

STANLEY AND EMIN PACHA.

WHILE the Arabs in Suakin were reported to have captured Emin Pacha and Stanley, news reached Leopoldville that Stanley had returned to the Kongo, and the indications are that this report is trustworthy. The first telegram was from Zanzibar, dated Dec. 21:—

"Letters dated Stanley Falls, Aug. 28, have been delivered here by Tippo-Tip's men. They state that a letter was received at Stanley Falls from Henry M. Stanley on Aug. 28. Stanley was then at Banyala, on the Aruvimi, where he had arrived on Aug. 17. He had left Emin Pacha eighty-two days before, in perfect health, and provided with plenty of food. Stanley had returned to Banyala for the loads of stores in charge of his rear guard, and intended to leave ten days later to rejoin Emin. He reported all the whites in the expedition as healthy, and said the expedition wanted nothing. In the Stanley Falls advices it is stated that Stanley wrote that Emin was in possession of vast stores of ivory and many oxen, and that he had an abundance of food. Stanley intended to leave Banyala at the end of August."

This was followed by another despatch, stating that these messengers came by way of Ujdidji and Unyanyembe. They were said to confirm the other accounts, that Stanley had left Emin with Casati, and that both were perfectly well.

On Dec. 22 this news was amplified, and the following detailed telegram sent from Zanzibar:—

"One of the special messengers sent into the interior in October, in the hope of obtaining news of Emin and Stanley from caravans, has sent a despatch announcing that he met Arab traders from Wadelai, who positively affirmed that Stanley met Emin there about Jan. 20. Stanley, the traders said, had 330 men and plenty of stores. He had endured great privations, but he and all his party were well, although extremely exhausted. The delay in reaching Wadelai was due to difficulties encountered on the route, the expedition having to make a long détour toward the north-east in order to avoid swamps and hostile tribes.

"Emin was then in a fairly good position, although some of his Egyptian officers were grumbling, and many of his soldiers had deserted. The Kings of Uganda and Unyoro were hostile to Emin, who was obliged in November to repel predatory incursions from the east. His general health was good, but he had been suffering from an affection of the eyes for two months.

"A fortnight after Stanley's arrival, Emin received, *via* Lado, a message from the Mahdi pompously intimating his intention to subdue the whole country as far as the great lakes, and promising good treatment if Emin submitted. Emin replied that before evacuating he must wait for the Mahdi to prove the legitimacy of his claim to the province.

"Stanley, in the mean time, applied himself to restoring order among the troops, and distributing stores and munitions. Emin told Stanley that he did not desire to leave Wadelai. The entire route to the east coast was most dangerous on account of the incessant agitation among the tribes and the hostility of Mwanga. Toward the middle of April, hearing that a force of Mahdists was coming, Emin ordered his advanced posts between Dufile and Lado to retire to Wadelai, and Stanley sent messengers to the Kings of Uganda and Unyoro.

"About the end of April, when the traders left Wadelai, Stanley was anxious, owing to the absence of news from the rear guard on the Aruvimi, and was arranging to send a strong detachment in search of them along the route which he himself had followed. Stanley also again urged Emin to leave Wadelai with him and regain the coast. Stanley sent out several couriers with news for Europe. One was the courier who was sent by the foreign consuls at Zanzibar to apprise Emin of the departure of the relief expedition. This courier had remained at Wadelai, and was sent back to the east coast after the arrival of Stanley. Another courier was sent in the direction of the Aruvimi."

By a remarkable coincidence a despatch giving information of a similar character was sent from St. Thomas on Dec. 21, 2 P.M. It was stated that Stanley, with Emin Pacha, had arrived on the Aruvimi. This news was confirmed on the following day in a telegram to King Leopold of Belgium.

It would be interesting to learn the exact time when the detailed Zanzibar telegram was despatched. Former events show that reports received from West Africa were telegraphed to Zanzibar, and returned wonderfully amplified. It is at least worth remarking, that on Dec. 23 the London *Times* received a despatch from Zanzibar stating that "no details have been received here of the reported meeting of Stanley and Emin." The Brussels telegrams, on the other hand, have generally proved trustworthy regarding the main facts.

There can be no doubt that Stanley had reached Emin about the beginning of the current year, and that he has retraced his steps to the Kongo. The news does not disprove the alleged capture of Emin Pacha. We may hope to receive further and more detailed news in a fortnight or three weeks.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Ojibwa Folk-Lore.

DR. W. J. HOFFMAN of the Bureau of Ethnology read a short paper at a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, entitled 'Notes on Ojibwa Folk-Lore,' in which a brief review was given of his researches among that tribe of Indians during the years 1887 and 1888. He has finally succeeded in obtaining the ritual, mnemonic songs, initiation and pictographic charts embracing the cosmogony, and institution of the Midéwiwin, or Grand Medicine Society, and of the *Dji bai Midéwigân*, or Ghost Lodge.

The former consists of four distinct degrees, each of which may be entered by one, if properly prepared by the necessary preliminary fasts and visions, progress and acquirement of information in chants and prayers, and proficiency in the skill expected of a Midé, or Grand Medicine Man.

In addition to this, life-size sketches were exhibited to show the facial ornamentation adopted, and recognized as characteristic of each degree. The 'Ghost Society' is an organization closely connected with the Grand Medicine Society, and is considered to be the "lodge in which the departed Midé meet, to hold sessions, and initiations of newly arrived spirits of Midé who occupied honorable positions among the Indians of this world." When a boy who had been dedicated to the Grand Medicine Society dies, his father or mother may become members of the first degree of the Grand Medicine Society through the representatives of the Ghost Society, this partaking of the character of a proxy.

All the information about these two societies is now in preparation for publication by the Bureau of Ethnology.

Teton Folk-Lore.

The following statements were made by Rev. J. Owen Dorsey, in a paper entitled 'Teton Folk-Lore,' read before the Anthropological Society. The material used in the preparation of this paper was translated by Mr. Dorsey from a collection of Teton texts, written by George Bushotter, a Dakota Indian.

The Tetons believe that the buffalo used to dwell in subterranean lodges. When one sees a buffalo in a vision, the animal becomes his guardian, rendering him almost invulnerable, putting a real buffalo inside of him, and conferring on him the right to take part in the buffalo dance. In the olden times there was also another species of buffalo, about which marvellous tales are told.

On one occasion some Indians were attacked by one of these mysterious animals, and one of the party was killed. But the monster walked four times around the corpse, and said, "Arise!" Immediately the dead man revived. The monster said, "Hereafter you shall be mysterious. The sun, moon, four winds, day, and night shall serve you." From that time the man could assume any shape.

Gophers shoot at persons with the tip end of a species of grass, wounding them in the neck, and causing scrofulous sores. Warts betray a thief. If the skin of the hard palate peels off, the person is given to lying. Whoever makes a practice of eating the large intestines of cattle (the *ta-shi-ya-ka*) is sure to "be hit by the *shi-ya-ka*;" i.e., he will have a boil. *Shi-ya-ka* is the name of the dabchick or grebe. The boil will be on some covered part of the body. The Tetons dare not go out on a windy night, lest the cause of

boils be blown to them. If a man eats the liver of a female dog, or a woman eats that of a male dog, the face will break out in sores. He who is given to eating the calves of the legs of any species of animals will have a cramp in the muscles of his own legs. Tetons are forbidden to wear women's moccasins, lest when they meet their foes they cannot run swiftly. Children are not allowed to put inverted bowls on their heads, because such a practice will make them stop growing.

Hunting-Lore. — He who steps in or on a bowl or dish will fail to wound any game: so dishes are turned upside down when not in use. When one wishes to extract the marrow, he must not split the bone in two. A violation of this custom will cause lameness or frequent pains in the legs. Whoever breaks marrow-bones awkwardly cannot become a good marksman. The shoulder-blade of a buffalo calf, or that of a doe, is hung on the outside of a tent, just above the entrance, to insure success to the hunter a day or two later.

Interesting University Statistics.

Among the statistical tables that are to accompany the forthcoming annual report of the Bureau of Education, none are more interesting than those relating to the universities, colleges, and scientific schools of the United States. They are more valuable than ever this year, because they are based upon more complete returns from the institutions, and their value is greatly enhanced by the very intelligent discussion of the tables by Miss Annie Tolman Smith of the bureau, who prepared them.

One suggestive table gives the statistics of twelve of the leading institutions of the country. They are Yale, Columbian University (Washington), Johns Hopkins (Baltimore), Boston University, Harvard, Dartmouth College, College of New Jersey, Cornell University, Columbia College (New York), University of the City of New York, University of Pennsylvania, and Vanderbilt University (Nashville). Of this table, it is remarked that the foundations of the institutions named "illustrate every source from which the material equipments of the highest order of institutions are likely to arise, excepting State or national bounty. All of them have progressed far enough to be judged by their actual work, and nearly all of them have achieved more than national distinction.

"The undergraduate work of five of these institutions is carried on in colleges of arts and schools of science having their distinct faculties and students; in three, schools of science have distinct recognition, although the faculties and students are not reported separately from those of the college of arts; in the remaining four, the undergraduates are classified by the subjects or courses of study pursued.

"Graduate departments, not professional, are reported from ten of the institutions. Seven of the ten report also professional schools, as do the two that do not report a graduate department. The graduate students include 7 per cent, and the professional students 50 per cent, of the students of their respective institutions.

"Ten of the twelve foundations in question report productive funds amounting in the aggregate to \$24,567,745, which is 34 per cent of the total productive funds reported for all colleges of liberal arts, schools of science, and professional schools. The total receipts for the year as reported from ten of the institutions were \$2,474,463, which sum was made up as follows: income from productive funds, 52 per cent; receipts from tuition fees, 32 per cent; State appropriations, 1 per cent; other sources, 15 per cent."

Another table gives the statistics of twenty-four State universities. "Fourteen of the universities report graduate students, and seventeen report professional students, the number of the former being 2 per cent, and of the latter 35 per cent, of the students of their respective institutions.

"With a single exception, all the State universities report their productive funds, the aggregate amount being \$6,881,045. The total income reported for twenty-three of the universities is \$1,302,042. This amount was made up as follows: income from productive funds, 32 per cent; receipts from tuition fees, 11 per cent; from State appropriations, 49 per cent; from other sources, 8 per cent. Tuition fees, it will be seen, form but a small proportion of the aggregate income; the details show, further, that in three cases only do they represent a comparatively large part of the individual incomes.

"The attendance upon post-graduate courses in the State universities is small as compared with the same in the twelve universities referred to above. The number of graduate students in the latter is 55 per cent of the entire number of such students reported from all colleges and universities.

"As regards professional schools, theology has no representation in the State universities, and but four schools, with 272 students, in the universities first mentioned.

"The law schools in the table of State universities number 14, with 973 students; and in the twelve universities not supported at public charge, 8, with 1,262 students. The number of medical schools in the State universities is 11, with 969 students; and in the twelve first mentioned, 9, with 2,412 students. The remaining professional students are distributed in dental, pharmaceutical, and veterinary schools.

"The theological students of the twelve universities represent 4 per cent of all such students reported; the attendance upon law schools in both tables, 70 per cent of all law students reported; and the attendance upon the medical schools, 28 per cent of the medical students reported for the country at large."

In this connection, the following facts derived from another source may be interesting to the reader: In 1882-83 the total cost of the Prussian universities was, in round numbers, \$1,900,000. Of this sum, 9.3 per cent was their own earnings from tuition fees, etc.: the rest was the contribution of the State, 72 per cent being ordinary and the remainder extraordinary contributions, — for buildings, etc. In the same year the expenditure for gymnasien, including pro-gymnasien, was \$3,813,355. The combined expenditure for universities and gymnasien was, in round numbers, \$5,700,000.

Attendance upon Colleges and Scientific Schools.

A table is given showing the attendance upon the colleges and scientific schools of the country during the years 1875-76 and 1885-86, and the ratio which such attendance bore to the population at those dates. During the ten years there was a decrease of nine in the number of colleges, and an increase of ten in the number of scientific schools. The attendance upon the colleges at the later date was 7.072 greater than at the earlier period. The percentages of increase were 27 and 28 respectively, while the estimated increase of population during the same ten years was 25.

A comparative view of the relation of students to population by divisions shows an increase in the number of students as compared with population for colleges alone, and for both colleges and scientific schools, in the North Atlantic and North Central divisions of the country, and a decrease in the three remaining sections. It is only fair to remark that in making the computations for the South the colored population is included, and this brings the ratios of students to population down to 1 to 2,489 and 1 to 2,350 respectively in the two divisions of the South. If the blacks are excluded from the computation, the ratios of students in colleges to population in that section become 1 to 1,325 and 1 to 1,548 respectively, and the number in colleges and scientific schools combined 1 to 1,051 and 1 to 1,429.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Baldness.

THE cause of baldness, although long and diligently searched for, yet remains undiscovered. The theories to account for the loss of hair have been many and various. Mr. Eaton, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, attributed it to the wearing of tightly fitting hair coverings, living within doors, and keeping the hair closely cropped. He thinks, also, that this condition is exaggerated by the influence of heredity, and says that there is no reason why bald heads should not yield to the laws of heredity as much as curly or red heads. Mr. Gouinlock, in the same magazine, attributes baldness to the high hat and the hard felt hat, both of which constrict the blood-vessels which nourish the hair-bulbs. Dr. T. Wesley Mills, professor of physiology at McGill University, thinks that both of these views indicate the direction in which the truth lies, but that neither gets at it wholly. The degree to which such peculiarities as baldness are inherited is one of the most disputed matters. Exposure