

HEROISM OF SAVAGES.

Remarkable Deeds of Native Warriors in Africa.

The French in the Dark Continent Meet an Enemy Worth Fighting Rather Than Surrender to the Chief of a Tribe Whose Men to Atoms.

Colonel Archinard, the French commander in the Sudan, publishes in the Paris papers an extraordinary story of the heroism of one of the tribes which he was obliged to fight.

Ousebougu is a citadel situated in the Kaarta. It is the place which enabled King Amadou to keep up his communications between Moro and the Kingdom of Segon. In fact it was the key to the latter Kingdom, and falling into the hands of the French, it secured for them the possession of that territory and won over to them the Bambaras tribes who were oppressed by Amadou.

With twenty European officers, including officers, 255 Turcos, two mountain guns of eight, and a number of Bambaras, Colonel Archinard marched upon Ousebougu. This queer-named place is an immense village in the center of a sandy country. Its walls are well fortified with battlements and numerous bastions, and outside the gates are two redoubts.

Several of the Bambaras arrived in front of the black heads of the defenders appeared upon the walls, while the tabala or war call sounded continuously. Fire was opened by the two guns, and in about four hours a breach was made; but the defenders seemed to care very little about that breach, and many of them came coolly to examine it.

At last the Bambaras made a dash upon the walls, which were situated at about 200 meters from the village. It was absolutely necessary to get water, for the troops were suffering greatly from thirst. The defenders seemed to reserve their cartridges for this good opportunity, when they opened a fierce and rapid fire.

Several of the Bambaras gave the order to charge upon the breach. The two guns were worked with increased activity, and ceased firing only when the column was within 100 meters of the trench.

Lieutenant Levasseur, with his Turcos, was the first to enter the breach. Then the fusillade became intense. The Turcos rushed into the breach, but soon their advance was checked. Levasseur was wounded. Four Turcos took him to the rear, and in doing so two of them were killed.

Two others immediately took their places and carried the Lieutenant to the ambulance. Captain Mangin took Levasseur's place, and he, too, fell mortally wounded. The attacking party remained as a standstill. But another trench could they gain upon the defenders. This condition of affairs became embarrassing; so the Colonel threw all his reserves into the attack.

The allies then became discouraged and ran. The Turcos maintained their position, but were unable to advance. Some of the fugitives were induced to return, and the Colonel ordered the charge to be held at all hazards. The carried positions. Captain Fardot received an order to take up a position near the breach, and to fire shells into the village, and the redoubt all through the night, in order to prepare the road for the movement in the morning.

M. Madumba, a political agent of the French and one of the most useful, was shot dead. The fire of the inhabitants continued with violence, while that of the invaders was slackened in order to spare the ammunition. At 2:30 in the morning a terrific war cry was heard, and the fire of the defenders became more furious. They were advancing and at short range they made a desperate charge upon the redoubt. It was a gallant sortie, but it was repulsed. At three o'clock or a little after another similar charge was made with the same result.

At last the situation was critical. The troops were exhausted, and many of the officers were wounded. However, the advance was made. The defenders of the redoubt were surrounded, but they fought on desperately, while they shouted insults at the invaders. Their resistance was hopeless, but they still kept it up.

And here comes the most extraordinary portion of the story. The chief of the Ousebouguous, Bandiougou Diara, realizing his position, gathered his remaining troops over the magazine, and rather than surrender himself and them to atoms. It was then only that the tabala ceased. But the resistance was still kept up in the village by the stragglers. Even the women took part in it, and some of the brave barbarians, when about to be made prisoners, shot themselves rather than be taken alive. They fought to the last man.

THE MAGICAL SQUARE.

An Arithmetical Puzzle Held in Veneration by the Egyptians.

It will be seen that in the natural square the numbers from 1 to 49 run in arithmetical progression. In the magical square the numbers are disposed in parallel and equal ranks, so that the sums in each row, taken either perpendicularly, horizontally or diagonally, are equal to one another—i. e., 175.

These magical squares can, however, be much extended, writes Thomas Estlin in the Leeds Mercury, and show still more curious results:

Table with 7 columns and 7 rows of numbers, representing a magical square.

The magic square was held in great veneration among the Egyptians and dedicated to their seven known planets in various ways. To Saturn they attributed the square of nine places, the side being three and the sum of the numbers in every row being fifteen.

They attributed the square to Venus which they attributed the square to Jupiter. The square of only one cell, the side of which is only a unit, which multiplied by itself, undergoes no change.

The wish of salute is often specific, connected with circumstances of environment. The people of Cairo anxiously ask: "How do you persevere?" a dry skin being the symptom of the dried up Nile.

The Genoise in their time of prosperity used the form "Iglath and gain!" In some of the "Polynesian isles the prayer for coolness is carried into action. It being the highest politeness to bring a jar of water over a friend's head.

According to Humboldt the morning salute on the Orinoco is: "How have the mosquitoes used you?" The old religious views of the Persians are found in their wishes: "Live forever!" and "I am in Spain, probably a direct legacy from the Moors.

"May you live a thousand years!" They believe only in this life, and that through Divine favor it might be unlimited. The Chinese sojourners in Utah fell into a curious blunder in using some of our phrases.

On a meeting a resident at any time of day or night they called out "Good-morning!" or on parting "Good-night!" even if it were before breakfast. A similar error in imitation was made by the Zuni. When the officers from Fort Wingate visited the Pueblo they were naturally anxious to reach the trader's store, so they called out to the first person met: "How are you?"

The Zuni caught up all the sounds as one greeting, and in the kindness of their hearts shouted them to all subsequent visitors. The salutation "How-are-you-give-me-a-match," has a like explanation. Moslems, while scrupulously saluting the meaneat of their own communion, refuse all friendly greetings to the Jews.

If inadvertently they have accosted one of that people with "Peace be unto you," or the like, they will hastily add "Death to you!" to which the Jew may respond, pretending to have heard only the beginning, by "The same to you!" in a spirit somewhat different from that in which the same words are used by us in answer to "Many thanks."

It may be mentioned that where the Jews are in power they give no salute whatever to one of the Goids, but scowl at him. A plucky four-year-old child lives in Oklahoma, Ia., says a correspondent of the New York World. It is the child of Mrs. Wilson, and, while playing about the mouth of a well covered by loose boards, fell in. The well is thirty feet deep, and contained ten feet of water at the time.

FORMS OF SALUTATION.

edings Used by Various Peoples of the Earth.

What to Do When You Meet a Stranger. A Zuni, a Polite Japanese, a Friendly Persian, a Proud Spaniard or a Native of Hot Orinoco Land.

The North American Indians do not have any conventional forms of salutation. Their etiquette generally is to meet in silence and smoke before speaking, the smoking being the real salutation. But a number of tribes—e. g., the Sheshoni, Caddo and Arrikara—use a word or sound very similar to How!

in proper litigation Hau or Hao. Most of the Sioux use the same sound in communication with the whites, from which the error has arisen that they have caught up and abbreviated the "How are you?" of the latter. But the word is ancient, used in councils, and means "good" or "satisfactory." It is a response as well as an address of salutation.

The Navajos say, both at meeting and parting: "Agatani," an archaic word, the etymology of which is not yet ascertained. Among the Cherokee the salutation is as follows: No. 1 says: "Siyu; tagiwatsun" (good; are you in peace?). To this No. 1 says: "I am in peace, and how is it with you?" No. 2 ends by: "I am in peace also." Among the Zuni happiness is always asserted as well as the person addressed may be in severe suffering or dying. In quaint contrast with this Zuni custom is that of the Japanese, where the party visited asserts the prosperity of the visitor. The host and his guests politely ejaculate "Ohayo zrisimasu!"—"you have come quickly!" which welcome is given even if the visitor has suffered delay and all kinds of mishaps. It is never contracted. Perhaps our expression: "You have been long in coming," as indicating longing and waiting, is no more artificial.

The wish of salute is often specific, connected with circumstances of environment. The people of Cairo anxiously ask: "How do you persevere?" a dry skin being the symptom of the dried up Nile. In hot Persia the friendly wish is expressed: "May God cool your age!"—that is, give you comfort in declining years. In the same land originates the quaint form: "May your shadow never be less!" which does not apply, as often now used in Europe, to the size and plumpness of the body as indicating robust health, but to deprecate exposure to the moon sun, when all shadows are least.

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The mother saw the child fall, and, frantically seizing a clothesline, lowered it into the well. The child grasped the line, but of course could not hold on tightly enough to be drawn out. The mother tied her end around a nail, and the child was pulled up. "Will you hold on tight until mamma runs for papa?" tremblingly cried the mother to the little one. "Yes," came a brave little sob from below. The mother hurried away, and soon returned with the father and several other men, who, after much difficulty, rescued the child from his chilly bath.

The little one was almost unconsciously brought to the little one, but he bravely clung to the clothes-line and so kept his head above water. The happy mother hurried and went for joy, while the assembled crowd threw up their hats and cheered in acknowledgement of the baby's grit.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Complete List of Alarms for 1890—A Most Gratifying Report.

Jan. 3, 8 a. m.—Fire in office of E. & N. Railway Co., Store-street. Cause, defective fire-place. Loss \$10. No alarm.

Jan. 4, 11:30 a. m.—Alarm. Fire in shop adjoining Hoon Yik's store, N. E. corner Government and Commercial streets. Cause, depositing hot ashes on pile of hay. No loss.

Jan. 10, 9 p. m.—Fire in yard adjoining house occupied by Mary Williams, Broad-street. Cause, supposed incendiary. No alarm. No loss.

Jan. 10, 8 p. m.—Fire on premises occupied by Bertha Baker, Broad-street. Cause, supposed incendiary. No alarm. No loss.

Feb. 5, 5:30 p. m.—Alarm. Fire at Ducher's laundry, north side of Pembroke street between Blanchard and Quadra streets. Cause, sparks falling on roof. Loss \$10.

Feb. 15, 11:45 p. m.—Alarm. Chimney fire in Chinatown. Feb. 18, 1:10 p. m.—Fire in building on west side of Government street between Fort and Bastion streets. Building owned by A. Ohnar; occupied by Lockhart & Hastie. Loss estimated at \$5,000. Cause, lamp exploding.

Feb. 19, 12 m.—Fire in building on southeast corner of Yates and Douglas streets. Building owned by D. F. Adams, rented by Mrs. Boller. Cause, wood falling from the stove. Still alarm. No loss.

Feb. 18, 4 p. m.—Fire at Legislative Assembly building, James Bay. No alarm. No loss. Cause, defective stove pipe. Feb. 20, 11:30 p. m.—False alarm. Feb. 21, 8 a. m.—Incendiary fire in rear of Porter's butcher shop. No alarm. No loss.

Feb. 21, 7:30 p. m.—Fire at Capt. Rudlin's residence, Chambers street; no loss. Cause, no alarm. Feb. 22, 1 a. m.—Fire in ash box on premises occupied by James Maynard, Douglas street; no alarm; no loss. Feb. 26, 9:30 a. m.—Fire in ash box in yard adjoining Delmoico Hotel; no alarm; no loss.

Feb. 26, 1 p. m.—Fire on roof of house in Chambers alley, between Douglas and Elmwood streets; no alarm; no loss. Cause, sparks. Feb. 28, 6:45 a. m.—Fire in building on north side of Yates street, between Oriental alley and Waddington alley; building occupied by S. L. Kelly; no loss. Cause, unknown.

March 5, 4 a. m.—Incendiary fire at residence of Mrs. Meiss, south side of Pandora street, between Douglas and Broad streets; no loss. No alarm. March 12, 10 p. m.—Alarm. No loss. March 14, 1:20 a. m.—Fire at Sam Chung's laundry, west side of Blanchard street, between View and Fort streets; loss, \$200. Cause, stove upsetting.

March 27, 2:30 p. m.—Fire in rubbish on North Park street; no alarm. April 5, 11:30 a. m.—Still alarm. Fire in upper story of Poo's Dog restaurant, Cause, defective chimney; no loss. April 7, 9:30 p. m.—Fire in house on south side Chatham street, between Store and Government streets; owned by J. H. Meldrum, occupied by M. Sullivan; loss \$25. Cause—overheated stove. April 19, 2:30 p. m.—Fire at Davies' candy yard, Fort street; no loss. Cause—spontaneous combustion.

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THE LADIES' JOURNAL

NO. 27.

A New Plan—A Daily Prize, and a Large List of Other Rewards at close of Competition as before. Read Particulars.

-In the next issue of THE LADIES' JOURNAL, the editor of that popular monthly will announce a new competition. An especially attractive and new feature is the giving away, every day from now till the close of the competition, on 25th March next, a handsome fine, English China Tea Service, of forty-four pieces. One will be given each day to the lady who sends the correct answer, received by mail at THE LADIES' JOURNAL office, to the following questions: -Where in the Bible are the following words first found: 1. Mosley. 2. Coal. 3. Wood.

Notwithstanding the fact that this daily prize will be given, the list of rewards enumerated below is as large and attractive as in any of the former competitions, which have given so much satisfaction during the past five years. To the sender of the first correct answer received at the office of the LADIES' JOURNAL, in addition to the China Tea Set above described as a daily prize, will be given number one of these rewards, the Piano. To the sender of the second correct answer number two, the fifty dollars in cash, and so on till all these first rewards are given away.

THE FIRST REWARDS. First one Lady's saddle-saddle, heavily upholstered, well bound, with a good kind, good jumper, will follow a lady's riding habit, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 250. Next Five, Each a Lady's Fine Gold-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 50 each.

Next Six, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 30 each. Next Seven, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 25 each.

Next Eight, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 20 each. Next Nine, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 15 each.

Next Ten, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 10 each. Next Eleven, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 5 each.

Next Twelve, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 5 each. Next Thirteen, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 5 each.

Next Fourteen, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 5 each. Next Fifteen, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 5 each.

Next Sixteen, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 5 each. Next Seventeen, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 5 each.

Next Eighteen, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 5 each. Next Nineteen, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 5 each.

Next Twenty, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 5 each. Next Twenty-One, Each a Fine Silver-Plated Watch, with a good kind, good jumper, not afraid of anything. Valued at... \$ 5 each.

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