

## SULLY COUNTY WATCHMAN

CLIFTON, - - - DAKOTA.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, continues to exchange uniforms with the sovereigns of the continent, and is kept as busy in his robing rooms as a star actor. The scene at the arrival of his majesty in Vienna was a curious mixture of tailoring, sentiment and solemnity. Emperor William wore an Austrian uniform and Emperor Francis Joseph wore a Prussian uniform. The German kissed the Austrian; and, standing with clasped hands, they went through the formula of royal greeting. Then William kissed three other men of high degree, and the people cheered.

THE president of the Bay State sugar company at Boston makes no attempt to conceal the fact that his refinery was shut down by order of the trustees of the sugar trust, in order to curtail production, and so maintain prices at whatever figure the trust sees fit to exact. He calls in an "economic business arrangement" in order to "reduce the proportion of sugar to the consumption." Here is a new phrase to be added to the trust vocabulary. It is to be observed as well that this "economic business arrangement" involves not only higher prices for sugar, but the idleness of many workmen.

THE Persian minister to this country has arrived in New York, and explains that his mysterious disappearance was simply due to a notion he had of seeing as much as he could on the way, so that he took an unusual route and did not advertise himself. He is the first representative of any sort that Persia has ever sent here, and we probably owe him to the impression Mr. Benjamin made on that shah. His name is Hussein Ghoola Khan, he is the son of the shah's vizier, and talks a little English and a little French.

THE disposition of the dead is attracting much attention in England. The question is being agitated by the English Burial Reform Association. During late years there has been more or less discussion on this topic. The objection to the present mode of burial is based on two grounds. First, the sanitary reason, and second, the financial cost. As funerals are managed in the present time they are expensive and fall with much weight upon the poor, who are as fond of manifesting their respect for the dead by large funerals as the rich. A medical authority in London declares that the average cost every year for burying the dead in England and Wales alone is \$25,000,000. This would make the average expense of every funeral about \$50. In the United States it cannot be any less. The sanitary objection is based upon the reports of sanitary authorities that communities living in the neighborhood of graveyards suffer from ailments to which those who live a distance from the place of burial are strangers. Dierckx, in the House of Lords, for this reason urged that all the God's acres in Great Britain should be closed. These reasons are making many converts to cremation. The best evidence of the growth of this idea is to be found in the strength of the International Cremation Congress, which was held about a year ago in Milan. The roll included representatives from every part of the civilized world.

### ARE WOMEN FITTED TO GOVERN?

In the current number of the Popular Science Monthly, Prof. E. D. Cope discusses the "Relation of the sexes to government." It is a pleasant variation from the silly discussion, "Is marriage a failure?" which has for some time occupied the attention of magazine readers. Prof. Cope concludes that in departments of morals which depend on the emotional nature, women are the superior; for those which depend on the rational nature, man is the superior, and that when the balance is struck, he can see no inferiority on either side. The course of reasoning which he pursues in order to reach this conclusion is interesting to follow. "From youth onward," he says, "men have observed in women one peculiarity for which no remedy has been yet found, and that is, a pronounced frailty of the rational faculty in thought or action. This characteristic is offset by a strength and elevation of the emotional nature, which shines with inextinguishable lustre in the wife and mother. It is to this that man renders the homage of respect, admiration and such devotion as he is capable of. But, are these the qualities for our governors? Men who display personal bias in ever so small a degree, unless accompanied by unusual merits of another kind, are not selected by their fellows for positions of responsibility and trust. Strong understanding, vigorous judgment, and the absence of 'fear favor and affection,' are what men desire in their governors; for only through minds of this character can justice be obtained." Everything considered therefore, if we are to agree with this writer, the quality of justice remains with the male. It is upon this that men and women must alike depend, and hence it is that women so often prefer to be judged by men rather than by their own sex. Indeed there are so few exceptions that we may put it down as a rule. The argument is a good one, and it is difficult to see how it can be successfully controverted.

## THE LATEST TELEGRAMS

### GENERAL NOTES.

SNOW STORMS are reported in New Hampshire and Vermont.

SNOW fell thickly in the Mohawk valley Wednesday morning.

THE largest apple orchard in Kansas is near Troy, and contains 50,000 bearing trees.

THE congress of the American Secular union, a society of nineteen thousand members, which has for its object the total separation of church and state is in session at Pittsburg.

A PASSENGER train on the New York Central railroad, jumped the track and crashed through the depot at Batavia, N. Y., but no one was killed.

THE largest woman in the United States lives at Springfield, Ky. Her name is Sallie McCallister, and though only 19 years old, she weighs 632 pounds, and is growing larger daily.

THE Supreme Court of Utah has declared the dissolution of the Mormon Church, and ordered the escheatment of all its property to the Government for school support in Utah. An appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER begins to show the effects of the hard work he has done as a literary man. His hair, beard and mustache are very gray and give him an older look than his years warrant. He is in good health, however, and his firm steps show that his sedentary habits though they have whitened his hair have not weakened his body.

NEW YORK.—Chairman Quay of the republican national committee offers a reward of \$25,000 for information leading to conviction of persons violating the registration law in New York city. Two thousand dollars will be given for the first conviction, \$1,000 for the second, \$500 for the third, and \$250 for each conviction thereafter until the whole sum is exhausted.

At a meeting attended by 10,000 Mormons at Salt Lake City, there was an overwhelming majority in favor of sustaining the present authorities of the church. The speakers throughout the conference exhorted the people to obey the priesthood in all things, and to pay their tithing, and definitely declared that the Mormons would surrender none of their principles.

### FIRE AND CASUALTIES.

KANSAS CITY has had a \$70,000 dollar fire.

FIRE destroyed a number of business buildings at Altoona, Pa. Loss \$46,000.

WILLIAM BOFARDUS, a painter seized an electric wire at Cincinnati and was killed.

TYPHOID fever is epidemic at Deluth. There are 450 cases under treatment and the list is growing larger daily.

RACINE, Wis.—James T. Clark & Co., carriage manufacturers, failed Monday, with liabilities of \$200,000. Bull business is given as cause of the collapse.

By the breaking down of a platform at a Catholic church ceremony at Reading, Pa., over 100 persons were more or less severely injured.

THE Clark carriage works, at Oshkosh, Wis., have failed; liabilities, \$170,000; assets, \$200,000.

TWENTY seven horses perished in a fire in a New York livery stable and one new-born foal was burned to death and another badly scorched.

### FOREIGN.

GERALD MASSEY, the noted Englishman, is coming to this country to lecture.

THE wife of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany is said to be writing a biography of her late husband for publication in London.

THE emperor of Germany arrived at Vienna Wednesday morning, and was received by Emperor Francis Joseph.

THE persons recently arrested on suspicion of complicity in the women-murders in London are still in custody. He horrible mystery is apparently as far from solution as ever.

LONDON.—No further arrests have been made in connection with the Whitechapel murders, and the police have discovered no clues to throw light on the mystery.

BERLIN.—Prof. Geffken, who was arrested for revealing state secrets in furnishing the Deutsche Rundschau with extracts from Emperor Frederick's diary, states that he had the emperor's permission to publish the diary three months after his death.

THE new embankment of the Yellow river at Chang Chow, China, on which \$9,000,000 have been expended has been swept away by a flood. From 800 to 1,000 workmen lost their lives.

PARIS, France.—President Carnot arrived at Amneville, and was accorded a hearty welcome. The president held a reception at the prefecture of the department. The members of the council on being presented to him, affirmed the attachment to France of the Savoyard populace, and condemned insensate attempts to overthrow the republic.

BRUSSELS.—M. Chauvierre, a municipal councillor of Paris, has arrived in Belgium to confer with the socialists in regard to the re-organization of the International society. His mission became known to the authorities, and on his arrival at Jemetz he was arrested and ordered to leave the country. The workmen of Jemetz made a strong protest against the expulsion of M. Chauvierre, but their appeal was without avail.

### WASHINGTON.

At an informal conference of several members of the ways and means committee it was decided that it would not be politic under the present conditions for the democrats in the house to send any resolutions of adjournment to the senate.

SPEAKER CARLISLE and Congressman Turner, of the appropriation committee, had a long conference with republican senators Thursday afternoon, relative to adjournment and were informed by the senators that they were not yet ready to consider an adjournment resolution. The proposition for sending an immediate adjournment resolution from the house will therefore be abandoned for the present.

THE house passed the senate bill providing persons who have abandoned or relinquished their homestead entries to make other entries, with amendments. The amendments empower land office

registers to grant settlers leave of absence for not exceeding one year when by reason of drought or other unavoidable casualty such settlers cannot obtain a support for himself; reducing all double minimum pre-emption lands to a uniform price of \$1.25 per acre, and allowing any homestead settler who has entered less than one-quarter section to enter additional land contiguous to the original entry, which with such entry shall not exceed 160 acres.

### CRIME.

FIFTEEN prominent men of Champaign, Ill., have been arrested for gambling.

At Blue Springs, Neb., Mrs. George Pollinger, while crazed over family troubles, choked her two children to death and then shot herself.

A VERDICT of \$6,000 has been returned against Father Dempsey, of Dodgeville, Wis., for assaulting Mr. Grace.

A STAGE-COACH was halted and robbed by Mexican bandits at Dry Lake, Ari. T. Among the booty obtained were Wells & Fargo Express Co.'s treasure-box and a pouch of registered letters.

It is rumored at Bridgeport, Ct., that Philip Paladoni, an Italian murderer, who was hanged here recently is alive, having worn a leather harness under his clothes, in which the hangman was bribed to fasten the rope.

An attempt to smuggle a lot of fine dress goods in the bustle of Mrs. Hannah Bland, a passenger reaching New York by the steamer Gellert was exposed by the unusual size of the protruberance. A search showed that the woman's clothing was literally padded all over with costly laces and dress fabrics.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5.

HOUSE.—The house this morning proceeded to the consideration of private business. The point of no quorum was raised against the first bill called up, and for three-quarters of an hour the business of the house was at a standstill. However, a motion was agreed to for an adjournment to-day until Monday. Later the point of no quorum was withdrawn and business proceeded without friction until the house bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal company, of Nicaragua, was called up. Upon further objection being raised the bill was not placed before the house. Mr. La Follette, of Wisconsin, called up a bill to authorize the Sioux & Northwestern railway company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river between the state of Wisconsin and Minnesota at Alma. Several private bills having been disposed of in committee of the whole, Mr. McKee, of Ark., called up the senate bill to incorporate the Maritime canal company, of Nicaragua, and this time the measure was taken up for consideration. The bill being in committee of the whole, the question was put on reporting the bill favorably to the house. The vote resulted 33 to 6 and Mr. Fuller made the point of no quorum. The committee then rose. The house then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills. The house at its evening session passed 27 private pension bills and at 10:30 adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, Oct. 8.

HOUSE.—The house joint resolution for an inquiry by a committee of three senators and three representatives into the contract and work on the Washington aqueduct tunnel was taken up and passed. Mr. Blair offered a resolution which was laid over until to-morrow, calling on the president for information as to the trial, (for treason) conviction and execution in Canada on the 16th of November, 1875, of Louis David Reil, who claimed to have been a naturalized citizen of the United States, and whether the proceedings in the case were according to due process of law, including presentation of the fact of Reil's citizenship, and the defense of insanity. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the tariff bill, the reading in full being dispensed with, and the substitute being ordered to be first considered.

SENATE.—After the introduction and reference to the committees of several minor bills, Mr. Wheeler, (Ala.) addressed the house upon the tariff question. He characterized the senate bill as being in the interest of monopolies and detrimental to the agricultural industry.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9.

SENATE.—The conference report on the deficiency bill was presented and read in full. The bill relative to the counting of presidential votes—the bill constituting Lincoln a port of delivery passed—a bill to pay Mrs. Waite the balance of her husband's salary passed—the La Crosse Bridge bill passed—the tariff bill discussed by Hiseock.

HOUSE.—In consideration of the morning hour, the bill to relieve purchasers of land to indemnify certain states for swamp and overflowed lands disposed of was called up, but owing to their being no quorum it was withdrawn. Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, called up the bill for the disposal of agricultural lands embraced within the limits of the Pipestone Indian reservation in Minnesota, but on the point of no quorum being raised it was also withdrawn. Mr. Burns, of Missouri, obtained unanimous consent to report from the committee on appropriations the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, and it was passed without debate. The senate bill appropriating \$75,000 to secure the Cherokee freedmen their portion of certain proceeds of lands under the act of March 3rd, 1863, and the conference report on the bill to allow persons who have relinquished their homestead entries to make another entry were presented. The former was passed and the latter was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Pell the senate bill was passed supplemental to the act of February, 1887, (providing for meeting of presidential electors, etc.) It provides that the certificates shall be forwarded to the president of the senate forthwith after the second Monday in January. Mr. Burns, of Missouri, then submitted the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill. On agreeing to the report the vote stood 34 to 3, and Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, raised the point of no quorum and the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale submitted the report of the civil service committee. The bill to pay the widow of the late Chief Justice Waite his salary, and the bill to relieve and civilize the Chippewa Indians, were passed. The day was mainly consumed in discussing the tariff.

HOUSE.—The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to, as was also the conference report on the bill granting the right-of-way to the Yankton & Mis-

souri River railway company through the Yankton Indian Reservation. Adjourned till Friday.

### IN GENERAL.

THE TEUTON VS. THE GAUL.

President Carnot's Retaliatory Decree Severely Handled by the German Press.

BERLIN.—The North German Gazette is bitter in its comments on the French decree regarding foreign residents. It sees at once that it is a measure of retaliation against Germany for her passport system. It advises all Germans to leave France, warns every German who crosses the frontier into French territory that he passes from a civilized into a barbarous land and he cannot complain if the different customs and national instincts cause him some annoyance.

VIENNA.—The Viennaische Zeitung believes that President Carnot's decree is directed rather against the Italians than the Germans, but that the latter cannot complain for the same system has existed for a long time in Germany.

### RUSSIA.

Discussing Emperor William's Intentions.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The Journal de St. Petersburg discredits the report that Emperor William intended to mention at Vienna and Rome any engagement he may have made with Russia in relation to Bulgaria. The object of his visit, the Journal says, is to solemnly reaffirm the triple alliance, add not to consider any special questions which may arise. The late interview between the Czar and Emperor William convinced the latter of Russia's pacific intentions, which doubtless he will seek to impress upon Austria and Italy if he considers it necessary.

### THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERER.

Detectives Think It is a Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

NEW YORK.—A cable special to the Evening World says it is reported that the police are working on the theory that the recent woman murders are the result of a case in real life of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, caused by a morbid feeling aroused by Stevenson's story. It is said that detectives are watching in connection with this theory a prosperous resident of Grosvenor square who moves in the best society. It has been discovered that he leads a double life, and has been tracked on stealthy excursions to Whitechapel.

### CANADA CRIES STOP.

She Thinks the Liberties Taken by the United States is Unprecedented.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—The Empire, the chief government organ in Canada, asks: "Has it ever happened in the history of the world that one country took such liberties with the possessions of another as the United States is taking with Canada without having first resolved upon going to war with the insulted nation?" And after a long argument in negative it says we are five millions of the British subjects, and although in the past we have submitted patiently to the United States interference by methods more offensive than language can well express the time has at last arrived when, on both sides of the international boundary, the fair minded men must agree that the dignity and honor of both countries call for an abandonment of the attitude which conveys a standing insult and menace of the Canadian dominion.

A Section of South Carolina That has Enjoyed Over Fifty Consecutive Rainy Days.

COLUMBIA.—Some remarkable weather is reported from a section of Colleton county, this state, about twenty miles square. For fourteen months following the great earthquake of August, 1886, there was an almost continual drought, during which the total rainfall did not exceed two inches. Streams and springs dried up, crops and cattle perished for want of water, and it was difficult for the people to obtain good drinking water. A little over two months ago rain began to fall steadily in that section and for fifty-seven consecutive days there were only two on which it did not fall. All the lowlands have been turned into lakes, no crops have been made and the people are in a deplorable condition.

### Pining for Sympathy.

Dying Benedict! I bequeath every dollar to my wife. Have you got that down?

LAWYER.—Yes.

Dying Benedict.—On condition that she marries within a year.

LAWYER.—But why insist upon that?

Dying Benedict.—Because I want somebody to be sorry that I died.—Harper's Bazar.

It makes a man almost sorry that he moved when he reads in the advertisement in the paper next day the real estate agent's description of the advantages of the residence he has just given up.

### Fortunate.

Patron.—Waiter, how's this?

"How's what?"

"I found this cigar-holder in the soup."

"Well, well! I'm glad of that. I've been hunting for the hanged thing an hour."

Liaison Journal.

### NEBBINGS OF NEWS.

The cranberry crop in Indiana is short 40 per cent.

Chicago bankers have advanced the price of bread 1 cent a pound.

Eleven horses and twenty five tons of hay were burned in a barn belonging to Edward Root, Sunday night, near Waterloo, Ia.

The police of Champaign, Ill., captured thirteen gamblers in a raid on the dens of that city. They were fined from \$25 to \$100 each.

### Liberated from their Fetters.

By the helpful, genial action of that most beneficent of aperients, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the bowels soon throw off the burden that paralyzed and weakened them, and resume their normal freedom of action. The action of the Bitters, unlike that of average purgatives, involves no griping or drenching. If it did of itself, it would be like the valueless for ordinary use. There is nothing ungentle or unnatural attending its operation. Upon the liver, no less than the bowels, its action is most benign, promoting a healthy bilious secretion, and directing out of the wrong into the right channel. Conjointly with constiveness, other bilious symptoms disappear when it is systematically used, and the stomach is strengthened as well as regulated by it. Malarial chills, rheumatism, dizziness, nervousness and kidney troubles are completely relieved by it. Sleep and appetite are invariably promoted by it.

A religious paper in the west refers to the faithful and energetic pastorian of a certain clergyman. "Pastorian" is barbarous of course, but no more so than similar words which are creeping into use.—New York Tribune.

## WITCHES AND DEMONS

Some Curious Superstitions in Vogue Among Negroes.

The Plaguing Sprites That Ride Horses and Tangle Their Manes—The Dove is Sacred.

In the event of a witch's capture she must be skinned, and it is believed that in this process her entire comes off as easily as one peels an orange, says a writer on Southern negro superstitions in Harper's Bazar. Of course the witch will escape, but as even a witch must be uncomfortable sitting about in her bones she will return to reinvest herself with her skin. In the meantime the skin is to be well salted and peppered, so that, upon her reinvestment with it, she will of course, suffer grievous torment, and it is in this agony that she dances with the famous "witch step."

Old negro nurses teach their charges that the tangles that after a night's sleep are apt to appear in the hair, are knots tied by witches, and everybody in the southern states is familiar with the dark belief that witches ride horses and mules in the dead of night, exhausting their strength. Tante Peggie this morning, shaking her wise old head, declared to me: "Tain' no us, mistis, ter hitch up dem hosses, all kivered wid knots an' kinks, lak dey is, 'cause witches dun ride 'em endurin' ob de night. Dey won' go fur dis day, sho!"

To ward off the approach of any of the fond superstitions, silver dimes and 5-cent pieces with a hole in them, strung on a cord and suspended from the neck are unrivaled. Odds and ends of bonestring together, and blessed by a Vodoo priestess, constitute a Grigi, which is a marvelous talisman against the evil one. In southern Louisiana there are large numbers of negroes who believe that certain evil spirits have conversed with Satan receiving from him a liberal endowment of his diabolical powers. These are known as "conjur niggers," who can "hoodoo" you. To incur the ill-will of one of them is a grievous misfortune. By a glance of the eye he can cast a spell upon you which will make you pine away. By hiding a devil's powder under your threshold he can send small devils into your body, which will make you vomit needles, pins, wads of hair, knives or peddles. Your legs can be made the turning place of lizards and scorpions, your feet swarm with spiders, and your hands with worms. If he makes a waxen figure and calls it by your name, by melting it he can give you a pain wherever he likes. If he chooses to stick pins into the manikin, you will suffer pain in the corresponding portion of your body. Certain arrangements of pulled grass before your door, or of sticks, or of pebbles or feathers, are trisped by the "conjur" man for your downfall. To step over them or to disturb them is to bring down your evil fate upon you. A compact ball of feathers in your pillow is a sure sign you are "hoodooed," as such a result can only come about by supernatural agencies. No disciple of Vodooism can be convinced that this is the tendency of feathers in every pillow. Fortunately the "conjur man" has his price, and may be induced to withhold his hand for a consideration, and to turn his diabolical battery against any enemy you may name. Many "hoodooed" which times enjoy the superiority with which this temporary unpleasantness invests them. They have become objects of remark and the solicitude of their neighbors, and not unfrequently take to their beds, which confers upon them enviable distinction. In the days of slavery, many a protracted case of "hoodooism" had at last to be cured with heroic measures, as one case was as infectious as small-pox, and in a short time every negro in the "quarters" would have believed himself a victim. Many a negro is kept in the right path by a cunning and more strongly-minded neighbor, who knows the weakness of his people and juggles with it. For money the "conjur man" will always brew a philter warranted to cast any spell desired. Toe-nails and purslane if boiled together make a poison against which nothing may prevail, but taken separately they are harmless.

As every negro, even the most debased, is sure of salvation, and speaks with confidence of his place in heaven, where he will "set at de same table ez de white folks," it is not strange that he revels in signs portending death. His heaven, like the Mussulman's, is one of sensual delights, and corpses and funerals are to him a great joy. To put a black pin into a child's dress, to try on any one's mourning garments, to open an umbrella in the house, to break a looking glass, to carry a spade through the house, are all signs of death. To drive a nail after dark, except in making a coffin, will bring death; and any man so unfortunate as to bury three wives will bury six. A spider seen in the morning will bring good luck; at noon, disappointment; and in the evening, bad luck. If accidentally a garment be put on wrong side out and it be worn that way until noon, and then turned, the wearer will have good luck. To give a knife or scissors to a friend is to sever friendship, except, indeed, a bent pin may be given in return, which averts the impending rupture. The Roman Catholic negroes of Southern Louisiana will not cut a banana crosswise, because through its center runs a dark streak, which, if cut transversely, presents the appearance of a cross. To avoid this sacrilege the fruit must be broken.

They accept Bible literally, and, as they receive it in most grotesque form from their "preachers," it is little wonder that their conceptions of things spiritual is distorted. Without a pang of conscience they will eat the chickens from a neighbor's hen-roost, the pigs from his pen, the melons from his "patch," but cannot be induced to commit the unpardonable sin of eating a dove. One old darkey, when asked the reason, replied: "Wha' for I don' eat de dove? 'Case he de fus one in Noah's ark wha' got spunk 'nuff to gis outen dar, an' come er flyin' back to old Noah wid de techey weechy olo branch in he mouf. After dat de Lord he bless de dove, an' 'put 'im ter mou' fur de people's sins, he m'on so mo'nal. Co'se hit's a sin ter eat er dove! De Bible sez so 'p'inted chile. Reads de Bible en dun know dat! hay, chile?"

### ROUSTEM.

The Memoirs of the Mameluke of the Great Napoleon.

PARIS, France.—Roustem, the famous, and according to popular tradition, the

faithful mamluke of the great Napoleon was evidently of a literary turn. At all events, the editor of an interesting Paris review which is only read by literary connoisseurs—La Revue Retrospective—has unearthed from somewhere, a series of documents purporting to be the memoirs of the magnificent mamluke whose bronzed limbs, dazzling dress, and silken girdle full of damascened pistols have been preserved for us by the great French water colorist, Isabey. Roustem has always been evoked as the pink and pattern of fidelity; but it is related that he behaved most ungratefully to his august master when the "Star of the Brave" began to fade and Elba loomed in the distance. It is said, moreover, that he settled down comfortably in a tobacco shop which had been given to him by the government of Louise Philippe.

Roustem's memoirs are a strange medley of puerile ingenuity and oriental cunning. He knew that as an ornamental appendage in the household of the household of the great conqueror, and he relates how he made use of his position to obtain all sorts of favors from the mighty emperor, who occasionally called him nicknames and pinched his ears in play. The mamluke states that in his youth he was stolen from Georgia, his native country, by brigands, and that on his arrival at Cairo, at the age of 15, Sala Bey enrolled him among the chosen troops. When the boy was poisoned, in the natural oriental order of things, Roustem entered the service of a shiek and attracted soon afterwards the notice of Bonaparte, who at once made him a brilliant offer, which he accepted. Roustem followed the conqueror to France but not without many misgivings, for some of the French officers were in the habit of frightening him by saying that his head would be struck off and stuck on a pole as soon as he landed in Europe.

The mamluke soon became the wonder of the day in Paris. Josephine—whom he calls the good Mme. Bonaparte—made him a present of a ring. Describing the famous coup d'etat of the 18th Brumaire or Nov. 9, 1799, when the grenadiers of Napoleon, led by Murat, drove the deputies from the orangeries of St. Cloud at the point of the bayonet, Bonstum ironically says that Bonaparte went down to St. Cloud "to show some people the door." The change from Gen. Bonaparte's humble residence in the Rue Chantierne to the Luxembourg and then to the Tuilleries was the event which made the most impression on the memory of the mamluke. He also relates how when he used to sleep on the mat before the emperor's door, Napoleon sometimes tried him by putting out the lights and coming stealthily toward him. Roustem once of these occasions nearly strangled the emperor by mistake.

Perhaps the most amusing part of the memoirs is that relating to the bad faith and dishonesty of Napoleon's minions. Berthier, for instance, once borrowed Roustem's diamond hilted sword and never gave it back. Bassiers, who was told to put the mamluke's name down for an annuity of 900 livres, placidly annexed half the sum for himself. His old, oriental instincts were rather too strong to permit the mamluke, who had seen so many pashas come and go to remain on the losing side. His memoirs stop at Elba. He disappeared until the transfer of Napoleon's remains to the Invalides, when he blazed once more before Parisians in his magnificent oriental frippery.

### COFFEE DRINKING AND BLINDNESS.

The Experience of One Who Has Dropped the Habit—An Unpleasant Theory.

North American Review.

I am satisfied that defective vision and blindness will pretty soon be a prominent characteristic among the American people, the same as rotten teeth have been during the last 200 years. I make this assertion without having seen any statistics whatever, but I have seen so many pashas come and go to remain on the losing side. His memoirs stop at Elba. He disappeared until the transfer of Napoleon's remains to the Invalides, when he blazed once more before Parisians in his magnificent oriental frippery.

Having discovered some years ago, that my own eyesight was surely failing, I then ceased to drink coffee as freely as I had used it. But I learned that moderate coffee drinking is a hard thing to manage, being pretty sure to develop into the regular habit again with increased ease, especially at those times when the physical system feels itself to be in need of some elixer.

I have no doubt but what this weakness of the eyes which results from coffee drinking is due to the sympathy which the optic nerve has for the nasal cavity (the latter being continuous with the membranes of the mouth). The nasal cavity with its first pair of brain nerves, is naturally a principal place to be affected by any drinking habit. For instance, to partake of a dish of soup will sometimes cause a persons breathing to become thick and decidedly labored. All the sensory nerves are much affected by coffee drinking—those nerves and highly refined threads of sympathetic force which enter largely into the sense of smell, taste, sight and hearing. The entire sympathetic system is likewise involved immediately in the coffee drinking habit. The brain, again, is intensely affected thereby, because the principal nerves of the brain branch off from the nasal cavity.

Coffee drinking is especially injurious when it is resorted to as a backing for strong food. There are plenty of robust persons among us who have used coffee pretty freely all their lives, but who are seemingly unimpaired by it. To this fact I reply that appearances are sometimes deceiving to unpracticed eyes, and that a vice does not in all cases develop itself plainly in the first generation. The free use of coffee dates back only one generation in this country. But this I will say, that no person is as stout for three hours after he has drank coffee as he was before.

The Victim of the Whitehall Murder an Unusually Fine Woman.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—At the inquest on the trunk of the woman found in a cellar in Whitehall on Tuesday last the surgeons who examined the remains testified they were those of an unusually fine woman who had probably occupied a good social position.

Advices to London from Snakim state that there was heavy firing between the rebels and the British force until midnight Thursday night. Deserters report that the rebels suffered severely, one shell killing seventeen of them.