NUARY 24

dies dost thou pur-

every science, and ning. But finally ristianity; although low the wanderings

ight in that learn-

w the Christians in

e Christians piously ne Maker and Crea-

isible: and to confess will come to judge

der Him. I indeed, nd insignificant to be of His infinite Deity:

ter of error to others, verely punished than be kept in the nerve ed to the fifth hole. are your names and

e no spouse but Christ.

Rufina, professing the

cimilar questions, and all the others except

the grief of the rest, r sacrifice, the prefect s addressed him. "And lst the audacity to tear

emperors, even for thee ou wilt sacrifice to the thy piety and thy wis-

stripling."
with the sign of the lied, "I am the servant

ge by my mouth, hold by adore. This youth as the wisdom of grey God. But your gods, are destined to eternal

n for his blasphemy, and imed the angry judge. neekly the noble youth, the same punishment as

aced sentence in the usual

itus, Rusticus, and others, and Rusticus, and others, and Rusticus to obey the other gods of Rome, we deasts in the Flavian

light and hatred and ac

and the shining calmness
Some men asserted that
themselves for they could

sphere surrounding their

e fioor of a street-car; he k at the Post-Office to wait cay you can tell a hog from

n ms teeth"
nose. A pig's nose is called
ided pig will never turn
ich of one small potato than
ig up in hunting for a gold

ta sa a dog!"
things. A dog most alce, straining his muscles and king his back, while the pig

no risk. A pig can tell a nill of cucumbers, but a dog dog but a pig will lead

as well as by day, In driv-n he won't appear to see but he does see it all the

pigs eating at a trough six d each other?" t when you explain why it is n the crowd around a fallen

e job of getting the animal

ows." gh to root, then they wear 'em

ad?" find any one who ever led a

prefer?"
t is their first choice but when
do withgrass, frozen potatoes,
-cores. He never goes hungry
grinds up pepper with the cof-

ese, you said, once saved Rome.

igs ever save anything!" of; but a pigs heels often saved

k children?"
hile. If a pig had gone into
n, and other pigs were shoving
m an idiot and so forth, he
it a small how who was stick-

bite a small boy who was stick-na cast-iron cob to deceive him

five dogs get after one small or all he's worth. He may not fill be because he hasn't time to

ON WOMAN'S MISSION.

prespondent of The Pilot

liscourse to the Pious Union

in Rome, Leo XIII. said:

bring immense advantage

the school of Jesus Christ and rit, is called upon to exercise

nt and salutary influences upl upon society. Her action,

tive, constant and patient, sinuates itself into even the nd overrules them. Underved Daughters, your mission,

God and of the Church

ber 12th, says:

l it with fidelity.

ntinued.)

PIG.

ree Press

h his feet?"

take!

night?"

HISTORY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT. FASHION ITEMS.

Mrs. J. J. Skeffluzton Editress. Long, narrow combs still continue to be fa-hion-

Black fans, painted by hand in floral designs are

young ladies at present, and look very handsome trimmed with fur. These are very stylish when made with an English coat that has deep round collar and deep cuffs of glossy black beaver fur. Others more elaborate have borders on each skirt of the shadded light fur called 'coon-skin.

Ladies are wearing, both for the street and house, very simple dresses of fine twilled flannels, or of the coarser cloth "suitings," made up with the Russian blouse-waists so fashionable in Europe. These waists are shaped like the chemise Russe worn here, with no seams but those under the arms and on the shoulders, and long arounds to cover the him. shoulders, and long enough to cover the hips.

A favorite way of using Breton lace is to make breakfast caps of it. These have usually a foundation of colored silk or satin, making a turban-shaped crown, which is simply covered over with the lace finely pleated.

New bows for the throat are made of long loops New bows for the unroat are made of long loops of narrow Persian ribbons hung on one side of a sort of jabot of Breton lace. A novelty in bows is made up of loops of narrow ribbon, on one of which is a painted motto, or the word "Souvenir," or else "Bonheur." Still others have loops of gold ribbon held by a tinsel lizard, bee, or buterfly, within shells of lace.

When first used, the Breton lace with straight When first used, the Breton lace with straight edges was preferred; but now the most expensive lace of this kind has a needle-worked edge done in very small scallops, or else saw-teeth points. Such lace is especially effective for trimming evening dresses of light moire or of lustrous satin, and is very much used on Louis Quatorze vests as long, showy jabots, and as frills not only around the neck and wrists, but also on the lower edge of the vest. Very dressy fichus of India muslin are edged with lace, while others are made wholly of it, and dotted all over with seed pearls.

all over with seed pearls.

Scarfs to wear around the neck outside of fur-lined cloaks, seal-skin sacques, or velvet mantles, are made of the soft white India mull, trimmed all made of the soft winte India mult, trinimed all around with pleated Breton lace, and having three or four rows pleated straight across each end. These scarfs are so wide that, when gathered up around the neck, they are almost as warm as a fur boa, and are used to take the place of furs. This lace is are used to take the place of turs. This lace is much cheaper than it was when first used a year ago, and has quite taken the place of torchon or Smyrna lace as a trimming for outside garments. The Smyrna lace is still used on plain under-clothing, as it is a most durable trimming.

## HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

Suet will keep good the year around, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar covered with molasses. Do not throw away the suds from washing Both ashes and suds are good manure for bushes and

young shrubs. young surups.

New iron should be gradually heated at first.

After it has become used to the heat it is not as

Thus treated it will retain its beauty to the

It is not well to clean brass articles with vinegar. It makes them very clean at first, but they soon spot and tarnish. Rotten-stone and oil are the prospot and tarnish. Rotten-stone and oil are the pro-per meterials for cleaning brass and irons, handles, birdcages, etc. If wiped every morning with flan-nel and rum, they will not need to be cleaned very

often.

Pulverized alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large spoonful stirred into a hogshead of water will so purify it that in a few hours the dirt will all sink to the bottom, and it will be fresh and clear as spring water. Four gallons may be purified by a teaspoonful.

Do not let knives be dropped into hot water. It is a good plan to have a large tin pot to wash them in, just high enough to wash the blades without wetting the handles. Keep your castors covered with blotting paper and green flannel. Keep your salt spoons out of the salt, and clean them often.

New England rum, constantly used to wash the hair, keeps it very clean, free from disease, and promotes its growth. Brandy is very strengthening to the roots of the hair, but it has a hot, drying tendency which the rum has not.

Cream of tartar rubbed upon soiled white kid gloves, cleans them very much. Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn-husks slit into shreds are far better than straw and healthier than feathers.

better than straw and healthier than feathers.

Lard requires no other care than to be kept in a dry, cool place Pack butter in a clean, scalded firkin; cover it with a strong brine and spread a cloth all over the top. If you have a bit of saltpetre dissolve it with the brine. Butter comes more easily and has a peculiar hardness and sweetness, if the cream should stand down cellar over night, after being sealded, that it may get nerfectly cold. ing scalded, that it may get perfectly cold.

Feathers should be very thoroughly dried before using them. If feather-beds smell badly, or become heavy from want of proper renovation of the feathheavy from want of proper renovation of the feathers, or from old age, empty them, and wash the feathers thoroughly in a tub of suds, spread them in the garret to dry, and they will be as light and good as new. Never lay the pillows or feather ticks to air in the sun; lay them in a shady place where the wind can purify them. Heat makes feathers are read to the sun; lay them in the sun can be supported by the sup

If you are troubled to get soft water for washing ill a tub or barrel half full of ashes and fill it up with water so that you may have lye whenever you need it. A gallon of strong lye put into a large kettle of hard water, will make it as soft as rain water. For toilet purposes a teaspoonful of borax to a pitcher of water, will make the water soft, and is good for the complexion or teeth.

#### PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND.

TRANSLATION OF A RELIC OF ST. ANDREW.

Black fans, painted by hand in floral designs are all the rage.

Buttons inlaid with mother-of-pearl are much in use this winter.

Scarlet and black stockings elaborately embroidered, are the most popular.

Boots of kid, in color to match the toilet, are worn with travelling and walking costumes.

Scotch plaids have not been called into use so much for all kinds of toilets, as we were led to beleive they would last fall, and now simply serve in the humble position of morning and travelling costumes.

Pale drab or beige-colored cloth suits are worn by young ladies at present, and look very handsome trimmed with fur. These are very stylish when trimmed with an English coat that has deep round collar and deep cuffs of glossy black beaver fur. Others more claborate have borders on each skirt of the shadded light fur called 'coon-skin.

Ladia case gearing both for the street and house, the shadded light fur called 'coon-skin.

Sunday, December 1st, was made memorable in the history of the restored Hierarchy and the Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and in the history of the restored Hierarchy and the Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and in the history of the restored Hierarchy and the Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and in the history of the restored Hierarchy and the Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and in the history of the restored Hierarchy and the Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and in the history of the restored Hierarchy and the Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and the Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and the Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and the Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and the Pro-Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and the Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and the Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and the Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and the Pro-Catholic Church in Scotland, by an interesting and the Pro-Catholic Chur Sunday, December 1st, was made memorable Arbroath, and the Rev. Mr. Corcoran, St. Fathers, Edinburgh. The Very Rev. Vicar-general (Dr. Smith) was Assistant Priest, and the Rev. Dr. Mac-Farlane, secretary to his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Father Gibney, O.M.I., Leith, Deacons at the Throne; while the Rev. Mr. Donlevy, of the Pro-Cathedral, acted as master of Ceromonies. Pro-Cathedral, acted as master of Ceromonies. His Grace preached upon St. Andrew. In the evening the church was crowded to excess by a congregation full of devotional interest in the ceremony of translation which then took place. Vespers were sung coram archiepiscopo. His Grace was preceded to the sanctuary by a soleran and imposing procession, which was taken part in by the school children and the different confraternities attached to the church. First in the procession after the cross-henre and atthe different confraternities attached to the church, First in the procession after the cross-hearer and attendant acolytes, walked the Children of Mary, and the girls of St. Ursula. Next came the boys attending St. Andrew's school, wearing red sashes and St. Andrew's crosses; thereafter a number of men from the regiments, horse and foot, in garrison at the Castle and at Piershill, with members of the re-constituted Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Pault the Rey. Fatahers Corcoran and Grif-

at the Castle and at Piersini, with inclinets of the re-constituted Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; the Rev. Fatahers Corcoran and Griffin, St. Patrick's; the Rev. Mr. Fay and the Rev. Father Gibney, O.M.I., the Rev. Dr. McFarlane and Father Charnly, S. J., Deacons at the Throne; and Very Rev. Vicar-General and the Rev. Father White, S.J., Assistant Priests, The Rev. Mr. Donlevy again acted as Master of Ceremonics. After Vespers, the Rev. Dr. Smith preached.

The Very Rev., the Vicar General, ascending the pulpit, said:—"And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar the souls of those who were slain for the Word of God, and for the testimony which they held."—Apocalypse, chap. vi., 4erse 9. I am going to speak to you about the special honor we are about to pay the relies of St. Andrew, the patron, of Scotland, and as veneration of this kind is universal throughout the Church, not only at the present day, but of the olden time as of this kind is universal throughout the Church, not only at the present day, but of the olden time as well, it serves not only to show that the practice is a most Christsan one, but also to exemplify that perfect oneness of faith, which I claimed for the Catholic Church of Rome last Sunday. Let me, therefore, call your attention briefly to three points concerning this matter the historical, the doctrinal, and the ceremonial. First, the historical. No sooner had the Hierarchy been re-established in Scotland than our Metropolitan anxious to revive the glories which our primatial See had derived from possessing a portion of St. Andrew's relics, bethought him of replacing that relic which, in the sacrilegious destruction of the Cathedral of St. Andrew's, perished 300 years ago. He knew that at Amalfi, a sea-port struction of the Cathedrai of St. Andrew s, peristact 300 years ago. He knew that at Amalfi, a sea-port town in Neapolitan Italy, the remains of the Apos-tle had been preserved for many centuries. At the same time, however, he was aware that they had many years before been venerated in the city of

cross. Some years ago one of the most learned of our living Scottish antiquarians paid a visit to the place and found the traditions still living on the place and found the traditions still fiving on the spot. A Greek monk pointed out to him where the cross had been set up, and showed him a little church erected in his honor, and even pointed out the very sarcophagus from which the relies had been taken in order to be conveyed to Constantinople. Seeing, therefore, that there could be no reasonable doubt whatever about the genuineness of the relics preserved at Amalfi, the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh made application to the Archbishop of that See, and in answer to his peti-tion he received a magnificent relic—a large portion of bone trom the scapula, and he encased it in a precious reliquary, and it is to be deposited under the altar of the Church. So much for the historical point. What shall we say on the point of docttine? This much—that relics of the saints are rightly honored by such a ceremony as you are about to witness. It is the natural instinct of

affection to preserve a memorial of the dear ones whom we have lost, and the more intimately it has been connected with the deceased the more is it valued and cherished. And times without number. dear brethren, God Himself has sanctioned this cus-tom by wondrous miracles wrought by means of He that questions this fact has never read the Holy Scriptures. In Acts, chapter 19, we are told that the aprons and handkerchiefs which had touched the body of St. Paul cured diseases, and drove out demons. They were like the hem of Our Lord's garment, from which when touched, there went fouth a healing wirtne. In turning over the pages

forth a healing virtne. In turning over the pages of some of those earlier fathers we seem sometimes to be reading a modern author replying to the obto be reading a modern author replying to the objections of Protestants. After quoting from the writings of St. Jerome against the heretic Vigilantius, in the year 404—St. Jerome, the most learned of the Latin Fathers—the very reverend preacher proceeded to read a short passage, having the same bearing, from St. John Chrysostom, who lived before St. Jerome, and was the most eloquent of the Greek Fathers, delivered on the occasion of the transla-Fathers, delivered on the occasion of the translation of the relics of St. Ignatius, the Patriarch of Antioch, in the church where they were laid. He passed over many other Fathers, St. Gregory of Nazienzen, St. Basil, St. Augustine, and others. He read, however, some passages from the Acts of the Church in reference to two of the first martyrs, it is not the state of the church in reference to two of the first martyrs, it is not the state of the Church in reference to two of the first martyrs, St. Polycarp and St. Ignatius, Patriarch of Antioch in the year 107, both of whom were disciples of St. John the Evangelist, and to the relies of whom special honor was paid by the Christians of those days. Let me, the very reverend preacher continued, come to the ceremonial part of my subject. The holy relie of St. Andrew is now to he carried under a canopy by the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, in solemn procession, and amidst chants, and hymns, and lights, it is to be deposited under the

altar of this pro-Cathedral, in imitation of the ancient rite of the Church. Inhis vision of heaven, St. John the Evangelist saw under the altar the souls of those who were slain for the Word of God. In the ritual of heaven, therefore, the martyrs occupied that place—namely, the position under the altar, which was occupied by the bodies of the martyrs in the ritual of earth. There is good reason for believing that when St. John wrote these words the practice had already began of creeting the altar over the tomb of a martyr; but, whether it was St. John who borrowed the image from the ritual of the Church, or the Charch who took it from the vision of St. John, certain it is that the custom was a most ancient one. In the Catacombs, during the ages of persecution, it was common, and, one may say, universal; and in the year 270 Pope Felix made it the law that the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass should be offered on the sepulchres of the martyrs. The very reverend preacher concluded by reading two passages from the writings of St. Ambrose, the gifted Archibishop of Milan, and the great light of the Church in the fourth century, as illustrating this point and others on which he had been touching.

After the conclusion of the sermon, the procession

as illustrating this point and others on which he had been touching.

After the conclusion of the sermon, the procession was re-formed, and proceeded to the side chapel, and brought thence to its resting-place under the high altar, the holy relic and the beautiful reliquary. While the relic was being borne in procession, under a canopy upheld by four non-commissioned officers of cavalry, the choir, members of the procession, and the congregation generally, sang "Paith of our Fathers," and on the relic being placed in the resting place, the Te Deum was intoned by His Grace the Archbishop, and taken up by the choir, all present standing while the hynni of thanksgiving was being sung. The ceremony was concluded by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, and the singing of Handel's Hallelujah.—Catholic Times.

### SHOT LIKE SO MANY DOGS.

WHAT FOLLOWED THE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A BAND OF CHEYENNES.

When the Black Hills were invaded by hordes of adventurers three years ago, the Indians to whom the country had been secured by solemn treaties protested that the Government owed to them its protested that the Government owed to them its protection. Not only was this protection denied them, but the Government insisted that the Indians should surrender their rights and remove to other reservations. Sitting Bull resisted this demand, and the bloody war that followed cost us Custer the flower of the seventh cavalry. A part of Sitting Bull's band, captured by Miles, were sent as prisoners to Fort Reno, near which post some 5,000 of the Sioux from the Black Hills had been already sent.

Fort Reno is comparatively a new post It is situated near where the 98th degree of west longitude crosses the north fork of the Canadian River. Of the Indians on this reservation some 1.780 are Arapahoes and the remainder Cheyennes. They were located in bands under their chiefs or head men at various points up and down the river. They lived in lodges or tepees, and owned large herds of ponies. Some of the Indians, under pressure from the Interior Department attempted during the past summer to raise corn, but their attempts generally proved abortive, and what was not eaten up green, was trodden down by the ponies, or burned by the drought. The buffalo being quite extinct in this section, the Indians depended for their subsistance almost entirely upon the supplies issued by the Government. These supplies were promised in pursuance of the treaties or agreements made by commissioners, and a condition of their relinquishing their rights to the Black Hills and other lands. As an additional inducement for settling upon their reservation, the Indians were in most cases promised men at various points up and down the river. They be custed; the spots taken off with a nice oiled cloth, and then rubbed dry with soft flannel.

Do not let coffee and teastand in tin. Scald your wooden ware often, and keep the tin perfectly dry. Wash dishes in a wooden bowl and there will be less danger from breaking; or scratching of the silver ware.

When mattresses get hard and bunchy, rip them take the hair out, pull it thoroughly by hand, let it lie a day or two to air, wash the tick, lay it in as light and even as possible and catch it down as before. Thus prepared they will be good as new.

Britannia ware should be first rubbed gently with a woolen cloth and sweet oil; then washed in warm water suds and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated it will retain its leave to the precious treasure, in 1210, and deposited in the Cutherla of Amalhi, where it has been guarded most religiously to this day.

But how, you will ask, came it to Constanting the highest authorities of the time, that in the year 357 those relies of St. Andrew had been brought thin the rost in the Church of the Apostles, by Constantine the Great, in the city which he himself had built. They had to come to Fort Reno from the lad been brought from Constantinople from Patra, a city in Greece where, like his Divine Master and his brother lands.

They were also to be supplied with houses, the precious treasure, in 1210, and deposited in the Cutherla of Amalhi, where it has been guarded most religiously to this day.

But how, you will ask, came it to Constanting the Cutherla of Analhi, where they were also to be supplied with houses, wagons, and implements of agriculture. The prome is stance and instructions in opening up farms. They were also to be supplied with houses, wagons, and implements of agriculture. The prome is stance and instructions in opening up farms. The prome, can determine the precious treasure, in 1210, and deposited in the Cutherla of Analhi, where it has been guarded most religiously to this day.

So and additional inducement for settling the cutherlands have a the tribe which remained until the last with Sitting Bull. Previous to Sept. 10, when this band escaped from Fort Reno, the suspicions of the grrrison had been aroused. They were encamped on the river twelve miles above the agency. On September 5 this band was ordered to come into the agency and this band was ordered to come into the agency and answer roll call, the time having arrived for the enrollment. They complained that they could not do this on account of sickness. Agent Miles informed Col. Mizner, the commandant, of this. That night the entire band quietly left their camp. All the the entire band quietly left their camp. All the cavalry, under Capt. Reudlebrock, were sent in pursuit. They were found a few miles further up the stream and protested that they were in search of good water; but still they gave excuses for not com-

ing into the post.

At half-past three the morning of the 10th it was discovered that the entire band had again fied. They had stolen away in the darkness, unknown to the had stolen away in the darkness, anatom to the troop of cavalry stationed near by to watch them. Every exertion was made to overtake and engage them, but without success for several days. Then the troops came upon them. The Indians rallied and beat the regulars back, killing three men and and beat the regulars back, killing three men and wounding there. On the following morning the Indians were again attacked in their rifle-pits. The fight lasted until dusk, The savages frought with mad desperation and with as much system as though they had been drilled. They again escaped, and Captain Reudlebrock, after trailing them for five days, overtook them on the 27th in the canon of Punished Women's Fork. The Indians charged the regulars. Colonel Lewis, who then assumed command, held his ground and drove them back. Then riding in front of the cavalry skirmish line, he urged his men on. When within one hundred he urged his men on. When within one hundred yards of the Indian fortifications his horse was shot yards of the Indian fortifications his horse was shot and fell upon him, and two old soldiers of Com-pany B. almost dragged him from under it. He jumped to his feet, seized a carbine, and fell into line of skirmishers. They charged, Colonel Lewis was line of skirmishers. They charged colonel Lewis was struck by a ball that severed the femoral artery of his leg, and threw him to the ground. He bound up his own wound and attempted to rise, but he could not. He died shortly afterward, and the troops were thrown into such disorder that the savages still again managed to get away.

On the evening of the 29th they entered a Russian Menyanite colory and slaughtered some forty of

On the evening of the 29th they entered a Russian Mennonite colony and slaughtered some forty of the men, but left the women and children unharmed. On October 20 Captam Johnson was sent out from Camp Robinson with one hundred men of the Third Cavalry and twenty Sioux Indians under the Inira Cavairy and twenty Sioux Indians under the chiefs American Horse and Rocky Bear. They first encountered sixty Cheyennes in the sand hills near the head of Snake River with Dull Knife, chief of the tribe, and Old Crow. After defying the troops, cold, and hunger for nearly forty-eight hours.

They have been in Camp Robinson since. A few days ago, according to a despatch from the fort, dated this morning at three o'clock, they were informed by the commanding officer that they were to be taken back to their agency in the Indian Territory. "Since the information was imparted to them," the despatch continues, "they have become very sullen, and have repeatedly expressed a determination to die before consenting to such a movement. They have been very stubborn for the past few days, and fearing an attenual to the despatch of the despatch continues, they have been such a movement. They have been very stubborn for the past few days, and fearing an attenual to the days and fearing an attenual to the days and fearing an attenual to the formation was imparted to the morning the time I have known them." He can give no explanation of this fact. How long the wild elephant lives is uncertain; but Mr. Sanderson thinks it attains to at least one hundred and fifty years.

The Chronicles of a Turtle.—We have been shown by Mr. Andrew H. Remington a turtle shall be a true of the past formation was imparted to the morning the time I have known them." He can give no explanation of this fact. How long the wild elephant lives is uncertain; but Mr. Sanderson thinks it attains to at least one hundred and fifty years.

The Chronicles of a Turtle.—We have been shown by Mr. Andrew H. Remington a turtle shall be a single pair of iveries has ever as far as I know, been found in the Mysore Jungles during the time I have known them." He can give no explanation of this fact. How long the wild elephant lives is uncertain; but Mr. Sanderson thinks it attains to at least one hundred and fifty years. them," the despatch continues, "they have become very sallen, and have repeatedly expressed a determination to die before consenting to such a movement. They have been very stubbern for the past few days, and fearing an attempt to escape, the post commander placed a strong gaard over their prison room. Last night while nearly every one was in

to the bluffs, immediately followed and opening fire shot and killed over forty.

Over 160 of the cavairy, mounted and dismounted, are still in pursuit of the flying savages. The sharp bang of the carbines in the hands of our men can be heard from the hills, three miles distant, which the savages have made for. It is thought that not one of them will escape."

No further advice from the scene of this bloody slaughter has been received.

Chicago, January, 10.

Chicago, January, 10.

slaughter has been received.

Chicago, January, 10.

The only advices received by Gen. Sheridan from The only advices received by Gen. Sheridan from Fort Robinson are dated previous to the outbreak of last night. They indicate that the millitary have been waiting to execute the orders of the Indian Bureau, that fugitive Indians there be taken back to the Indian Territorry until proper clothing was provided for the savages, they being at pressnt almost naked and suffering intensely even in their sheltered quarters. Clothing had been promised, but was not expected for two weeks.

but was not expected for two weeks.
Advices from Fort Sill state that the Indians there have been greatly discontented for two months, and that recently 2,000 of them started southward, and were soon heard from as depredating upon ranchmen. Their excuse was that they have been starved at the agency, and proposed to kill such Cattle as they need for sustenance. The military were sent after them, and they were overtaken on the boundary between the Indian Territory and Texas. General Sheridan has telegraphed permission to issue beef to them until further instructions. These In-dians are mainly the dangerous Comanches, Apaches,

LATER-EIGHT SQUAWS KILTED.

The troops are still in pursuit of the escaped Indians. Thirty-seven, nearly all of whom are squaws and children have been captured, and are now under guard here. Thirty-four are still at large including about fifteen wariors, among whom is Chief Dull Knife, erroneously reported dead last night. Wild Hog, Old Crow, and Left Hand, head men of the tribe are among the recaptured. The dead bodies of Indians hrought into the post for burial number twenty wariors, eight squaws, and two children. Five soldiers were wonnded, two of them Privates Smith and Everetts have since died. The others are not dangerously injured. Private Ferguson, who was stabbed by wild hog will recover.

# REPRIEVED, YET HANGED

DEATH OF TWO "MOLLY MAGUIRES,

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Jan. 14 .- Two of the Molly Maguires," Sharpe and McDonnell, were executed here this morning. A tele-graphic reprieve arrived but about a minute too late. The crime for which they have been executed was the murder of Geo. K. Smith on Nov. 5, 1863. Smith was a coal operator at Anderried, much disliked by the Buckshots" or " Mollie Maguires." esisted a draft. It is supposed Smith's only offence was the pointing out to the officers of the Government the individuals who had so resisted. The condemned men were arrested fourteen years after the crime was committed. The prisoners showed no fear. McDonnell, on the scaffold, said, in a firm voice:-"I am as innocent of the murder of Smith as a child unborn. I have already told of the only crime I was in [referring to the Burns murder]. I am sorry I ever alienated myself from holy Catholic Church. I forgive everybody. Sharpe also said he was innocent.

McDonnell and Sharpe's lawyers made every effort to secure their reprieve. Last night they went to Harrisburg, and learned that the Governor was in Washington. Hartranft telegraphed he would return during the night, and the lawyers waited. The Governor arrived after one o'clock, heard their arguments, and, being tired and sleepy, promised to give his answer this morning. The answer to give his answer this morning. The answer came, but too late. After the reprieve was received the brother of McDonnell, who had came, but too late. After the reprieve was received the brother of McDonnell, who had been kneeling by the scaffold, arose and excitedly charged the Sheriff and by standers with the murder of his brother. The excitement spread, and the Sheriff appealed to one of the priests, who exonerated him from blame. Amidst the excitement and the reproaches of the maddened brother, and the wailings of the bereaved families outside, the culprits seem to have been forgotten, and they remained hanging for thirty minutes after the dropfell. There is no reasonable doubt, however, that both men were dead when the reprieve came. The ringing of the bell by the telegraph messenger at first was not heeded, because the wrife of one of the culprits had presented the succession of the sale and without any swell, without any inconvenience and without any of those disagreeable effects that one would fear to produce in the success. graph messenger at first was not heeded, because the wife of one of the culprits had previously been violent outside. After the bodies were cut down they were given to their families, whose cries could be heard several blocks.

Wash-leather should be washed in clean suds scarcely warm.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SNAKES AND MILK.—A correspondent writes; "At Kingswood, the home farm of Kempstone (Mr. J. H Calcraft's place, near Corfe Castle), the dairyman noticed that something seemed to enter the dairy through a hole in the wall, and take the milk.

Thinking it was a mouse or rat he sat a common Thinking it was a mouse or rat, he set a common gin at the hole, and caught a snake every day until he had caught 17. Mr. Calcraft would corroborate this. My informant is Mr. Bankes, of Corfe Castle, who heard it from the dairyman himself."

THE ELEPHANT IN INDIA.—Mr. Sanderson, officer THE ELEPHANT IN INDIA.—Mr. Sanderson, officer in charge of the elephant establishment in Mysore, says that in India the remains of an elephant that had died a natural death are scarcely ever met with. He has never seen such remains himself, and never met any one among the Jungle tribes of professional elephant hunters who had done so except at a time when murrain visited the forests. "Bones," he writes, "would not decay for some years, and teeth and task would survive for some time; yet not a

few days, and fearing an attempt to escape, the post commander placed a strong grand over their prison room. Last night while nearly every one was in bed, the savages jumped through the windows of the prison room, and made for the coid prairie, which thickly coated with frozen show, firing on the guards from revolvers they had concealed since capture, dangerously wounding four of the guards of whom one has died and another is not expected to survive to-day. The main guard rushed out of the guard-house upon hearing the firing, and upon ascertaining the cause, and seeing the hostiles fleeing to the bluffs, immediately followed and opening fire shot and killed over forty.

Over 160 of the cavairy, mounted and dismount-level for the content of the same farm where he received the first date of finding. Evidently when the initials were cut upon the shell he was a small fellow, as

ha, to learn how the small colony fared, and t quire for some shipwrecked passengers; also to land a score of cats sent out by the admiralty in conse-quence of reports that the island was impoverished quence of reports that the island was impoverished by swarms of mice. Letters just received from the Emerald's officers state that the nominal governor of Tristan, one Peter Grant, and his 90 subjects, re-ceived their visitors very cordially, and the books and newspapers brought were most welcome. But the present of cats caused amusement and dismay, for Grant told his guests that he could supply them with hundreds of cats' skins. It was true that the with hundreds of cats' skins. It was true that the island was overrun by mice, but it also swarmed with cats, and it was doubtful which was the greater plague. The mice destroyed every green blade on the island, but the cats lived on friendly terms with the mice, and disdained to cat them, preferring to prey on young sea-birds and chickens; therfore cats are trapped and destroyed by hundreds.

A TURKISH LEGEND .- On a rock opposite Scutari, A TURKISH LEGEND.—On a rock opposite schular, facing the entrance to the Bosphorus, stands a tower which is often, without reason, called "the Tower of of Leander." The Turks call it "the Tower of the Virgin." In it, according to a Turkish legend, was confined the lovely daughter of Mohammed-Sultan confined the lovely daughter of Mohammed-Sultan Mehar-Schegid by name, of whom it had been predicted by a mysterious gypsy that she would die by the bite of a serpent. Mehar-Schegid's reputation for beauty spread until it reached the ears of the Prince of Persia, who came to Constandtinople determined by some means to gain admission to the tower. He contrived by bribing her attendants, to get conveyed to her a boquet of symbolical flowers expressing to her in a language she perfectly understood the passion with which she had inspired him. But like Cleopatra's basket of fruit, Mehar-Schegid's banch of flowers concealed an asp. Mehar-Schegid But like Cleopatra's basket of fruit, Mehar-Schegid's bunch of flowers concealed an asp. Mehar-Schegid was stung. Her servants, remembering the gipsy's prophecy, uttered loud cries of distress, and throw-ing open the doors of the tower, rushed out fran-tically, exclaiming that all was lost. Then the Prince of Persia rushed in, seized Mehar-Schegid in his arms and sucked the wound in her shoulder until he had extracted from it all the venom left there by the age. The Sultan, when he heard of the young asp. The Sultan, when he heard of the young man's noble and devoted conduct, declared that he should be his son-in-law, and the Prince of Persia made Mehar-Schegid his wife, and lived with her verp happily a number of years, and had many children.

WHERE IT NEVER RAINS .- In Peru, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual south-east trade-winds, and, though the Peruvian shores are on the verge of the great south-east boiler, yet it never rains there. The reason is plain. The south-east trade-winds of the Atiantic Ocean first strike the water on the coast of Africa. Travelling to the north-west, they blow obliquely across the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are laden with vapor, of Brazil. By this time they are laden with vapor, which they continue to bear along across the continent, depositing it as they go and supplying with it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach the tributaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach the snow-capped Andes; here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that a very low temperature can attract. Reaching the summit of that range, they now tumble down as cool and dry winds on the they now tumble down as cool and dry winds on the Pacific Slope beyond. Meeting with no evaporating surface, and no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected on the mountain-tops they reach the ocean. Thus we see how the tops of the Andes become the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru.—San Francisco Bulletin. WONDERS IN MUSHROOM GROWTH.—Mushrooms

are very prolific, and are eaten largely in Paris. A French baron cultivated them, in large quantities, in his cellar, his apartments, and his attics. He grew them in caves under-ground made expressly, in long trenches; and for large products he pre-ferred this last method. He grew them on the stairthe extreme facility of generating the mycelium or mushroom spawn, and of its development into

There is now living in the Province of Ontario, a priest, Rev. John McDonald, who is ninety-seven years of age. He was ordained more than seventy years ago.