" cried Nelly, in speechless disgust. "Take up your pappoose, Taneo, and come with me. You shall not stay here one hour-not one !" Taneo submissively picked up her

baby, and stood still, the tears rolling down her cheeks, her eyes on the ground. Hokus grunted uncomfortably,

finally waved his pipe with an air of "If the women want me to have one wife, they can fight for me," he said.

Nelly vouchsafed no reply, but started down the hill, sweeping Taneo with her in her righteous indignation.

Miss Parr, having reached home and gone back to her novel, speedily forgot poor Taneo and her misery. It rained heavily that day, the clouds settling

torrent. After supper, as they still lingered about the brightly-lighted table, Taneo suddenly appeared at the door without her baby. Some strong emotion had banished the habitual reserve and shy-Some strong emotion had

"I go back to Hokus," she said. "I hear the river. Oconalufty kill many people when he up in a storm. Nonsense!" said the Squire.

back to your bed. Hokus has legs to

"He got no legs, nor eyes, nor ears when night comes. He always drunk,'

"His new wife is sober, I suppose. You shall not go, Taneo."
"What is it she fears?" asked Miss

Parr, when she was gone. "Their hut is built in a hollow on the edge of the Oconalufty—a river that rises with great rapidity and force, in a singular sort of tidal wave. But Hokus can take care of himself," and the Squire took up his paper.

An hour later, Aunt Rub; the cook,

came to the door.
"Dat fool, Tanco, done gone, baby and all," she said. But little could be done. The Squire, with one or two colored men, started in pursuit, but the mountain roads at night

through the driving storm proved impassable. They were forced to come The morning dawned clear. Nelly was up by daybreak, and away on her sure-footed mule, Miss Parr to her surprise, went with her. The road was through the defiles of the mountain, through which the swollen streams dash-

grave and silent.

"You don't think any harm could have come to the Indian?" asked Anne.

"She has always lived in the woods."

"The floods of the Lufty are different from those of other rivers. Five streams run into it near its source, and below that it is walled behind high banks. The

rise, when there is one, comes down in a solid wall of water several feet in height. O, Anne, what is that?" She sprang to the ground and ran forward. They had reached the banks of the Oconaluity. The river ran over the spot where Hokus' hut had stood. On this side they saw the Indian standing by a tree, looking down at a

said Nelly.
"Did Hokus prove an example to his dark body which lay at his feet. His vive was in his mouth, but it had gone pipe was in his mouth, but it had gone "It is Taneo! O, Anne, it is Taneo!

And the poor little pappoose on her Nelly threw herself on her knees and lifted the cloth off of the still face.

"O, Hokffs, she is dead!"
"Yes," Hokus nodded, solemnly.
"She forded the river last night. She woke me up and tried to pull methrough the water; but Hokus and the river was too much for Tanco. Big log strike her on the head.'

"And you?" spring with the plowing and planting.
He sits and smokes, and poor little Taneo drudges on, and grows thinner and not hoe corn for Hokus. Taneo good

The girls rode slowly home, Nelly crying quietly as she went.
"I was very fond of Taneo. It is shameful to see a woman's life so wasted!"

she cried. "It does not seem wasted to me," said of potatoes on one shoulder, and the pappose on the other, and, as I live, without a smile on her face, for the first time a beast, but her love for him was good in her life! Who is sick, Taneo? Hofor themselves, and love or work for no-

> She drew rein, and, falling behind, rode sadly and thoughtfully on .- Youth's Companion.

Selling His Rights.

A good story used to be told of the old fashioned relations between masters and servants in colonial times in New Engand. A gentleman in the neighborhood of Boston hired a farm servant, to whom he became much attached because of his fidelity and thoroughness in all kinds of work. But one habit of the servant was very offensive. He kept his hat on in the house, and even in his master's

The gentleman, after long annovance, determined to correct the habit. "John," said he, kindly, one day, you always keep your hat on when you

"Well, sir, haven't I a right to?" "Yes, I suppose you have," was the

reluctant reply. "Well, then, why shouldn't I?" This the gentleman was not prepared to answer, so he determined on another line of attack.

"Now, John, what will you take-how much more wages will you ask to take your hat off when you come in?" "Well, that requires consideration, I

"Take it into consideration, then, and tell me to-morrow morning.'

In the morning John presented himself promptiy.
"Well, John, have you considered?"

"Yes, sir; I guess it's worth a dollar

"It's settled, then, John. You shall have another dollar a month." John was satisfied. He had maintained his rights, waving their exercise for a consideration.

The gentleman was also satisfied. He retained a good servant, who reformed his only bad habit.

More Postal Changes.

The new United States postal law loubles the price of third-class matter, making it one cent an ounce, or fraction thereof, instead of one cent for two ounces, as heretofore. This is the kind of matter which relates to merchandise, and which the express companies sought to have excluded from the mails. The express companies can now go back to their exhorbitant rates, and will no doubt

Transient newspapers are to pay as much per ounce as heretofore for two

ounce Public documents, and all called such, are to be sent free to the governors of States and Territories—franked by the clerk of the House—until December first.

Agricultural reports, seeds from the Agricultural department, and whatever is printed by order of Congress, go free for nine months, or until the meeting of the next Congress. This includes the Congressional Record, all the speeches delivered in Congress or authorized to be printed.

The Cherokee Advocate asserts that the Indian Territory has suffered proportionately greater losses, and has, proeither Kansas or Nebraska.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

A Year's Exhibit-An Interesting Study to Philanthropists and Others.

Between November 12, 1873, and Ocbetween November 12, 1873, and October 31, 1874, 84,821 prisoners were arraigned before the eleven police justices presiding over the six police courts in the city of New York. The number is nearly identical with that in 1871. These prisments and at 1 of 60,213 males and 24. oners consisted of 60,213 males and 24. 608 females. The number summarily discharged, either from alleged blunders made by the police failing to obtain evidence, or from complainants neglecting

to prosecute, was 35,565. Of the total of 49,251 held upon some charge, after deducting five cases pend-ing when the year closed, 16,345 were males and 32,908 were females. The excess of females over males is accounted for by the fact that by far the larger number of females arrested were charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct, involving offenses against public neglected and uneducated, they at once duct, involving offenses against public

ed fiercely. The girls crept slowly and carefully along their edge. Nelly was counts for 40,777, nearly half the total number of arrests. Over 2,000 of these were also charged with "disorderly conduct." Of the total number arrested towns on the lower Hudson during the for being drunk, 27,208 were males and 13,574 females. These figures, however, do not represent accurately the city's in-temperance, because "intoxication, un-der the law, is not an offense unless the der the law, is not an offense unless the training, except such as the public person is arrested in an intoxicated state, school imparted to those who chose to

Of those arrested for disorderly conduct, 9,000 were discharged, and the remainder furnishing bonds for good behavior, pay-ing a fine, or in default of the latter, going to prison. The convictions on the two charges of intoxication and disorderly conduct represent about seventy-one per cent. of the entire convictions. The nationalities of persons convicted is somewhat imperfectly known, as out of those convicted of intoxication 9,120 are credited to Ireland, 1,157 to Germany, and 3,331 to the United States, and 6,840 are under the head of "not given." Again, under convictions for disorderly conduct, 4,056 are credited to Ireland, 3,072 to the United States, and 1,189 to Germany, but 3,015 come under the head 'not given." Taking the offenses which rank next to those cited for arrests, arsault and battery accounts for 6,254, more than half of whom were discharged; petit larceny, 4,319 cases, 1,674 dis- seemed to be brought by a horrible mur- be grown. Besides which, a tramway is missed; vagrancy, 3,139 persons, 274 beder committed by one gang, on an innotant to be constructed "immediately" to efficacient to be constructed to be constructe ions of crimes ranking as felonies and being males and 490 females. Charges of misdemeaner, 12,426 arrests, 10,579 males and 1,847 females.

Vivisection of a Horse. A contemporary, says the London Echo, contains a description from an punishment. eve-witness which exceeds in pitifulness even Bewick's well known woodcut of the old horse "Waiting for Death. This is what Mr. James says he saw in New York: Having managed, by the help of a bribe to the negro attendant, to obtain an inspection of an underground place where cats and other animals were subjected to all sorts of experiments, a rustling of straw in the furthest compartment attracted my attention. Scarce one ray of light pierced the gloom of that horrible place, but I thought I could distinguish the huge form of some large quadruped restlessly treading the straw under its feet. "Why, boss, what have you got there?" said I. "Oh, that's poor old Uncle Sam; never mind him," replied the janitor. "But I do mind him, and I mean to see him," I answered; and he opened a large shutter, and let in the light of the closing evening upon the gaunt and bony form of a poor horse, quite seventeen hands high, which stood with drooping head and closed eyes, munching the straw of its bed. He was scarred all over, and I could trace upon his skin where arteries had been taken up and tied again; where the nerves had been brought to the surface and the wounds It is the experience of the city industrial sewn up; and the delicate nostrils were schools that no children leave them to turned, disappointed, to Europe. Agents sloughing sores. The hoofs, containing the most delicate and sensitive mechanism, had been perforated in many places.

And this is vivisection! We must say that Mr. Hart's efforts to clear American physiologists from what of the visitors of the "Charities Aid," he styled the "cruel calumnies" con- which are reforming the poorhouses tained in a recent memorial, have hardly proved altogether successful. Mr. Roggovernors of St. Bartholomew's Hos- would reach to the bottom of society. pital) has written to the Spectator quoting two "annual announcements" of colleges in New York and Philadelphia, promising vivisections as an attracion to students, and now a recent visitor to the country gives us a glimpse of what he has seen there with his own eyes. Mr. Hart's argument that American physiologists cannot possibly be supposed to practice any cruel experiments, because they vehemently deprecate legal interference, was scarcely to be estimated as finally conclusive.

How to Fix the Clock.

When the clock stops, do not take it in to the repair shop till you have tried as follows: Take off the pointers and the face; take off the pendulum and its wire. Remove the ratchet from the "tick" wheel, and the clock will run down with great velocity; let it go; the increasing speed wears away the gum and dust from the pinions—the clock cleans itself. If you have any sperm oil, put the least bit on the axles. Put the machine together, and nine times in ten it will run just as well as if it had been taken to the shop. In fact, this is the way most shopmen clean clocks, If, instead of a pendulum, the clock has a there were 463 lots sold, making watch escapement, the latter can be taken out in an instant, without taking the portionately, more destitute families work apart, and the result is the same. from drought and grasshoppers, than It takes about twenty minutes to elean brass clock, and saves a dollar,

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Question in the Village as Compared With It in the City.

A correspondent from New Jersey in-quired recently as to the duty of villages and small towns in regard to the execution of the law for universal education. This writer stated that in his own village and in many others, there are no "night-schools," or "industrial schools" for the truant and semi-vagrant class of children, and that if such children were arrested the authorities would not know

what to do with them. We need not inform the residents of villages and small towns, in New Jorsey, New York, Pennsylvania, or in any other State, says the New York Times, that compulsory education is a more important question for them than it is even for this city. There is little police authority in our small communities, and if begin to prey upon property, degrade morals, and threaten even the security of life. A striking instance was given towns on the lower Hudson during the early part of the past winter. The children of the poor and working classes had been suffered in these localities to grow up without education or moral der the law, is not an one and person is arrested in an intoxicated state, under circumstances amounting to a violation of public decency." Of those arrested for intoxication, 17,664 were discharged and 23,113—14,186 males and 8,927 females—were convicted.

The charge of disorderly conduct accounts for 20,693 arrests—of whom 13, 568 were males, and 7,125 females. Thus intoxication and disorderly conduct accounts for 20,693 arrests—of whom 13, 568 were males, and 7,125 females. Thus intoxication and disorderly conduct accounts for 20,693 arrests—of whom 13, 568 were males, and 7,125 females. Thus intoxication and disorderly conduct accounts for 20,693 arrests—of whom 13, 568 were males, and 7,125 females. Thus intoxication or moral discipline. They welcome that they had because of forward to, they found themselves surforward to, they found themselves are steady occupation. Their livelihood was picked up by such employments as picked up by such employments paign through the whole country-side.

There was scarcely a comfortable villa or county house, from Tarrytown to Hastnge, which was not either visited or threatened by these young ruffians. The on them, together with assistance in cul-houses whose families were resident in tivation. It induced some two thousand never sent. the city in the winter, were of course persons to go to Rio. But no grants those preferred. Others, however, were

There is no police worth speaking of in this happy and idyllic rural district. The consequence was that the young any way to relieve the few families that vagabonds had free sweep. Propertyholders began to feel insecure of everything. Gentlemen, wearied out by the scheme for drawing a foreign population day's business, spent the nights in patrolling, their premises with guns and proposed. It is described as in one of pistols. At length, local patrols of the citizens of these villages were organized, with much trouble and expense. But virgin soil, and where there is a convethe close of these marging expeditions nient market for all the produce that can

There can be little doubt that these place chosen for the settlement is sixtythose classed as misdemeanors, the petty thieves and young burglars were two miles from the provincial town, and former accounts for 4,621 arrests, 4,131 simply village street boys. grown up not less than one hundred and fourteen without education or moral discipline. miles from the port, from which the city Many a saving supervisor and village of Rio can be reached only after a voyage trustee of these towns no doubt bitterly of forty hours more by steamboat. regretted last winter that he had not There is at present no means of compermitted a little of the expense to be munication from the place of the settlepaid out for prevention which he was ment to either town, and experience has now forced to pay for safeguard or for

passed, and which will be passed by other Under all these circumstances, it states, the school trustees call upon the supervisors for an appropriation for a small outlay on a "night school." This for the six months need not cost over British subjects may, perhaps, usefully \$250. Then all children not attending day school should be warned to at once enter this school under penalty of arrest. The place of detention must be arranged by the school trustees. After a few warnings, only a small number would be obliged to be arrested. Compulsory attracting a very useful stream of popula-

attendance at school would become a tion. There is no reason why they habit. South America is wanting But village residents should go further. Their duty and their interest are clearly to see to it that the poor in their localities are educated. There eight to be in all towns small "industrial schools," carried on in part by volunteer labor, like these schools in this city, designed for the vagrant, poor, and ragged children. Great aid could thus be destitute families, while at the same time their children could be trained in industrious habits, and brought under moral discipline. The increase of such young girls as the "Margaret" of unfortunate fame could thus be checked. become vagrants or thieves. They are moral preventives. Each village thus be the guardian of its own welfare, and spread the benefits of education among all classes. Influences like those which are reforming the poorhouses, would stop the increase of pauperism and crime among children. We should ers (the eminent deutist, and one of the then have a system of education which

Not With That.

A colored man entered an Alexandria barber shop and demanded a shave. The proprietor seated him in ordinary chair. Being seated he was lathered. The barber then, after rummaging in a chest, produced what must have been the father of all razors, and commenced stropping it vigorously. The customer, half blinded by the soap, seeing him handling the small scythe, asked what he was going to do with it, and when told that he was going to shave him with it, said he wouldn't be shaved by any such thing, and hastily rising, seized a towel, wiped his face and left the shop.

A Rich City of the Dead.

Greenwood cemetery, in Brooklyn, a a wealthy association. The receipts in 1874 were \$332 810.96, which, with the cash on hand the 31st of December, 1873, \$39,658.53, made \$372,469.49. The expenditures for 1874 were \$371,-772.61, leaving on hand on the 31st of December, 1874, \$696.88. The fund for the improvement and permanent care of the cemetery is \$978,190.16. Last year whole number sold up to 1875 21,885 There were 5,757 interments, exactly the same number as in 1873. The whole number of interments up to the 1st of January, 1875, is 172,890.

IMPOSING ON IMMIGRANTS.

An official notice has been issued by

The Frauds Used to Induce Immigration to

the immigration commissioners of Great Britain, acting under immediate orders from the Secretary of State for the colonies, says the New York Times, warning intending immigrants from pro-ceeding to Brazil. The reasons for this almost exceptional action on the part of the English government are such as may at any time occur in the case of other countries besides Brazil, and although we do not apprehend a frequent repetition of them, the incident is one which should not passunnoticed. The governments of Brazil and some of the South American republics have, for two or three years past, been making strenuous efforts to obtain a supply of labor either from Europe or the United States. To that end they have represented the advantages of their respective countries in glowing colors, and they have made promises which, if genuine, ought to have proved a strong attraction. To some extent the purpose was served. Families and single men and women migrated from here and from across the Atlantic to Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and in less numbers to other places in South America, but only to find all their expectations disappointed. Their anticipations as to soil, climate, and the demand for labor were not realized. The

In the case of Brazil, the government land to immigrants who would settle upwere ever made, and although three not spared. Even country stores were opened. No one seemed able either to detect or arrest these nimble thieves.

years have elapsed since the offer was first put forward, and notwithstanding the efforts of some of the foreign company were snow bound for three days were obliged to stay in the country. Yet, search was made for it. The sleigh was in face of this breach of faith, a new shown that the "immediate" construc-tion of a hundred miles of railroad in Under the New York law, already South America is rather a vague project. that the British government is perfectly justified in the course it has pursued, and the warning is one which others besides take into consideration.

But their is something more to be derived from all this. If Brazil and the Argentine Republic had kept good faith with their immigrants, it is tolerably certain that they would have succeeded in in many of the advantages which take immigrants to other places, but this could be counterbalanced by artificial conditions of a favorable character. Where, however, those conditions come short of fulfillment, more harm is done to fear. We owe very much to immigration. It has been to the United States a source of population and of falling off in the number of immigrants, and the fact was undoubtedly due to the condition of the labor market, and to the statements made by persons who had reand others in Great Britain and elsewhere to come to America. What may we not suffer from their too great zeal? If they are successful, and the persons they send out to us are disappointed, we shall find the main stream of immigration turned elsewhere, so that when we want it we may not be able to get it. The labor market here is, for the moment, well supplied in most branches. Everywhere we hear of people out of employment and anxious to do anything that will bring them a livelihood. While this state of things lasts is it wise to try and force a current of more labor into the country? We think not. It would be better to leave immigration for a time to take its own course, uninfluenced in any way, and then, when employment be comes more general, which we hope will not be long, the country may reasonably expect to receive all the foreign population that it needs.

A Conditional Precedent. In Augusta, Maine, no provision has been made this winter for feeding and lodging tramps. A vagabond went into a police station and wanted to sleep

"We only lodge prisoners," said rgeant behind the desk. "You only lodge prisoners," repeated the vagabond, meditatively. "That's all," was the reply,

have got to steal something, or assault somebody, or something of that kind." "I've got to assault somebody, or something of that kind," again repeated the vagabond, thoughtfully, reached across the desk with his right arm, and knocked the sergeant off his stool, saying, as the officer got up with

Items of Interest.

A boy only twelve years of age com-mitted suicide at Gainkirk, Scotland, recently, on account of grief at the loss of his situation.

The greatest discovery at Pompeii is that of a woman making a fire in a cook stove, while her husband is in bed and asleep. She was a noble woman.

A Cleveland man puts waste papers into his letters, so as to make them weigh all that will pass for three cents.

He does this to revenge on Uncle Sam. A witness in a Catskill law office described the poverty of a field of corn as follows: The crop was so stunted and short that the toads could sit on their haunches and pick bugs off the tassels.

Some boys at Bristol, Vt., poured

kerosene on a dog, and set him on fire, the other day. The dog ran under a barn among a mess of hay, and the barn, with all its contents of hay and grain, was destroyed. Some days ago Henry Buzzard, son of

a farmer living at Kemsell, a village on the border of Notts, while playing with a strange cat was bitten by the animal. A short time after the boy became ill, and the surgeon who attended pro-nounced him to have hydrophobia. The poor youth died in the most terrible

"Herbert," said a perplexed mother, 'why is it that you're not a better boy?" 'Well," said the little fellow, seberly, looking up into her face with his honest blue eyes, "I suppose the real reason is that I don't want to be!" We think the child gave the real reason why all of us, big as well as little, are not better than we are.

A Boston wag once wrote to a former President of the United States, asking whether he would accept a carriage and horses as a token of esteem from the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. In due time an affirmative answer was returned from Washington. of that country promised free grants of land to immigrants who would settle up-A show exhibits in country villages, and travels in sleighs. While crossing

> company were snow bound for three days in a farm house. The baggage sleigh, which they had preceded, did not arrive, and as soon as the storm had abated, a found overturned in a-drift, and the driver frozen to death. In the Malayan peninsula large apes of naturally intelligent breeds are em-ployed by their masters much in the same way that human slaves are made use of in some parts of Africa. The cocoanut palm is valuable for its fruit,

> but this is very difficult to procure, so

the landlord of a tope of palms trains his pick the ripest nuts for nmf. ' lie' apes seem to delight in the work. In a space of ten years not much less than two millions of British subjects have left their native land. Some went to Australia, some to Canada, and more to the United States. Until lately the Irish immigrants were in excess of the English and Scotch. Since 1869, however, the respective ratios are reversed. During that year Great Britain sent forth eighteen thousand more immigrants than Ireland, and in 1872 this excess

was even more marked. Of two members of a well-known Bos ton firm, one of whom possesses the larger capital and the other the larger business influence, the latter became dis-satisfied, the other day, and advertised anonymously for a partner with \$50,000 capital. One reply was received to the advertisement, and a correspondence ensued between the two parties. At last these parties met, and-the man who answered the advertisement proved to be the advertiser's partner.

A Victimized Young Man.

An amusing story is told of a young American gentleman who, while sojourning in Paris, invited two demoiselles to accompany him to the theater. than if they had never existed. It is that very danger which this country has of his fair friends, half hoping that one cured three seats, and drove to the house was indisposed, so that his felicity might be unbounded. The two were awaiting him, and their mother as well, who wealth. But last year witnessed a great kindly invited herself to chaperon the party, and intimated that her daughters could under no circumstances go without her. There was no help for it. The four crowded into the carriage. No fourth seat could be obtained adjacent are now busy striving to induce laborers to the three already secured, or even on the same tier, and during three long acts the three ladies sat in a box, while our young American gazed at them with feelings unutterable from his seat in the parquette. The drama over, only cabs, with room for two, cauld be obtained to convey the party home. Here, then, was a dilemma—which young lady should be select as his cab companion? They were both charming, and the matter was diffi-cult to decide. The old lady settled it, however, to her satisfaction, if to the annoyance of our now miserable countryman. "Hortense and Sophie, you go in this cab. Monsieur and I will follow you in the next." The young gentleman now thinks that French social customs are barbarous.

The United States Bounty Bill.

The following are the reasons given by President Grant for vetoing the Soldier's Bounty bill:

First-That it appropriates from the Treasury a large sum of money at a time when the revenue is insufficient for cur-rent wants; and this proposed further drain on the Treasury by the issue of bonds authorized by this bill to a very large and indefinite amount would seriously embarrass the funding operations now progressing, whereby the interest of the bonded debt is being largely reduced.

Second-I do not believe that any considerable portion of the ex-soldiers, who it is supposed will be beneficiaries of this appropriation, are applicants for it; but ra her it would result more in a measure for the relief of claim agents or middle men, who would intervene to collect or discount the bounties granted his hand to his eye, "Give me as good a bed as you kin, sergeant, 'cause I don't feel very well to-night."

by it. The passage of this bill at this time is inconsistent with the measures of economy now demanded by the country.