

Miscellaneous.

On Sunday last, about one-third of the business portion of Woodstock, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

The discovery has been made that grape vines make a yeast in some respects superior to hops.

The Deputy United States Collector at Nebraska, Mo., was robbed, on the 12th inst., of \$10,000.

The number of revenue officers in the country has been reduced to 4,260, against 5,850 in December, 1865.

The liabilities of the Latourette Bank in Grand Rapids, Mich., which failed a short time since, amount to about \$70,000.

Two negroes, confined in the jail at Shelbyville, Tenn., for rape, were hung by a mob on Saturday. Their names were Samuel Wells and Henry Williams.

A constable, named Samuel Harrington, was brutally murdered at Irondequoit, N.Y., a few days since, by a party upon whom he was serving a warrant.

The grape crop of the lake Erie islands this year is estimated at 16,000 tons; worth at the lowest price, \$600,000. The area cultivated is about 5,000 acres.

The failure of the Stuyvesant Bank created one of the wildest panics in the New York gold room over Monday there, although the bank was an insignificant one.

John Harper, the owner of Longfellow, has declared that he will never run another horse. Grief for the murder of his brother and sister has brought him to this decision.

Prince Hayashi, son of the Tycoon, Kataki and Nagara, three interesting looking young gentlemen from Japan, are attending the lectures at the Albany Medical College.

Norman Wyard, of New York, proposes to the liberal merchants of that city that they shall supply Chicago with \$1,000,000 of engines, boilers, plating mills and other machinery.

The citizens of Arizona and California are protesting strongly against the astonishing course pursued by Vincent Collyer against peaceful settlers, in favor of the hostile Apaches of Arizona.

Batimore boys construct an effigy, set it upon a door, pull the bell and run. The domestic answers the call, and is frightened into hysteria, when the man falls down and is dragged around the corner.

At Connellton, Ind., on Tuesday, a man named Benson was buried by the caving in of an excavation near that place. An elder brother, attempting to rescue him, was also buried by falling earth. The elder was taken out dead, and the other nearly so, but will probably recover.

The safe of the Railway Hotel and Susquehanna depot at Binghamton, N.Y., was robbed of \$30,700 on Sunday night. The money consisted of funds of the Erie Railway, deposited in the safe by the paymaster.

Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH, widow of W. H. Burleigh, the poet, was ordained pastor of the Unitarian Church at Brooklyn, Conn., on the 5th inst. She is the first woman who has enjoyed the distinction in the denomination.

THREE HUNDRED barrels of whiskey were seized and fifteen illicit distilleries broken up, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, by the revenue officers. The seizure created great excitement. The officers were protected by U. S. troops.

A RESEARCH from Corinth, Miss., reports the arrest of five Ku-Klux in Tishomingo county, with complete disguises. It is supposed the gang will be captured. They shot a white man and woman two weeks ago, inflicting a severe injury.

THE fifth and deciding game of the championship series between the Boston and Mutual was laid in Boston, on Monday. The contest was so close that eleven innings had to be played. The Boston's were winners by a score of 3 to 1.

A PORT ATWIN, Mich., letter says: "There are fully 3,000 people suffering in this county from the Alaska mainland. There are of enormous size, but do not evince the ferocity of the California animal. It is a fact that contact with civilization increases the ferocity of bruit and his white tribe."

The Peoria Review says that persons with silks and fine goods in their possession, concerning which they give no satisfactory account, and which are supposed to have been taken from the Chicago fire, are peddling them through the country.

The President has recognized James Gray Flower as Vice Consul of Her Britannic Majesty for the city of Portland, O.; Rev. Mr. Briggs as Vice Consul of Denmark for the state of Missouri, and Nilsson Vandusen as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, at Omaha.

THE Custom House officers at Boston have completed a cargo of tobacco, valued at \$126,000, belonging to Samuel A. Way. It was entered 20,000 pounds less than the actual weight, and a heavy damage allowance was obtained. The Government would have lost \$12,000.

The complete return of the California election show a majority of 5,068 for Booth, the Republican candidate for Governor; against 514 for Grant, showing a net gain of 4,554. For Congress, Houghton's majority in the First District was 1,563; Sargent's in the Second, 2,600; and Coghill's, in the Third District, 1,200—all Republics.

SERRA VALLEY is a basin nearly on the extreme of the Sierra Nevada, enclosed on all sides by mountains, and lying nearly, or quite, six thousand feet above the level of the ocean. In winter, when the snow lies to the depth of ten and twenty feet on the surrounding peaks, it seldom exceeds two or three feet in the valley. In favorable seasons the cattle have been known to find a scant pasture here even in mid-winter. Frosts visits the valley every month in the year, and perhaps as often as fifteen nights in every month.

Foreign.

THE wheat crop of Great Britain averages from twenty-six to thirty bushels per acre.

JAUZEE has a majority of eighteen in the Mexican Congress, rendering his election certain.

WITH a single blast of gunpowder, at the Mount Sorrel quarry, England, lately, 20,000 tons of granite were thrown down.

The rumor comes from Marseilles that there have been political disturbances in Corse. They are believed to be inspired by Bonapartist partisans.

DETAILS of the recent storms and floods in China represent the loss of life and property as very great. At least three thousand persons are said to have perished.

MR. BRADLAW, at a meeting in London, Monday evening, declared the Queen insane, and demanded that the government be entrusted to judges of law and equity till a republic was established.

SOUTH AMERICA advises state there is great excitement at Huachica, sixty miles from Calico, on account of the gold discoveries in that vicinity. Also that rich deposits of gold and copper have been discovered near Lipez.

News from the Mexican capital of a late date is to the effect that Juarez has been elected President of the Republic by Congress, receiving 169 votes. The opposition abstained from voting. Everything was quiet in the city of Mexico.

ADVICES from Odessa state that eight hundred buildings in the town of Bogodokov, have been burned by incendiary fires, believed to be the work of fanatical oppressors of the Jews. A great proportion of the inhabitants of the town are of the Jewish faith.

AN IRISHMAN, D. M., last week, a man named Warhawk, killed his wife and four children, and then drowned himself. The woman's head was split open with an ax, and the children's throats cut from ear to ear. One of the children was an infant and the others aged respectively 6, 8 and 10 years.

The Escanaba Tribune.

CHAS. D. JEWELL, Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

TERMS: \$2.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. II.

ESCANABA, DELTA CO., MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871.

NO. 48.

IN AUTUMN.

The year grows splendid on the mountain steep. Now comes the long, long autumn, the glorious light, Dying by slow degrees into the deep. Delightful night.

The fatal triumph of the perfect year; Rites the woods' magnificent array; Beyond, the purple mountains heights appear. And slope away.

The sun, with musical, slow motion, leaves His long, blue limbs, the slender, light, thin boughs; While from his top the gay Sordello waves His scented hair.

Where Spring first hid her violet breath the fern, Now summer's long, long, green, green, folded, fall, The odorous, wild, red roses heat, now burn The leaves of gold.

The loftiest hill—the loftiest flowering herb— The fairest fruit of season and of climate— All wear like the mood of the superb Autumnal time.

Now Nature puts her last and noblest wine, Like some Bacchante, beside the singing streams Recedes the enchanted Day, wrap'd in divine, Impositioned dreams.

But where the painted leaves are falling fast, Among the trees beyond the farthest hill, These soft, the softest, leaves, the softest, red, and, last, And fingers still.

And still we hear a voice among the hills— A voice that means among the haunted woods, And with the mystery of its sorrow fills The solitude.

For while gray Autumn gilds the fruit and leaf, And doth her fairest festal garments wear, Lo! Time, all wise, in his mighty shear, Bind up the year.

The mighty sheet which never is unbound— The Reaper whom your souls beseech in vain, The loved, lost rep'ly that never may be found, Or loved again.

MAKING AN OMELETTE.

From the French by Gustave Drou.

The rain had been falling all day, and, tired out, had turned into the sort of mist that rises from the meadow at evening. We had just dined; baby, who had fallen to sleep at dessert, had gone to bed, and we two, Louise and I, were standing at the open window, looking out at the sky and humming to ourselves.

"Suppose we leave the ark, Father Noah?" said my wife to me.

"I see no rainbow, my dear."

"So much the more reason for going out to look for it."

She left me, and came back hooded, booted, and gloved. She took my arm with a good firm hold, leaning close up to me, as if we had just met after a long separation. "Oh, how glad I am to get out! Don't you feel how good the air is? I should like to go on walking, walking. Let us go ever so far; it is broad daylight still." And she hurriedly urged me on, making great strides to keep pace with me.

We skirted the hedge, and turning to the left entered the wood! How we loved that dear wood! At that hour it was silent, damp, and dripping, like the beard of a sea-god. The wet moss yielded to the foot like a saturated sponge, and a clear raindrop trembled to its fall on every leaf of the drooping branches.

"You will be very wet, dearest," I said to Louise, stopping as I spoke.

"Oh, my master, I have on my thick boots. Do let us go on."

So we went on. I thanked my wife for her courage that evening, for nothing on earth is more beautiful than the forest after a rain, especially at sunset, when all is silence and peace.

The wind has gone down, the weary rain has kept back to its clouds, the birds are falling asleep and dreaming of dryness. To me there is a well-loved charm in feeling really alone, when there are only two of us, and we are arm in arm, in walking under the great green arches; in breathing the keen scent of the moist wood; in striking my stick against the massive oaks and hearing the long, sonorous echo from the neighboring trees; in stopping short at the cry of a breaking twit; at the sound of the drops patterning from leaf to leaf, in drawing in long breaths of the fresh, rain-washed air; in listening with my eyes if I may use the expression) to the exquisite harmony of all these shy and subtle tones. The metaphor is so true that it has become trite, but I do not use it for the sake of stringing words together.

On a fine day, when the sun is near setting, everything grows rosy and high-colored; like the face of a handsome girl spinning over the fire. There is a warmth and a vivacity of tone, however, which is not to be found in any of the two we were in the most picturesque spot. Before us were two or three cabin-like wigwams on the shores of Lake Ontario, described in Cooper's novels, consisting of a pile of boards and trunks of trees, blackened, mossy, dark and damp, topped by a white chimney, whence a feather of smoke escaped into the green vault above us. Around this settlement were heaps of logs, mountains of chips, pyramids of yellowish red planks, and on a line stretched from tree to tree, a few clothes hanging to dry. The ground next the huts was trodden down, and at a little low down an old woman was feeding a dozen chickens.

"Good evening, sir—good evening, madame," said the old woman, as we approached.

"Won't you come in, and warm yourselves a little? It's pretty fresh this evening."

Louise was looking at everything as she would have looked at a successful stage effect. "We went in."

The inside was worthy of the outside. The hut was of irregular shape, full of holes and corners; in the middle on the ground blazed a magnificent fire, the fire place being indicated by four iron bars, which kept the burning fire in its place. There was a hole in the roof, as in the冒頂 of a Roman house, and the flames soared high, keeping the opening, through a yawning chimney, which let in the daylight and let out the smoke, we saw branches and gray sky.

In the embasure we saw a pot set to boil, and in the corners of the cabin a confusion of tools, materials, and refuge, three men—one a little old fellow with hollow cheeks and brick-dust complexion—were chopping away with all their might and main. The three were father, son, and son-in-law; this was their workshop and their home, and here they lived and labored, in year in, year out, winter and summer through. Once a week the son went to the village for provisions, and on Sunday the whole family played at bowls under the great trees.

"It is not fair to say so." And in another minute she went on: "You think I don't love you, you and our boy. Oh yes, dear, I love you. Yes, yes, yes. The happiness that comes every day, can't be expressed; we live on it, so we don't think of it. Like our daily bread—who thinks of that? And yet it is life itself, isn't it? But when you are thinking of yourself, when you put your head down and really think, then you say, 'I am ungrateful, for I am happy,' give not easily explained. A slight of strangeness surrounds you and weighs you down. If you are alone, you walk faster; if there are two of you, you draw close to your companion. My wife clings to my arm."

"You would soon get enough of that, dearest!"

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The Escanaba Tribune.

ESCANABA, Nov. 4, 1871.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ELTA LODGE NO. 105, F. & A. M.

Regular Communications of this Lodge are held in their Hall over Harris' Store in Escanaba on

a third Thursday in each month.

Dr. J. N. Martin, W. T. Wright, S. W. James Robertson, J. W. O. A. Page, Treas.

F. Fletcher, Secy. Thos. N. Lee, D. D. Houghton.

HOPE OF OUR VILLAGE LODGE NO.

313, I. O. O. F.

Regular meetings of the Lodge are held in the Fellow's Hall, in Escanaba, every Saturday evening.

James C. W. C. Agnes Standard, W. T. Wright, J. N. Martin, W. S. W. J. Edwards, W. T. D. Houghton, P. W. C. E. F. Lot, D. D. G. W. T.

SUNNABE LODGE, NO. 118, I. O. O. F.

Regular meetings of this Lodge are held in their Hall every Monday Evening.

John L. Goss, N. G., O. L. Williams, V. G. Miller, G. L. Glaser, Sec. John Anderson, Treas.

Stephen Goss, D.

EXCELSIOR ENCAMPMENT OF PATRIOTIC ARCHS, I. O. O. F.

Regular meetings of this Encampment are held in the Fellow's Hall in Negaukee, Mich. on the

first and third Tuesdays of each month.

F. M. Johnson, Scribe. H. H. MELTON, C. P.

RELIGIOUS.

JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Rev. CHARLES LANGNER, Pastor. Services: Morning at 10 A.M.; afternoon at 4 P.M.; catechism at 7 P.M.

REV. N. E. PETERSON preaches in the Presbytery, Sabbath afternoons at 2 P.M. and

SAT. M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M. Weekly

Meeting Wednesday at 7.00 P.M.

REV. S. P. MURCH, Methodist Episcopal

Minister, preaches in Clark's Hall at 10

clock A.M. and 10 o'clock P.M.

FURNACE MATTERS are progressing

gently, slow but sure. Several thousand

brick for the buildings are now on the

dock and more are on the way.

Their side tracks are graded and are

waiting the iron upon the arrival of

which, tracks will be laid and the

work of hauling material will be com-

pleted. The camps for the choppers

are understand have been located two

miles this side of Maple Ridge, and

preparations are being made to soon

commence operations there. Mr. Bag-

ley still remains, and divides his time

between the Mine, and the chopping

and Furnace locations.

Our thanks are due and should have

been rendered long before to Supt. S. C.

BALDWIN, and O. BEARSLAND, Freight

agent of the Pen. Div. for the many la-

vors received in the way of getting fig-

ures stating amount of business done

on the road. Nearly every week since

the opening of navigation we have

seen furnished a statement of the

amount of ore received, and shipped,

also a monthly statement of amount of

ore and freight hauled over the road,

and an account of business done at

Escanaba station. The furnishing of

these details has necessarily infringed

on the time of these gentlemen, but

nevertheless they "item hunter" received

a refund from them as yet.

The burning of the Prop. Dear Rich-

mond at Mud Lake Sault Ste. Marie is

reported. Only one life was lost, that

of the chambermaid. The Richmond

was owned by the U.S. Co., was load-

ed with wheat, bound from Duluth to

Buffalo, and at the time she was burn-

ed was lying at anchor off Saginaw

at the eleventh gr.

The second column of the Tribune

expires Dec. 31st. Those in my line

selected to me on the part of another

please send in their dies, and other persons who have never paid a cent

since the paper started, will do well to

"rante" immediately, as we shall do our-

selves the pleasure of putting their ac-

counts into the hands of an attorney

for collection. The Tribune has now

attained a healthy growth, we are re-

ceiving new subscribers every day, and

from the commencement of the next

volume, we shall weed out all "suckers"

and "dead heads," and publish the pa-

per only in the interest of the people

who are wide awake and willing to pay

for what they get. The coming year,

we shall furnish either Wood's House

Magazine as good a literary maga-

zine as is published in the world, or

its price (\$1.00) with the Tribune, for

the low price of \$2.75 cash in advance,

or Godey's Lady's Book at \$3.00 Maga-

zine and the Tribune for the low price

of \$4.25. The Phenological Magazine

of Fowler & Wells, and Peter's Music

Monthly will also be furnished to

subscribers at greatly reduced rates.

Pay up your back subscriptions, and

renew, and it shall be our earnest en-

deavor to give you full value for your

money the coming year.

Verily, the season of large potatoes

is at hand; last week Mr. Oliver

brought quite a quantity for our in-

spection, and last evening, John Ston-

house Esq., left a basket on the "Bank"

which are in every way equal to any we

have had occasion to mention before.

Mr. Stonhouse raised 25 bushels from

one bushel of seed, which considering

the unfavorable year, is an extraordi-

nary large yield.

The surveying party under the su-

perintendence of Mr. L. S. DUNNING

engaged in locating the line of the N.

W. extension north of Menominee, ar-

rived here this week. They were en-

gaged as Thursday in running lines

to intersect with the Peninsula Division

and returned to Menominee on

Friday morning. We understand they

propose to make still another survey

before the line is finally located.

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See notice of Wood for sale in Spec-
ial notice column

The Schr. C. L. Johnson, brought in
a cargo of hay, oats, apples and cider
this week.

Houses to rent, farms for sale, &c.,
are advertised among the special noti-
ces in this number.

A few weeks since John Craig killed
a bear near the Peninsula Point Light
House, and he remembered the printer
handsomely by sending him a large
portion of one of the trotters.

The Schr. Wagstaff, formerly trad-
ing between here and Cleveland, came
back to her old salting ground again
this week.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Ma-
chine is advertised by its agent Mr.
Tim Killian in another column this
week. Tim produces heavy testimon-
ials in its favor, which should be
read, and then the Machine examined
to be appreciated.

The Board of Supervisor's met last
Thursday evening and remained in
session yesterday. This proceedings
will be published in full next week.

Haven't some of our patrons 40 or
50 bushels of large potatoes, a crate or
two of cabbage, one or two hogheads of
Rutabaga's, three or four barrels of
extra fine beets, which they would like
to have sampled. We are fearful veg-
etable eaters at our house.

Mr. James Freeman of Marquette,
while examining the Stage Route
accidentally shot himself last week.
He had been shooting at partridges,
and while returning the pistol to his
belt, it was discharged, the ball enter-
ing the right thigh, a few inches below
the groin.

SAWCROSS Patent for obtaining
a perfect fitting coat, is without doubt
for ahead of any device yet
invented. Mr. Sequest of Freeport,
Address J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway
New York.

Think of it, 90 to 100 pieces of good
Music (224 pages) for \$1.

The GREAT CHICAGO FIRE.—Else-
where in our columns will be seen an
advertisement of a new publication pub-
lished by the Union Publishing Co., be-
ing a complete picture of Chicago, be-
fore and after the Great Conflagration.
The Authors embrace the best talent
of the City, and Mr. Upson being the
Literary Editor of the Chicago Tribune
and Mr. Upton the Editor, each with
his part to perform, is sufficient
evidence that the work will be done
well and not to hasten. In this re-
spect, this book will be far ahead of
anything that will appear, and
it who has a record of history, will find
in this something that they can hold
dear to future generations.

The Marinette Eagle says several
cases of imposture have been practiced
on the Relief Committee at Marinette
and elsewhere during the lousy of the
first distribution of supplies. These
however are now systematically set up
so as to prevent the relief committee from
obtaining tribute to a former citizen
of this village.

Peregrine Armstrong was the first
who procured any relief for the suffer-
ers on Peshigo on the morning follow-
ing the fire. Although he succeeded
in saving his family, yet he lost every-
thing else but the clothes on their backs.
This did not deter him in his heroic and manly efforts to relieve oth-
ers. He is one of the many true men
this terrible disaster has proved to the
world! Such merit should be recogni-
zed.

The Dunlap House will be comple-
tely renovated and re-furnished. The
present use of it is for a hospital was
unavoidable, and Mr. Belanger has
made many lasting friends by his
uniform kindness and urbanity during this
trying period. He deserves a bravo at
success the coming winter, and we sincerely
hope he will live it. His work in the
cause of humanity has been, and will still continue to be appreciated.

GEXTER.—On our late trip to the
mining regions of Lake Superior, we
had the good fortune at Escanaba to
find the acquaintance of Geo. James
Pierce of Peshigo, Pa., who had not
long since purchased an interest in the
Smith Iron Mine. He had heard of
the terrible Peshigo calamity and made
some inquiries respecting the
committee of relief at Marinette who
were distributing goods and money
aid of the sufferers. After satisfying
himself as to the efficiency and reliability
of this committee, he quietly drew
his draft at sight on the bank at Pitts-
burgh for one hundred dollars in favor
of D. C. Prentiss, as chairman of the
relief committee, and gave it to us to
hand to Mr. Prentiss on our return.

The act was quietly done, and without
any ostentation display of charity, but
told volumes for the man and his great
kind heart. May the richest blessings
of both Earth and Heaven ever be his
and all others, who have thus aided the
unfortunate.

The burnt district at Menominee is
being rapidly rebuilt.

<p

HOW ON, ANNIE.
You know Annie,
Cunning little Annie;
Healthy little Annie;
She will row you, any day,
Up the river far away,
With a smile, and a laugh say—
Clever little Annie.

Take heed, Annie,
Daring little Annie;
Careless little, thoughtless little, fearless little Annie;
Weeds cover the river through,
There are deep and shallows, too,
Pleasure to all—
Helpless little Annie.

Now on, Annie,
Dainty little Annie;
Winnow little, laughing little, lovely little Annie;
In a tau and trim "two pair"
I will have you, my love, and care—
Down River's life, Annie.
—English Magazine.

THE MASITOBIA WAR.

Interview with the Great "Fenian Leader". Gen. O'NEILL in St. Paul.

From the St. Paul Pioneer of Thursday.

In order to obtain further particulars in regard to the late raid of Gen. O'Neill and party into Her Majesty's dominions, and if possible, ascertain the origin of the movement, a reporter of the Press was instructed to proceed up the Pacific road, and secure the information desired from some of the chief actors who were known to be on their way down. After proceeding as far as Dar-
win, the direction was changed, and upon the arrival of the train from Her-
man, it was ascertained that General O'Neill was on board, destined for St. Paul, to take the consequences of his actions, whatever they might be. The head of the raiding force into Manitoba was easily found, and though cautious in making his statements, he did not seem to manifest any meanness as to the result of any investigation which may be had. The General's personal appearance is decidedly in his fa-
vor, and it would be difficult for the quiet, portly, gentlemanly man, whose sandy hair is just beginning to show the lighter shades of forty winters, as the head and front of a raid which has set the people of an entire province into unusual commotion, and caused an almost general levy upon the "able bodied" within its limits.

NOT A FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

In answer to inquiries concerning the cause or beginning of the movement, Gen. O'Neill replied substantially that while he did not feel at liberty to reveal its origin or management, or present designs of himself or others, he had no hesitation in saying that it was not a Fenian project in any shape or form, and in this regard the expedition had been misrepresented. He had not been identified with any Fenian organization for some months, and there was not a member of that society connected with the move-
ment. There were mechanics of every kind likely to be of service in a new country; but to all insinuations or accusations that it had a Fenian side, the General makes prompt and decided ob-
jection. He further contends that the movement can not properly be classed as a hostile raid, or attempted inva-
sion. In fact, he appears unconscious of any violation of the United States neutrality or other laws.

OBJECTS TO COL. WHEATON'S COURSE.
While naturally indignant at what he terms "Colonel Wheaton's over zealous desire to apprehend American citizens on Canadian soil," he never-
theless speaks in high terms of the courtesies extended, and kind treat-
ment of himself and associates after their capture, and up to the time of their release by the government officials at Pembina.

His command was fired upon at Col. Wheaton's orders after it was upon Canadian soil, and he stoutly insists that if there has been any violation of the neutrality laws, Colonel W. should be held responsible for it. While upon American territory they had not been guilty of any overt act, and even the reports that a part of his command had exhibited a Fenian or other strange flag were without a particle of founda-
tion in fact.

The General does not receive the statements about the "running," etc., while the members of the expedition were trying to make their escape from the U. S. soldiers, in the kindest spirit imaginable. He states that the utmost care had been used at every step of their proceedings to avoid everything which bore even a resemblance to violation of the United States laws. Cols. Curley, Donnelly and himself had been more active service than that of the "Manitoba" campaign, and had Colonel W. — Wheaton appeared in his proper uniform, that of a British officer, the General is confident that there would have been such extravagant statements about running away, or records of the men and munitions of war captured on Canadian soil. Having worn the blue, they respected it then, and will at all times, no matter what the consequences may be to them selves. He claims that Col. Wheaton passed over the line which had heretofore been recognized by both governments as the boundary, and that the arrest was made on Canadian soil, where that officer had no right to be, and where he appeared and apprehended without authority. But, even conceding that he had a right to "invade" under arms, he was not qualified to assume the authority and functions of a United States District Attorney, as he is said to have done at the examination at Pembina before the government authorities.

Punchayet.

The Hindoo system of the Punchayet is thus described: "It is a tribal 'as old as the hills,' which every village in India employs with excellent results. The word signified 'the council' of five, and it represents an ancient and established court of arbitration. Whenever a dispute arises among the Indians, the contending parties refer it to the Punchayet. Each chooses two judges, and the four thus constituted select a fifth, who presides. The circum-
stances of the case are then laid before the village council and a judgment is pronounced, which is almost always equitably and almost always cheerfully accepted." He who appeals from the Punchayet defers the public opinion of his community, and generally finds himself in the wrong. It is a system which, for countless generations in India, prevented a world of writhed and costly litigation.

A Safe Transportation.

The Swiss Times reports that a native of Fribourg presented himself a few days ago at the window of the post office at Lausanne, and asked for an order of one hundred francs. The clerk put the following usual questions to him: "Who is the sender?" "Jacques Mathieu." "What is the name of the payee?" "Jacques Mathieu, postmaster at Estavayer!" "Is he your brother?" "No, it is myself." "Do you mean to say that you are sending a postage order to yourself at Estava-
yer?" "Yes, I am going there." "But why can't you take it yourself?" "Ah! there it is," said the simple fel-
low, "you see, I know myself, and if I were to take the money with me, the probability is that it would never reach Estavayer, while, by sending it through the post-office, I shall be sure to find it on my arrival, where I shall require

to pay the expense paid.

EVIDENCE AT THE TRIAL.
The evidence at the trial before the United States Commissioner at Pembina, failed to show any violation of the neutrality laws, and the defendants were released, there being nothing which would justify binding them over for appearance before the United States Courts.

NOW THE FORCE IS NOW DIVIDED.
Gen. O'Neill says that the men attached to the expedition have quietly settled on tracts of land or found em-
ployment at Pembina. O'Donohue

and Donnelly remained at Pembina. Col. Cutley came down to Morehead to seek employment on the Northern Pacific road, and the General's history is given herewith. He left Fort Pembina on Wednesday last and arrived at Morris on Saturday evening, — spending the Sabbath at that point.

THE NUMBER ENGAGED.

In regard to the number of men actually under his control, the General does not seem to be very communicative, but he intimates that if Col. Wheaton had not appeared on the ground with soldiers of the United States, it would have been a more important affair than the one which has now become a portion of the history of Manitoba at that point.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT.

and the real cause of their appearance on British soil cannot be made public at present. Thus the leaders expect to be misrepresented, as a matter of course. This is regarded as unavoidable. Citizens of Pembina, not with the expedition, speak in highest terms of the conduct of the leaders at the trial and before, and their reports are of such character as to win respect for the misguided, deceived or defeated forces. The only direct answer which could be obtained from Gen. O'Neill, under this heading, was that he sympathized with all people struggling for their independence, and particularly so when they are British subjects and desire to throw off the yoke of British authority. His services, whatever they may be worth, are always subject to the commands of such a people. This is believed to be the key of Gen. O'Neill's recent programme, as he evidently regards it as the spirit of the American people.

O'DONOHUE AND THE HORSE.

The statement that O'Donohue had knocked a man from his horse, and then rode it away from the scene of conflict, is emphatically denied. He accompanied Gen. O'Neill to the river, crossed it in a canoe and was afterwards captured by a detachment of French half-breeds, about seven miles beyond the Hudson Bay Port; but at the time he was not mounted on the mythical horse.

Death of a Great Billiard Player.

Michael Phelan, whose name as a billiard player is familiar wherever the English tongue is spoken, died on Saturday afternoon, at his residence, on West Twenty-third street. Some

months ago his yacht was run down in the bay and he was thrown into the water, sustaining a shock from which he did not afterward recover.

About three weeks ago, however, he was confined to his room for the first time.

Phelan was Irish, and was born in 1816.

He came to this country when but seven years of age, and subsequently was apprenticed to a silversmith. He soon became interested in the game of billiards and took charge of a room on Broadway, near Wall street.

In a short time young Phelan was regarded as the best player in New York, and his fame even extended to Europe. In later years he kept billiard rooms at 310 Broadway, in Burton's old theatre on Chambers street, and at the corner of Broadway and Tenth street. In each of these places he accumulated considerable money, and did much to popularize and elevate this fascinating game to its present standard. During the past few years he has given his sole attention to the manufacture of billiard tables, under the firm of Phelan & Collender.

As a billiard expert, Phelan was once

the wonder of the world, but among his more youthful competitors, during the past eight or ten years, he has come to occupy but a secondary position.

His funeral will take place to-day, from No. 438 West Twenty-third street.

The Mexican Outrages in Arizona.

The Arizona Miner of Prescott, Sept. 23, publishes the following letter from King S. Wooley, dated Agua Caliente, Sept. 17:

"The settlers on the Lower Gila are preyed upon by Mexican outlaws from the U. S. soldiers, in the kindest spirit imaginable. He states that the utmost care had been used at every step of their proceedings to avoid everything which bore even a resemblance to violation of the United States laws. Cols. Curley, Donnelly and himself had been more active service than that of the "Manitoba" campaign, and had Colonel W. — Wheaton appeared in his proper uniform, that of a British officer, the General is confident that there would have been such extravagant statements about running away, or records of the men and munitions of war captured on Canadian soil. Having worn the blue, they respected it then, and will at all times, no matter what the consequences may be to them selves. He claims that Col. Wheaton passed over the line which had heretofore been recognized by both governments as the boundary, and that the arrest was made on Canadian soil, where that officer had no right to be, and where he appeared and apprehended without authority. But, even conceding that he had a right to "invade" under arms, he was not qualified to assume the authority and functions of a United States District Attorney, as he is said to have done at the examination at Pembina before the government authorities.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN.

The disputed territory is a little over 4,000 feet in width, and from the statements of Gen. O'Neill it appears as if the United States had not claimed it until the completion of a survey made by Capt. H. U. S. Engineer. It is understood that no formal claim has been made by the United States government up to the present time.

WHAT HE INTENDS TO DO.

When asked what he intended to do in view of his probable arrest when he arrived at St. Paul, Gen. O'Neill replied that he entertained no fear in regard to the results of the trial, as he was confident that he had violated no law of his adopted country. He does not wish to evade any proceedings which may be instituted against him on such grounds, but is entirely willing to be tried, and at the conclusion of the trial will sit at St. Paul. He had fought and bled for the United States government, and his services not now proposed to leave it, having fairly earned the right to live upon its soil.

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Curious, Useful and Scientific.

WEIGHTS AND AGES.
Somebody who has been "studying our weights," reports that upon an average, boys at birth weigh a little more and girls a little less than six pounds and a half. For the first two years the two sexes continue nearly equal in weight, but beyond that time males acquire a decided preponderance. Thus young men of 20 average 143 pounds each while the young women of 20 average 120 pounds. Men reach their heaviest bulk at about 35, when they average about 152 pounds; but women slowly increase in weight until fifty, when their average is about 129 pounds. Taking men and women together, their weight at full growth averages about twenty times as heavy as they were on the first day of their existence. Men range from 108 to 220 pounds, and women from 88 to 207 pounds. The actual weight of human nature, taking the averages of all ages and conditions — nobles, clergy, tanners, tailors, maidens, boys, girls and babies all included — is very nearly one hundred pounds. These figures are given in avordupois weight; but the advocates of the superiority of woman might make a nice point by introducing the rule that women be weighed by Troy weight like other jewels — and men by avordupois. The figures will then stand: young men of 20, 143 pounds; young women of 20, 160 pounds.

A WONDERFUL FLY.

An intellectual fly inhabiting a bar-room in Omaha is credited with such wonderful abilities that nothing is thought of a man's going to see his performance. The account given by the bar keeper is, that his attention was first attracted to this prodigy from the fact that all the other flies flew away when this fly sat it to regale himself at the cheese dish, which is to be found at the end of every well-regulated bar. Waiting humbly until this superior being had dined, the other flies would then dart voraciously on the dish from which they had before reluctantly abstained. Having caught him the bar-keeper tripped him in an hour each day. Once he fugitive, but the next day returned. Having been interviewed by a reporter, this is what the fly did: Being ordered to brush himself, he rubbed it vigorously with his fore legs, and then waited the next command. "Shoulder arms," cried the barkeeper, and Mr. Fly promptly raised his left fore leg straight up in the air. Then he walked lame on his left fore leg, then on all legs, then stepped up on a coffee grain and stood there on his hind legs, and so on and so on.

THE RINGS OF SATURN.
Lieutenant Davis has written a curious book on the subject of astronomy, in which, after arriving at the conclusion that Saturn's rings originated from an encounter of the planet with a group of meteors, he attempts to approximate to the period of their formation. He considers that the Saturnian meteor and those now composing the zodiacal light, entered the solar system together at a period considerably anterior to the earth's early fluid state. From what is regarded as very vague conclusions, based on the period during which life is supposed to have existed on our globe, he infers that "the formation of Saturn's meteoric rings has occurred not much more recently than two millions of years ago, and probably at a date not very much more remote than three millions of years." This is truly a somewhat wide margin.

Parsons' *Practical Philosophy*.

A Missionary just returned, says he regards "Johnson's *Admirable Lismore*" as beyond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine.

It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain killer in the world.

READY FOR CUSTOMERS. — H. W. & J. M. Wetherell have located, since the fire, at 369 Walbach Avenue, Chicago, and can now furnish their customers a new and complete stock of Millinery goods.

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