

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1893.

NO. 18.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ACCORDING to a Washington special Col. Daniel S. Lamont has been shifted on the cabinet slate to the position of war secretary, thus leaving the navy portfolio, which Lamont preferred, for Congressman Herbert, of Alabama. It is said that Amos Cummings will succeed Herbert as chairman of the committee on naval affairs.

OKLAHOMA, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah are all pressing their claims for statehood, and an omnibus bill to include them all is being considered.

CONGRESSMAN M. J. STONE says he will introduce a bill in congress to amend the laws prohibiting the mutilation of coins that the people may be allowed to cut or change the souvenir half dollars in any way they see fit, in order to preserve them as souvenirs or ornaments.

The senate finance committee has reported favorably the bill to repeal the Sherman law for the purchase of silver. Mr. Sherman himself reported the repeal bill to the senate and it was placed on the calendar.

The national board of trade was called to order in Washington on the 17th by the venerable Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, who is 90 years of age.

The house committee on Indian affairs has approved Delegate Harvey's bill for disposing of the surplus lands of some of the tribes.

CHAIRMAN PEEL, of the house committee on Indian affairs, feels rather gloomy over the prospects of getting any of the treaties ratified at the present session of congress except that with the Cherokees.

THE ways and means committee of the house is not favorably impressed with the bill of the St. Louis & Chicago Electric railroad to import material duty free.

THE national league for good roads has been doing some talking at Washington.

PRIVATE SECRETARY HALFORD has been made a paymaster in the army by President Harrison.

The impression is growing that no hostile silver legislation can be enacted at this session of congress.

The outlook now is that the anti-option bill may not even get through the senate, to say nothing of its ever becoming a law.

REPRESENTATIVE FELLOWS has offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the state of affairs on the Isthmus of Panama, the expenditures of money in America to secure acquiescence in the canal project and the propriety of Gen. Newton's connection with the Panama Canal Co.

The senate committee on interstate commerce, on taking up the Cullom bill, decided not to consider the pooling provision until the bill has otherwise disposed of.

The general deficiency bill has been reported to the house. It carries an appropriation of \$20,956,610.

JOHN G. CARLISLE has mailed his resignation as senator to Gov. Brown, of Kentucky.

The president has approved the joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to cover back into the treasury \$48,800 of the appropriation to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

THE trail of an immense meteor has been discovered in a photograph recently made of Holmes' comet at Ansonia, Conn. A photograph of a meteor is a rare occurrence.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM, founder of Graham's Magazine, is dying at New York.

FRENCH CROTTY died suddenly at New York. He was 108 years of age, was born in Ireland and lived in New York eighty-two years.

NEAR Providence, R. I., a freight train ran into a sleigh loaded with people at a grade crossing and many were killed and badly hurt.

NEW YORK has been running very short of coal, and Brooklyn has been threatened with a water famine.

HORACE CAVILIER, nephew of ex-Sheriff Cavilier, and Ellis Conner, two young men of Fort Republic, N. J., are believed to have fallen to death while on a gunning expedition.

MR. CLEVELAND is said to have selected a private secretary in the person of Albridge G. Dannel, Washington correspondent of the New York Times.

WHEN the will of Horace Smith, of Springfield, Mass., was opened it was found that with the exception of \$10,000 left to his brother, the entire estate, valued at about \$3,000,000 was given to benevolent and charitable institutions.

THE change in the appearance of the Holmes comet, cabled from Kiel by Prof. Palisa, has been confirmed by observation at Harvard college.

The comet is now small, bright and circular, with a well marked nucleus, very unlike its previous appearance, when it was large and hazy.

THE jury in the case of Hugh Dempsey, charged with the Homestead poisonings, returned a verdict of guilty.

SINGLARS, the defaulting New York cashier of the Armours, has been caught and taken back to answer for his crimes.

MR. GEORGE W. VANDERBILT denies that he is engaged to a western widow.

GLEASON, the fighting mayor of Long Island City, was declared a usurper by the courts, but he continued to hold the office.

It is announced that there will be a line of English steamers, sailing monthly, from New York to the west coast of South America.

THE WEST.

THE senatorial fight in Wyoming daily grows more bitter.

HUGH CLARK, a non-unionist, employed as a watchman at the big building being erected by the Chicago Athletic association, was found murdered on the fourth floor and several union watchmen have been arrested on suspicion.

TRICHINOSIS is reported at Lamars, Ia., in a German settlement.

GOV. SEAY, of Oklahoma, has sent his message to the legislature, recommending much needed legislation.

A SLEIGHING party, while returning from a trip to Collinswood, a suburb of Cleveland, O., was wrecked by a collision with a motor car. All were seriously injured.

THE world's fair opening exercises in May will be held outdoors, and will be open to the whole public.

J. W. McLAIN, a Colorado cattleman, was found nearly frozen on the streets of Chicago after a night's spree.

THE Lloyd & Watson block, Jamestown, N. D., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

THE icehouse of the Glenwood Ice Co. at Galesburg, Ill., caught fire and a man named Swan Brown was smothered by the smoke. Eight others had narrow escapes.

A COAL famine is prevailing in some parts of Iowa and the people are in great distress for fuel.

The supreme court of Illinois has decided that women are entitled to vote at school elections.

By a broken rail a train on the Lake Erie & Western was thrown from a bridge at Peru, Ind., one person being killed and many injured.

THE Chicago board of trade protests energetically against the president's contemplated retaliatory proceedings against Canadian railways.

WITH simple but impressive ceremonies the remains of the late Rutherford B. Hayes were laid to rest at Fremont, O., on the 20th. President-elect Cleveland was among those who attended.

FIRES at Bryant, Ill., destroyed five business houses.

FARMERS about Great Falls, Mont., have been plowing for the last three weeks, the thermometer standing at 50 degrees above zero.

STUART ROBSON, the comedian, has been dangerously ill at St. Paul, Minn.

DES MOINES, Ia., is in trouble with its water works.

J. D. DUNCAN, editor of the Mail, Colorado Springs, Col., has become violently insane.

GOV. ALTGELD, of Illinois, has had another relapse.

THE cash book of the insurance department of the state auditor's office of Illinois was taken away by ex-Auditor Pavey on retiring and he claims it as his private property. By this it is estimated that the state is out \$200,000 or more of fees of three terms, which, under the statute, should have been turned into the state treasury.

THE New Orleans bridge matter is now thought to be settled in favor of its construction within the city limits.

THE cigarette factory of Allen & Ginter, at Richmond, Va., was burned recently. Loss, \$250,000.

THE Louisiana lottery has secured a favorable charter from Honduras and it will remove to that country.

THE San Antonio & Aransas Pass railway has mortgaged its property to the Central Trust Co., of New York, to cover its \$18,900,000 bond issue.

THE students at the Women's college at Baltimore, Md., have appeared for the first time in cap and gown. Several hundred girls marched into the chapel in flowing robes and mortar boards.

THE wife of A. W. Fillie was found chained in a deserted barn near Radford, Va. It was surmised that Fillie and the woman who posed as his housekeeper were trying to put Mrs. Fillie out of the way. Fillie was arrested.

GEORGE GRAY (democrat) has been elected United States senator by the Delaware legislature.

THE ministers of Atlanta, Ga., have protested against the proposed lecture by Col. Ingersoll in that city.

SAM SMALL, the noted evangelist who was converted by Sam Jones seven years ago while an editor of the Atlanta Constitution, has accepted his old place on the editorial staff of the paper and has given up strictly religious work.

STOCKMEN of Texas are preparing to form a combination.

GAMBLERS and unlicensed liquor sellers have taken advantage of the frozen river at Louisville, Ky., and the immunity it affords them from the law, to start in business on the ice.

PROMPT assistance from Little Rock (Ark.) banks stopped an incipient run on the First National of that city.

ROBERT GEORGE, a nephew of United States Senator George, committed suicide at Itabena, Miss., while on his way to the Carrollton jail. Young George was charged with the murder of Capt. W. B. Prince, one of the most prominent and wealthy planters in Mississippi.

FIRES at Shelbyville, Tenn., wiped out the business portion of the town.

CAPT. A. G. SHARP has resigned the government position as division superintendent of post office inspectors in the south. He has been appointed southern special agent of the Bell Telephone Co. Capt. Sharp held public office thirty years.

THE high school building at Pine Bluff, Ark., was destroyed by fire.

A MARYLAND family of mother and three children all died in one day from measles and were buried in one grave.

GENERAL.

A DEFICIENCY of 3,000,000 francs is stated to exist in the Rome branch of the Banco Napoli. The cashier of the Rome branch has been arrested and a director has absconded. It is reported that the absconding director recently bought a ticket to the United States. Another rumor is to the effect that he has gone to Sicily.

THE khedive of Egypt immediately dismissed his new ministry on receiving an ultimatum from Great Britain that hostile ministers would not be permitted.

SATOLLI's appointment as apostolic delegate to America has caused some dissatisfaction at Rome.

STREET railways have been urged to work against free silver coinage on the ground that it would increase the cost of material needed while the fares would remain the same.

AN effort to unseat the ministry in Hawaii proved unsuccessful.

FRANCE has protested against the action of Great Britain in Egypt.

GEN. GOUKO, governor-general of Warsaw, Russia, has ordered stricter censorship of the newspapers published in the province and those coming from foreign countries.

THE situation of affairs in the Argentine province of Corrientes borders on anarchy. Robberies, the sacking of houses and outrages on men and women are of frequent occurrence.

THE Canadian government is said to have discovered more falsified documents on the American side of the Behring sea case in addition to those for which Petroff was dismissed some time ago.

THE weakness in cotton at Liverpool does not tend to encourage buyers.

AN official report of the growth of Mexican railroads shows that the revenues of that republic since the advent of railroads has more than doubled.

M. HEIZ was arrested in England under extradition proceedings for connection with the French Panama swindle.

AN order has been issued at Warsaw for the people to make merry over the one hundredth anniversary of the second partition of Poland.

CLEANING house returns for the week ended January 19 showed an average increase of 13.1. In New York the increase was 10.1.

THE Iron Trade Review says there is no improvement in the business.

LORD ELPHINSTONE, of Scotland, is dead.

It is said that ex-King Milan, of Serbia, has become reconciled to his divorced wife, Natalie.

FRENCH newspapers are demanding the expulsion of M. de Blowitz, correspondent of the London Times.

A HURRICANE has done much damage in Greece.

AT Queretaro, Mexico, an attempt was made to arrest a lunatic who was armed with a long knife. He broke away from the officers and stabbed eight persons. Four will die.

GREAT BRITAIN responded to the protest of France by sending two fully equipped regiments to Egypt.

THE schooner Sea Breeze was burned in the Gulf of California, but all her crew were fortunately rescued.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has declined to grant a pardon to Edward L. Harper, of the Fidelity bank, of Cincinnati.

SEVERAL more deaths have occurred of victims of the Alton explosion.

FIVE states were delinquent about sending in their electoral returns as prescribed by law.

THE rival mayors of Long Island City still continue to do business, each having opened up an office.

FRANK WOODRUFF, the "confessor" in the Cronin murder trial, is reported to have died in the Kansas penitentiary, where he had been confined for horse stealing.

BISHOP PHILLIPS BROOKS, the leading Episcopal divine of the country, died suddenly at Boston on the 23d.

QUITE a flurry was caused on Wall street by the dissolution of the pool which had controlled the stock of the whisky trust.

JUSTICE LAMAR, of the United States supreme court, died at Macon, Ga., on the 23d. He was born in Putnam county, Ga., September 17, 1825.

THREE new cases of typhus fever developed at New York on the 23d.

A MOB at Bogota, United States of Colombia, destroyed newspaper material and tried to fire the office. Militia and police dispersed the rioters, wounding several.

THE Cherokee strip bill was brought into the senate on the 23d, Mr. Platt moving the adoption of Mr. Dawes' substitute. There was a stormy time in the house over the quarantine bill which was finally passed in a mutilated condition by amendments instigated by Tammany.

THE Kansas republican caucus nominated Joseph W. Adley for United States senator.

SIX men were killed by the fall of the wall of a colliery shaft at Pri Ponty Pridd, Wales.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has returned from Scotland. It was reported that he would endeavor to settle the Homestead troubles.

THE Macbeth lamp chimney works at Elwood, Ind., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

THE coal miners at Central City, Ky., are still on strike.

HON. L. FLACIDE CANONGE, one of the editors of the New Orleans Bee and the editor of the press of that city, died recently of typhoid.

TEMPERANCE crusaders are waging war on the saloons at Effingham, Ill.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Senate Committees.

Following is a partial list of the standing committees of the senate, as announced by the presiding officer of that body:

Judiciary—Senators Dennison, Dillard, O'Bryan, Cooke, Baldwin, Leeds, Carpenter, Brown and Thacher.

Ways and Means—Senators Rodgers, Dumbauld, King, Forney, Landis, Parker and Baker.

Elections—Senators Leedy, Bowling, Shearer, Smith and Scott.

Federal Relations—Senators Dillard, Helmick, Reid, Williamson and Metcalf.

Railroads—Senators Householder, Senn, Riley, Leedy, Helm, Jumper, Stern, Danner and Morgan.

Assessment and Taxation—Senators Senn, True, Armstrong, Wilcockson and Morgan.

Fees and Salaries—Senators Taylor, Jumper, Landis, Baker and Wilcockson.

Municipal Indebtedness—Senators O'Bryan, Forney, Leeds, Householder, Price, McTaggart and Carpenter.

Corporations—Senator Bowling, King, True, Cooke and Parker.

State Officers—Senators Helm, Taylor, Smith, Williamson and Thacher.

The following appointments of the lieutenant-governor complete the standing committees of the senate:

Printing—Cooke, Landis, Householder, Scott and Parker.

Education and Educational Institutions—Landis, Dumbauld, Baldwin, King and Danner.

Public Buildings—Dumbauld, Helm, Leedy, Senn and Rogers.

Cities of First Class—Thacher, Dillard, Dennison, Price and Taylor.

Cities Second and Third Classes—Shearer, Dillard, Scott, Price, Wilcockson, Kelly and Baldwin.

District Apportionments—Forney, Cooke, Helm, Danner and O'Bryan.

Enrolled Bills—Leeds, Smith, Senn, Carpenter and Scott.

Roads and Bridges—Smith, Taylor, Helmick, Danner and Scott.

County Seats and County Lines—True, Jenson, Jumper, Brown and Morgan.

Military Affairs and Claims—Helmick, Rodgers, Bowling, Robbins and Metcalf.

Public Health and Immigration—Metcalf, Armstrong, True, Dumbauld and McTaggart.

Temperance—Morgan, Baldwin, Helmick, Taylor and Williamson.

Agriculture—King, Armstrong, Shearer, Robbins and McTaggart.

Penal and Charitable Institutions—Armstrong, Reed, Kelly, Metcalf and McTaggart.

Manufactures and Industrial Pursuits—Riley, Bowling, Forney, McTaggart and Sherman.

Mines and Mining—Reed, Jumper, Householder, Baker and Morgan.

Banking and Insurance—Baldwin, Landis, Leedy, Sherne and Price.

Miscellaneous.

Elijah Henderson, a colored man, was killed the other evening in a coal mine near Topeka. A ton or more of soapstone and dirt fell on him, killing him instantly.

Will Brown, a Missouri Pacific brakeman, fell between the cars of a freight train ten miles north of Atchison the other night and was instantly killed. He was 23 years of age.

The sundry civil bill introduced into congress makes appropriations for the home of disabled soldiers at Leavenworth as follows: Current expenses, \$25,000; sustenance, \$135,419; clothing, \$35,200; household, \$60,000; hospital, \$33,436.18; transportation of members of the home, \$3,000; construction, \$25,000; farm, \$11,000; total, \$329,046.18.

In the republican caucus of the members of the legislature the fight for state printer was lively, notwithstanding the tangle in the house, and the end was somewhat of a surprise. The first ballot stood: J. K. Hudson, 33; G. W. Crane, 29; A. L. Spouler, 8; D. R. Anthony, Jr., 4; R. B. Armstrong, 4.

On the fourth ballot Crane received 40 votes and Hudson 35, with Senator Price absent. Mr. Crane was declared the nominee.

As Thomas Dobson, was driving from Lawrence to his home in the country the other day his team ran away and he was thrown under the wheels in such a way as to receive injuries that caused almost instant death. The accident occurred about three miles north of town and just before Dobson had reached his home. The deceased was a prosperous farmer and lived on a fine farm that he owned. He was about 40 years of age and leaves a wife and children.

The effects of the members of the Dalton gang were sold at auction by the public administrator at Coffeyville recently to satisfy claims of debtors against their estates. Livestockman John Kloehr, who did such effective work with his Winchester at the battle in which the Daltons met their fate, bought Grat Dalton's horse and Bob Dalton's saddle, paying for them \$113.50. Professional relic hunters bought the other effects. Bill Powers' watch brought \$25, Bob Dalton's Winchester \$60 and his revolver \$31. The total sum realized by the sale was \$294.25.

A sensation was created in the district court at Wichita the other day, when Oscar Sanders attempted to kidnap his three-year-old child, which was in the court's custody. Sander's wife had been granted a divorce, and argument was being heard as to the disposition of the child. Mrs. Sanders, who was present with the infant, fainted, and Sanders seized the opportunity of the consequent confusion to take possession of the child. Catching it up he bounded towards the door and was almost outside, when a brother of Mrs. Sanders grabbed him and a furious tussle commenced between the two men. The bailiff was absent, but Judge Reed left the bench and grabbing Sanders dumped him into a chair and restored the child to its mother.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

Death of Justice Lamar of the Supreme Court.

His demise sudden, although he had been sick for some time—sudden call of Bishop Brooks, of Massachusetts.

JUSTICE LAMAR DEAD.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 24.—Justice Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar died at 8 o'clock last night. The death was sudden in the extreme, for although he had been ailing for some time, Justice Lamar appeared to be gradually gaining in health.

He came from Washington to Macon about a month ago and has been visiting at the residence of Mr. W. H. Virgin in Vineville, a suburb of this city.

Yesterday afternoon Justice Lamar took his overcoat, intending to go to the city, but was met at the door by a friend, Dr. Llewellyn, with whom he returned to the sitting room. At that time and during all the afternoon he was in good spirits and at dinner he seemed to have a good appetite.

Dr. Llewellyn left the house about 8 o'clock and a few minutes later the justice was seized with violent pains and died at the hour above mentioned.

He left Washington for the south about a month ago. He had then been for some time confined to his house in that city and was unable to attend all the sessions of the supreme court, his absence causing some little delay in the rendering of the well known lake front decision wherein the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central railroad were the participants.

Just before his departure from Washington, however, Justice Lamar was thought to have considerably improved.

Bright's disease, with angina pectoris, was the direct cause of Justice Lamar's death, and is given by the physicians as being the chief complication in the case. Justice Lamar came into this city yesterday afternoon and called at the office of Col. R. E. Parke, where he conversed pleasantly on general topics.

He was accompanied by Dr. Llewellyn on his return to the residence of Mr. W. H. Virgin, who married Mr. Lamar's daughter. The attack was very severe while it lasted, and the physician, Dr. A. H. Parker, who had been in attendance, arrived only a few minutes before death. At this time Justice Lamar was unconscious and beyond medical aid. Restoratives were at once administered, but were entirely without avail. He died with his head in Mr. Vining's hands and apparently without pain, the spasm having passed off immediately.

His LIFE IN BRIEF.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was a typical southerner, with the ardent temperament of his people. He was of Huguenot ancestry, but was born in Putnam county, Ga., September 17, 1825. His father, who bore the same name as an eminent lawyer and jurist, revised Clayton's "Georgia Justice" in 1819, compiled "The Laws of Georgia from 1810 to 1819" and filled offices of trust and profit.

J. Q. C. Lamar the younger, received his early education in Oxford, Miss., and later was graduated from Emory college, Georgia. He studied law in Macon and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He was a member of the Georgia legislature in 1853, but the following year settled on a plantation at La Fayette, Miss.

In 1847 he was elected a member of congress by the democratic party and served until 1850, when he retired to take part in the secession convention of Mississippi. He entered the Confederate army at the opening of the war as lieutenant-colonel of a Mississippi regiment, of which he soon became colonel. His command participated in some of the leading engagements of northern Virginia.

Being compelled to leave the army in 1863 on account of ill health, Col. Lamar was sent as commissioner to Russia. His mission was not successful and he returned to America, and in 1865 accepted a chair in the University of Mississippi. In 1872 he was again elected to congress. He was chosen to preside over the democratic caucus, and at that time delivered an address in which he outlined the policy of his party.

In 1874 he pronounced an eulogy on Charles Sumner which was a masterpiece of oratory. March 5, 1877, Mr. Lamar was elected to the United States senate. Just eight years later to the day he became secretary of the interior under Mr. Cleveland, and January 16, 1888, was commissioned associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

DEATH OF BISHOP BROOKS.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Bishop Phillips Brooks, of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, died at his residence, 233 Clarendon street, at 6:30 o'clock this morning of heart failure brought on by a fit of coughing.

Death was entirely unexpected. The bishop was taken ill last Thursday with sore throat, but nothing serious showed itself until last evening, when Dr. H. A. Beach, his physician, discovered diphtheritic symptoms, and, considering a consultation advisable, called in Dr. R. H. Fitz. At that time nothing serious was anticipated, and Dr. Fitz remained only a short time, but Dr. Beach stayed the entire night.

About 6:30 the patient was seized with a coughing spasm which lasted for a few moments when his heart ceased to beat and all efforts to revive him proved fruitless. Dr. Beach said this morning that death was caused from heart failure and not diphtheria. No diseased membrane was disclosed by a superficial examination.

Bishop Brooks preached his last sermon at the Church of the Good Shepherd last Tuesday.

Bishop Brooks had said very little during his illness. He apparently had no idea that his end was near and he did not leave any last message. On account of the contagious character of his disease it is not improbable that the funeral will be private.

Phillips Brooks was a Bostonian and was 57 years old December 13 last.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Trying to Do Business and the House Still in a Snarl.

The senate held a session of two hours on the 16th, presided over by Senator King. Several bills and resolutions were introduced, one by Senator Householder providing for female suffrage. A message was received from the populist house announcing its readiness to meet the senate for the election of state printer. A message from the republican body was refused. A motion that the chief clerk of the republican house be heard was ruled out of order, and on an appeal the chair was sustained by 23 to 14. After considerable wrangling over the message from the republican house the senate adjourned. The two houses met as usual but nothing was done except to appoint three members from each rival to confer as to a settlement of the dispute, but no final arrangement was reached and both bodies adjourned.

When the senate met on the 17th the resolution to go into joint session for the election of state printer was debated nearly all day, the object being to defeat a joint session, with the possibility of the present incumbent holding over. The resolution was finally tabled, and the debate of the governor's message was received and read. The senate then adjourned.

The two houses again met in the hall and the compromise committee reported that it had reached no agreement. The committee as a whole of the two houses then dissolved and the two speakers took charge of their respective bodies. The populist house then adjourned until 2 o'clock. At noon the republican senators entered the hall for the purpose of voting for state printer and an adjournment was taken to 1:30 in the afternoon, after the senate had adjourned, the republican senators entered the hall to attend a joint session for state printer. In the absence of the lieutenant-governor, Senator Baker presided. Senator O'Bryan,

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

NATURE'S WAY.

Grim self distrust has held me all the day,
Has captived my spirit, shackled fast,
Down down paths of doubt, until, at last
I break my bonds and flee in wild dismay,
Not knowing where I go, so but away,
Beyond the evil snares my foe has cast
About my heart, its surely to be lost,
And turn to innocence each fair essay.
Where can I turn? Who will me reassure?
Kind Nature answers, and I turn to her,
Out from the press of things into the free
Fresh open! There is confidence full pure:
Fair purpose undisturbed by stress of strife,
Of varying mood of season, wind or sea.
Broad strokes brave Nature uses, ay,
And offers man her work to take or leave;
Her littlest weed she bids make to conceive
Is worth its carmine when the fall draws nigh.
She spurns no fraillest note, but dares to try
To turn it tuneful, mayhap make it weave
Into the silence of a dawn or eve
When fuller tones, perchance would fall awry.
O Nature, teach me! Let me learn
Of your large handling of small gifts, that so
I may cast nothing from me out of scorn
Of what it is and is not—nay, but earn
A calmer confidence than aught I know,
Whereof a fairer structure may be born
—Jude M. Lippman, in S. S. Times.

OLD SHEP.

The Pathetic Story of a Faithful Shepherd Dog.

When I was in Montana last summer, buying wool for one of the great commission houses of Boston, I put up one evening at the sheep ranch of Joel Weideman, on Spring creek, in Meagher county.

Joel was known as the sheep king of the county, which was the same as saying that he was rich and prosperous, and the owner of large herds of sheep; but he had another title among the ranchers that was still more honorable to him; it was "Honest Joel."

Now the reason I tell you this is that I am going to ask you to believe a story that might seem improbable, if you did not know that the man who told it to me bore a very high reputation for veracity among his neighbors.

The evening I was at the ranch was a most delightful one. I was sitting on the veranda of their great log house, enjoying the landscape and chatting with Joel and his wife and his charming daughter Nellie, when my eye was attracted by a singular object in such a place.

It was a shaft of shining white marble, four feet high, standing on the edge of the bank of the rapid creek that flows through the ranch. So much was my curiosity excited, that I rather abruptly excused myself to my hostess and sauntered over to the spot to ascertain what it could be.

When I reached the small monument—for such it was—I was not greatly enlightened as to what it commemorated. On its face, half-way up, was chiseled the head of a shepherd dog; under the head were the words: "Died on Duty," and across the base in large letters was the single word, "Shep."

When I returned to the veranda, I asked my host to whom the stone was erected.

He answered, with evident emotion: "It is the grave of the noblest fellow that ever lived."

"Was he a relative of yours?" I asked.

"No, no! No relation; but the best friend I ever had. I might not have had a cent to-day, were it not for old Shep. But he did more than that—he saved the life of my daughter Nellie here, and he died in trying to save my property. He was only a dog; but he had better sense and a kinder heart than most any man I ever knew."

"You would like to hear the story, and I will tell you, though it is painful for us to recall to our minds one of the most terrible experiences we have known in our lives, which have been unusually filled with hardship."

"When I took up this land, nearly twenty years ago, I was very poor, and had to take a band of sheep to care for, getting one-half the increase from the owner for my work."

"In the course of a few years, my share gave me enough to start a herd of my own, which increased to nearly three thousand head at the time when this incident happened. I was compelled to keep a man to herd the sheep, while I did the work about the ranch."

"One day in February my herder quit me without any notice, and I was left in an awkward predicament."

"My wife was sick in bed, and there was no one about to herd the sheep while I went to the village to look up another man."

"I hardly knew what to do, for the sheep could not be kept in the corral to starve while I was away, nor could I turn them loose on the prairie, to be lost or eaten by coyotes. My wife and I were discussing the question, when my little girl Nellie, who was then ten years old, climbed up on my knees and said: 'Father, it's going to be nice weather to-morrow, and Shep and I can take care of the sheep for one day just as well as any man, can't we, Shep?'"

"And our old dog answered with a bark and a wag of his big, bushy tail, 'that those were his sentiments.'"

"We had brought the dog up from a pup, and we all thought nearly as much of him as though he was a child. Shepherd dogs are usually very intelligent animals, but this one seemed to possess a mind almost human in reasoning powers. In the management of sheep he certainly knew more than any herder I ever saw."

"That night he stood looking at Nellie and then at me—almost talking—and seeming to ask me to trust him to take care of little Nell and my sheep—pretty night all I had in the world."

"It was a risky thing to do at that season, when storms come up very suddenly; but prospects for fair weather were excellent, and I let them coax me into a promise to do it about it."

"At daylight Nellie was at my bedside for an answer, while the dog, equally interested, stood with his fore feet on the edge of the bed.

"Looking out of the window I saw the sun was shining and all indicated a clear day, so I gave my permission. 'Soon little Nell had her breakfast, got on her wraps, put on a big pair of German soles of mine over her shoes, and she and Shep started for the corral and let out the sheep just like she was an old herder. Then I mounted my pony and started for town, twenty miles away. The last thing I saw was little Nellie, with her long, golden hair blowing in the breeze, tugging up under hill with the sheep ahead of her, and old Shep jumping at her side just as happy as he could be."

"I went on to town and put up at old Sol Day's hotel, and was starting to look about for a herder, when up comes Roberts, the constable, and summoned me for a juryman for a trial to take place at two o'clock in the afternoon."

"I tried to explain to him what a fix I was in, and that I had to be back that afternoon, but he would not listen to me. I went then to see the justice, but he would not let me off. He said all the people in the village knew what the trial was about and he had to get outsiders who didn't know, and he thought it lucky to catch me in town—I was just the kind of a juryman he wanted. He looked upon it as a joke and kept laughing at me; but I didn't think it was so funny, particularly when I went out again and found that snow clouds were gathering in the sky and it was beginning to blow."

"I went back again and told him a storm was coming up and how I had left things at the ranch; but he was one of those smarties who knew it all, and he stuck to it that the weather was all right and thought that I was trying to fool him to get off the jury. I saw it was no use talking, so I went to dinner."

"When I came out again I could see that a regular old blizzard was coming up, and I was getting scared when I thought of Nellie out with the sheep."

"I went for the justice again, but he only pook-pooed and would not listen to me. I got raging mad at the man and told him I would go anyway. He said: 'If you try to I will have the constable arrest you and make you serve and fine you in the bargain.'"

"But I did not care for his fine when my little daughter's life and all my property might be at stake, and I went over to the stable and got my pony."

"I was just mounting him when the constable came up and grabbed hold of the bridle and stopped me from riding off."

"I argued with him and implored him to let me go, and finally got angry and was using some pretty strong words when all the rest of the men who were to go on the jury began gathering around, attracted by the fuss."

"I was blind with fury and hit the fellow over the head with the whip, and then he called on the men about him to help arrest me in the name of the law."

"They were mostly neighbors and friends of mine, but they were compelled to obey, for it is the law, and were coming for me when I yelled out: 'Men, you all know my little girl Nellie. She is out with my sheep to-day on the prairie. Look at the blizzard that is coming. Will you hold me from going to her?'"

"They all looked at the northern sky, and I saw a scared look on their faces. They caught hold of the constable and held him, and called to me: 'Ride, Joel—ride for your life! Heaven help you, old man!'"

"I struck out with all speed to make that twenty miles before the night would come, but before I had gone one-quarter of the distance the blizzard was at its height and I could not see a foot ahead of me. I had to cover my face from the sleet and snow, blowing with terrific force, and at the same time tried to guide the pony."

"Suddenly the animal stopped, and looking out I saw that I had turned completely around and was on the path I had just passed over."

"I turned his head homeward again and gave him the reins, knowing he would be most likely to find the way to the ranch."

"Terrible hours of anxiety they were for me, as we struggled on in that blinding storm."

"Night came on, and I did not know whether we were nearer or further from the ranch, as the now jaded pony staggered along in the darkness hour after hour."

"Suddenly I heard a horse neigh, and my pony stopped still and did the same. The moment he was answered, he started forward with new life, and brought me up against my log stable in which his mate was tied."

"I rushed to the house and found my wife nearly crazy with anxiety. Sick as she was, she was trying to dress herself to go out to look for our little girl. She told me that Shep had come home at dark and was whining, and seemed to be looking for me; not finding me, he had gone off again."

"I feared the worst had happened. It was not one chance in a hundred that the child had not perished before this or that the sheep were not scattered in all directions."

"The storm had now abated somewhat. I took a shovel of coals from the stove and went out to the great pile of logs I had ready chopped to build a new house the next spring."

"I was bending over, lighting a fire under them, when old Shep came tearing up and jumped on my back and nearly threw me on the coals. I put my hand out to hold him, and he caught my coat-sleeve in his teeth and tried to pull me along with him."

"He whined, and seemed to be trying to tell me something. He would hardly wait while I finished firing the logs. In a few minutes they flamed up and made a light that could be seen for miles away."

"Then I turned and said to the dog: 'Take me to her, Shep.'"

"He started off again on a trot, all business, looking about to see if I was following and endeavoring to urge me along."

"When we came to the creek I found the foot-bridge had been blown away

by the fierce wind, and I had to wade through the rapid water and crawl up the steep-bank on the other side.

"The dripping hair on the dog was freezing into icicles, but he kept on, through the gush and up the hill yonder, on over the prairie for two or three miles."

"It had now ceased snowing, but was blowing and drifting. The night was black as ink, and I could distinguish nothing and could hardly see the dog beside me."

"We soon began to descend a steep hill, and I knew we were going into the valley of Willow creek."

"As soon as I got to the foot of the hill I ran right into the band of sheep all huddled together in a spot not bigger than a half acre."

"I saw at once that they were milling—that is, walking round and round and crowding to the center of the bunch. I knew that hundreds would be crushed to death if they had been doing that long, but I was too anxious for Nellie's safety to hardly think of the sheep."

"I called out for Nellie; but the wind was blowing so hard that the sound seemed to blow away back of me."

"When I stopped, not knowing which way to go, the dog caught me by the leg and pulled me on again."

"We went around the bank until we came up against a high cut bank. Feeling my way along the base of this, I heard a faint call: 'Shep, Shep! come, old Shep, and warm me.'"

"I rushed forward, as the dog answered with a bark of delight, and found Nellie standing flat up against the bank, still on guard, though nearly dead with cold."

"Oh, how happy I was when I clasped my darling in my arms, and how glad she was. Her first words were: 'Oh, father, I would have been dead and all the sheep lost if it had not been for dear old Shep. It was he that drove them in that sheltered place.'"

"I turned to look for the dog, but he was gone, and the next moment I saw him in the middle of the bunch of crowding sheep, dashing at them on all sides, to prevent them from crushing together. He was doing more than a half dozen men could in the same place."

"I spoke to him encouragingly, for I felt very grateful. But I could not wait. I must get Nellie home."

"Leaving Shep to watch the sheep, I took her in my arms and I crawled back up the hill. I could see in the distance the blazing fire of the woodpile, and made straight for it."

"When I got to the cabin with my burden, wife was up and dressed, sick as she was. She had hot drinks and clothes ready, and I left her to take care of the child, while I at once struck out again for the sheep."

"The great piles of blazing logs at the cabin lighted up the whole landscape and made a beacon that would guide me on my return."

"I found the band in the same place that I had left them; they were quiet and had ceased walking."

"I saw no signs of the dog. Could it be that, after his faithfulness, he had given up and left his guard? I did not believe it. I called to him, and was answered by a bark from the center of the band; he was in their very midst, and had by his efforts kept them from milling."

"The next trouble would be to get them started for home."

"Sheep are the most stubborn animals in the world. Shep and I worked for hours to get the band headed for home, but they would not leave the shelter and face the strong wind."

"I knew if I could get one of them started, they might all follow in the path I had made to the cabin. I caught an old ewe and dragged her out of the bunch along the path a few feet, and then called Shep to me, and made him hold her by the ear while I went into the band and drove a few more out."

"The bah! bah! of the old ewe attracted the attention of the others, and they started to go to her. I then called Shep to let her go, and she led them on the path toward home, while Shep and I drove up the lagging ones in the rear."

"Suddenly I thought of the bridge being swept away, and I knew if the sheep tried to go down the steep bank to cross the creek they would pile up in the narrow gorge, and the first ones be crushed to death by those following."

"To prevent this, I went on ahead of the band with the dog, and posted him at the broken bridge to prevent them crossing, while I went on over to the ranch to get some planks to make a temporary bridge."

"The last I saw of old Shep he was walking along the bank in front of the crowding sheep, barking and snapping at them and holding them back better than a half-dozen herders could."

"The sheep were mad to get to their sheds, and were bound to cross the bridge as they had always been in the habit of doing. The stupid creatures kept crowding to the edge of the bank, despite all the efforts of Shep to drive them back."

"At last one went over, and that was the sign for all to follow. In a moment a thousand were in the narrow gorge between the banks, and they kept coming until enough were piled up to make a bridge of their carcasses, over which all the others passed."

"Old Shep had fought them on the very edge, and was carried over with the avalanche, and even in the creek tried to force them back, but was soon crushed beneath the mass."

"The next day we took out of the gorge sixty-three dead sheep, and beneath them we found the body of the faithful dog that had as truly died on duty as the greatest soldier in history."

"The little stone, you see, is a mark of affection of which we are proud, and which has perhaps recalled to many a man a kind thought and appreciation of our unselfish dumb friend—the dog."

"For my wife, my child and myself, we will ever hold in loving remembrance the noblest of his species—old Shep."—Charles Power, in Golden Days.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—Japan, it is said, will soon have two roads to be operated by the trolley system, and the cars will be heated by electricity.

—A Yankee, by name John Beattie, has applied for a patent on a contrivance to prevent that whirring sound in the telephone wires that parallel trolley wires used for street car purposes.

—According to the Electrical World, the statement is made by the president of the New York & Brooklyn Bridge Co. that within two years electricity will be the only motive power for the bridge cars.

—Dr. Ernest Werner von Siemens, the eminent electrician, died recently at Berlin. His first notable invention was made when he was twenty-five years of age being then associated with his brother who was only eighteen.

—It is stated that there are now 41 electric railway franchises asked for, to be brought before the Connecticut legislature. Many of these will be competitive, and, of course will not be granted, but those that will create a brisk demand in that state for electric railway material.

—The Japanese government has sent to this country within the last few years a number of its brightest young men, some of whom have taken honors in their respective collegiate courses. The government is fitting out a cable laying steamer to be manned by native engineers and electricians.

—The success of the electric trolley road between St. Paul and Minneapolis is so pronounced that the short line service over the steam railroad is said to have been abandoned, the regular through trains now taking such passengers as may wish to travel the ten miles in that way at the higher rate of fare.

—Reports still come in of the electric impostor who appears in various localities with inventions greater than the Bell telephone or the Edison light sells a little stock and then disappears. England is now infected with him, together with other and older electric frauds heretofore well known in this country.

—A miniature thunder factory has been constructed for the science and art departments at South Kensington, England, with plates seven feet in diameter, which, it is believed, would give sparks thirty inches long, but no Leyden jars have been found to stand its charge, all being pierced by an enormous tension.

—An electric invalid chair has been invented. The guiding apparatus is like that of an ordinary low-seated tricycle, and at one side of the seat is a lever connected with a resistance box for controlling the motor. The motor is wound for a low electromotive force, and is of slow speed design, connected to the driving shaft by a single reduction gearing. The storage batteries are placed under the seat, and at the rate of fifty miles an hour are calculated for eight miles of travel.—Electrical Review.

—A Buffalo man has invented an instrument which he calls a "telephot." It is designed for communication between vessels at sea, for lighthouses, lightships and for general employment in the United States signal service. The apparatus consists of 100 incandescent lamps, which are operated by a keyboard something on the principle of a typewriter. A code of signals founded on the Morse telegraph alphabet is used, and experiments have shown that signals can be read for a distance of 15 miles.

—Among the novelties in the use of electricity as an illuminant in England is an electric bicycle lamp, which is said to give a brilliant, intense and steady light. The lamp is connected to the battery by means of a cord with a plug at the end, which fits into the terminal of the cells. The accumulator is contained in a leather bag firmly secured in place by straps. A switch at the bottom of the lantern enables the rider to turn the light on or off when at full speed. The lamp is so arranged that the wheelman may detach it in a very short time, and without experiencing much trouble.

The Book-Table.
A great deal more enjoyment can be obtained from books if all the recent volumes that have not been read are kept on a table at hand, where one can pick them up at any leisure moment without going to the library shelves. There should be no other ornaments on such a table but the books themselves, in their bright, cheery colors. The table should be large enough to accommodate a reading-lamp. It is a great mistake to use a small table for this purpose. Center tables are no longer fashionable adjuncts of the parlor, but in the family sitting-room it is far more convenient to have a large table in the center of the room than anywhere else. There is more room for it there and more opportunity for every one to gather around it. The old-fashioned book-hold is one of the most convenient rests for new books, because the titles are readily discerned, and the desired volume may be picked out at a glance. The last number of the various magazines, the newspapers and other periodicals that the family take should be kept, each in its place, on this table. As soon as a new number of any paper arrives, the old one should be put away.—N. Y. Tribune.

Salic Law of Succession.
At the meeting of the Academie des Sciences in Paris, M. Viollet read an essay upon the causes which led to females being excluded from succession to the throne of France. According to him the principle was elaborated in the period of about 130 years comprised between the death of Louis X. and the final triumph of Charles VII. and became a fundamental law of the monarchy when the daughter of Louis X., the daughter of Philippe le Long, and the daughters of Charles le Bel were deprived of their father's succession. These precedents established law on the subject, but it is not generally known that the history of the disputed successions to the French throne commenced by the indirect recognition of female rights.—London Times.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

When applied to the nostrils, will be absorbed effectually, cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is absorbed. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Paste, Emulsion, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the economy pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

AGENTS BUTLER'S BOOK FOR

The Gentle's deal. His great book of 114 large pages, elegantly illustrated, covering the whole of his ever-fresh life, know ready. Free applications get first choice of territory and liberal terms. Circulars free. Apply to BUTLER PUBLISHING CO., 250 Clark St., Chicago.

\$75.00 to \$350.00 Can be made monthly working for E. J. JOHNSON & CO., 200-240-8 Main St., Richmond, Va. 40¢ SARE THIS PAPER every time you write.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Agent's Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sodaia, Mo. 40¢ SARE THIS PAPER every time you write.

Garfield Tea

Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample Free. Garfield Tea Co., 219 W. 46th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says:

"Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."

W. H. GRIFFIN, Jackson, Michigan, writes:

"Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years, Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me."

ALBERT BURCH, West Toledo, Ohio, says:

"Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says:

"The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful."

E. A. ROOD, Toledo, Ohio, says:

"Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure."

E. B. WALTHALL & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say:

"Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

J. A. JOHNSON, Medina, N. Y., says:

"Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me."

MANUFACTURED BY
F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.
Testimonials sent free. Sold by Druggists.
75 cents per bottle.

Justice to All.

It is now apparent to the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition that millions of people will be denied the pleasure of becoming the possessors of

World's Fair Souvenir Coins

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

The extraordinary and growing demand for these Coins, and the desire on the part of the Directors that equal opportunities may be afforded for their purchase, have made it necessary to enlarge the channels of distribution. To relieve themselves of some responsibility, the Directors have invited

THE MERCHANTS

Throughout the Nation to unite with the Banks in placing Columbian Half-Dollars on sale. This is done that the masses of the people, and those living at remote points, may be afforded the best possible opportunity to obtain the Coins.

THE FORTUNATE POSSESSORS

of SOUVENIR COINS will be those who are earliest in seizing upon these new advantages.

\$10,000 Was Paid For The First Coin

They are all alike, the issue is limited, and time must enhance their value. The price is One Dollar each.

HOW TO GET THE COINS:

Go to your nearest merchant or banker, as they are likely to have them. If you cannot procure them in this way, send direct to us, ordering not less than Five Coins, and remitting One Dollar for each Coin ordered. Send instructions how to ship the Coins and they will be sent free of expense. Remit by registered letter, or send express or post-office money order, or bank draft to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies

Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

For all Sewing Machines. SEND FOR CATALOGUES (only The Trade Supplied). Send for wholesale prices. BILLYEY & CO., 235 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. 40¢ SARE THIS PAPER every time you write.

CONSUMPTION CURE

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use this Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 50¢.

A. N. K.—D. 1432

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

SUCH SWEET BLUE EYES.

Such sweet blue eyes!—they shine for me
Down through the mists of memory.
They make day of the darkest night,
An ever-present sure delight—
Such sweet blue eyes!

In the brief hour of noontide I dream
How swift their tender glances gleam;
I see them in the busy street,
As some child-look I chance to meet—
Such sweet blue eyes!

I see them as I saw them last,
Struggling with dimness, as they cast
One long, last, lingering look on me—
O! never can there be a part—
Such sweet blue eyes.

They folded like from air and light
Deep in a churchyard close to night,
But through the mists of memory
They lift, they smile, they beckon me—
Such sweet blue eyes.

O! what were Heaven's gates of gold,
And heavenly glories manifold,
Unless thou met me as I went,
With the old loving welcome bent,
Such sweet blue eyes!

Such sweet blue eyes, they shine for me,
So blue, so deep, so sorrow-free,
I can but still be glad they knew
Naught of this earth's dark need of rue—
Such sweet blue eyes.

All undefined and pure, were those
Blue eyes that did so early close,
That still shine on me, day and night
As some safe guiding beacon light,
Such sweet blue eyes.
—Ada Idings Gale, in Inter Ocean.



(Copyright, 1911, by J. B. Lippincott Company, and Published by Special Arrangement.)

CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

"I must tell you that at the outbreak of the revolution the regiment to which I belonged joined the rebels. As I could not turn my sword against the king, I left the army, and, escaping from Paris by the skin of my teeth, went to my ancestral home—the chateau de Gex, in the romantic Jura country, which the flood of sedition and treason had not yet reached. My father had always dwelt among his people, and so confident was he in their loyalty that, although the peasants in other parts of the province were burning down the chateaux and murdering the seigneurs, he felt sure that no harm would befall him or his. I did not agree with him; I knew that sooner or later our place would be attacked like the others; and I prevailed on him to send my mother and my sister to Geneva, where, as I thought, they would be safe. But my father refused to budge. He was resolved to stay at Gex and defend his property to the last; and, albeit the result was disastrous, I think he was right. If French gentlemen, instead of deserting their posts at the first alarm, had stayed at home and done their duty, the revolution, though it might not have been averted, would have been shorn of half its terrors. The canaille were left to themselves, and the republic they set up has become one of the vilest tyrannies upon earth.

"After awhile we heard that a band of miscreants from Lyons were marching northward, stirring up the peasants to insurrection and murdering and plundering in the name of liberty. Still my father did not believe that they would trouble us, and it was only when they were in the next commune that he allowed me to prepare for the worst. I did all I could—furnished up our arms, got in supplies of food and ammunition, barred doors and windows, and organized a small garrison, consisting of the gamekeepers and three or four old servants, whose loyalty was beyond doubt.

"The old chateau, though strongly built, was, of course, quite incapable of withstanding artillery, but to a force armed only with muskets and pikes it could offer a stout resistance.

"My father was not rich in money, but he possessed an exceptionally rich collection of gold and silver plate, old coins and antique gems, which he had been gathering the greater part of his life, and several almost priceless paintings. These he and I placed at dead of night in a hiding place the whereabouts of which was known only to him and me.

"The next day we were beset by the Lyons mob, reinforced by several hundred peasants, among whom were many of our neighbors and tenants.

"The last thing they expected was resistance. All the other seigneurs had either left their houses to take care of themselves, or yielded at the first summons; and when we answered their demand to surrender with a volley of musketry the soundless scattered like chaff before the wind. But, quickly rallying, they returned to the charge and opened a regular siege. A great deal of gunpowder was burnt, and, though little impression was made on the chateau, we were kept continually on the alert and forced to expend our ammunition at a rate that rendered our defeat a mere question of time, and a very short time. And we had nothing to hope from the authorities; they were against us; and the number of our assailants increased every hour.

"At the close of the third day we had burnt our last cartridge, save a few which we reserved for the final struggle, and had to consider what we should do next—whether to await assault and die fighting, or make a sortie and try to escape.

"We decided for a sortie, and took our measures accordingly.

"The Jacobins kept an indifferent watch, and at dead of night, when most of them were sleeping, we stole unperceived from the house, and but for one of those accidents which so often mar the best-laid plans we should have got safely through the investing lines. As we passed the last bivouac fires a barking dog roused the sleepers, and we had to run for our lives. My father was shot dead by my side, and of the thirteen who formed our party only three succeeded in getting away. All the others were either slain in the fight or killed in cold blood on the following morning.

"Once in the mountains, we three were safe from pursuit, and I eventually reached Geneva and joined my mother and sister.

"From Geneva, where (as it was becoming a hot-bed of sedition) we did not consider ourselves safe, we traveled to London by way of Germany and Holland.

"And then began another struggle for life. Our resources—my mother's jewelry and the rest—were soon exhausted, and we had to keep the wolf from the door as best we could. I gave lessons in French, my sister in painting, my mother made lace; but, as we knew little English and had neither influence nor friends, pupils and customers were hard to find. More than once we were on the verge of starvation; and, in the end, as I have already mentioned, I resolved to return to Gex and try to recover the hidden treasure.

"A compatriot lent me money for the journey, which I accomplished by way of Switzerland. I found the chateau unoccupied and dismantled; and if an old servant to whom I made myself known had not betrayed me I should have succeeded.

"I need not go into details. I was arrested, sent to Paris, and ten days ago sentenced to death as a returned emigrant.

"You see now why I require a trustworthy friend. My sister and mother are eating the bitter bread of exile—when they can get it—yet there is property at Gex, rightly ours, a small portion of which would render them independent for life. But I cannot help them; my days, my very hours, are numbered. Will you undertake the enterprise in which I have failed—the saving of the treasure?"

"You forget that I am a prisoner like yourself. Moreover—"

"A prisoner of war, sure sooner or later to be exchanged. But hear my proposal. I do not ask you to do this merely for the sake of two women that you never saw and for whom you cannot care. The collection at Gex is worth, at the very least, fifty thousand pounds sterling, and would find ready purchasers in London. Half this sum will make my mother and sister more

than happy. The other half I offer to you as a compensation for your risk and trouble; and if you succeed you will richly deserve it. It may also weigh somewhat with you that by agreeing to my proposal you will lift a heavy load from the mind of a doomed man, and confer a great favor on two forlorn women, who, I can promise you, will not be ungrateful."

CHAPTER III.

Truly a tempting offer. Twenty-five thousand pounds, the gratitude of two noble ladies, and the sense of satisfaction that comes of doing a good action; and all I had to do for it was the recovery of a treasure the whereabouts of which were well known and would be imparted to me.

It seemed almost too good to be possible; but there were several little difficulties in the way which the chevalier had seemingly not taken into account.

"What I can do to oblige the ladies and yourself I will," was my answer; "but you forget that I also am a prisoner."

"You will be exchanged."

"When it pleases the directory, and that may not be for a long time. And though I were exchanged I should not like to abandon a career which I prefer to any other, and in which I hope to gain distinction, even for twenty-five thousand pounds."

"You could get leave."

"No, my ship is in commission, and as she is one of the smartest frigates in the service will remain so as long as the war lasts. Besides, I should lose my chance of promotion, to say nothing of the chance of being arrested and shot as a spy."

"The war will not last."

"You think so?"

"Yes. The royalist feeling is gaining ground daily, and I have reason to believe that Gen. Bonaparte will play the part of monk and bring back the king."

"In that case your mother and sister will come back with him and claim their own."

"Unfortunately there is nothing for them to claim. The chateau and estates were confiscated by the national convention and are now the property of various occupying owners, who would perish rather than give up possession. My mother's right to the treasure would be contested and she would end by getting nothing, even though she had the whereabouts of it through a protracted lawsuit. No, it can be recovered only through stratagem and address, and by a man of energy and resource like yourself."

"You are pleased to be complimentary; but never mind that," I said, after a moment's thought. "To the point. Apart from any advantage to myself, I should be really glad to help Mme. de Gex and her daughter to their own; and I promise you that as soon as the war is over, or sooner if opportunity should offer, I will make the attempt; and the first time I am in England I will see these ladies."

"That is all I ask or can expect," exclaimed the chevalier, grasping my hand, "and I thank you with all my heart. I will draw a little sketch of the

hateau and show you where the treasure is concealed. I must also give you a letter to my mother, in which I shall set forth our agreement, so expressed, however, that only you and herself will understand its purport. Perhaps I had better do this to-day; I may not be here to-morrow."

I could not help shuddering. I was beginning to like the man; he had a winning way with him, and it made me feel bad to think that within twenty-four hours he might have to lay his head on the block.

"I am sure you will be here to-morrow; and I don't believe this shameful sentence will be carried out. It would be sheer murder."

"My dear sir, the directory don't stop at murder, and to returned emigrants they show no mercy. I have abandoned hope."

"You have done a very bad thing. I would not abandon hope though I were on my way to the scaffold. Why shouldn't we try to escape?"

"Escap! How?"

"I don't know yet. I have not seen my room. But men have got out of stronger places than this, and what others can do we can do."

"It is impossible; the windows are barred and the prison well guarded both within and without."

"All the same I mean to try. I made up my mind to escape within five minutes of my capture: I have been on the lookout for an opportunity ever since, and I know that it will come."

"Very likely; but I fear that it will not come soon enough to save my life. We cannot escape by a coup de main. We need time, patience, opportunity, and this day may be my last. I can think of only one possibility which offers a gleam of hope, and that is so remote as not to be worth thinking about—the immediate overthrow of the directory by Gen. Bonaparte."

"You think Gen. Bonaparte would revoke your sentence?"

"I do. They say he is opposed to the execution of returned emigrants; and Mme. Bonaparte must be a royalist at heart. She comes of a noble family, and as her first husband, Viscount Beauharnais, was guillotined, she cannot have much love for the revolution."

"By Jove, it is come!" I exclaimed, excitedly. "How was it I did not think of it before?"

"What is come?" asked De Gex, looking as if he thought I had suddenly gone mad.

"A stroke of luck; a chance of recovering my liberty and saving your life. I will see Mme. Bonaparte."

De Gex stared in mute surprise.

"Yes. I will see Mme. Bonaparte. She is a Creole of Martinique; my mother is a Creole of Martinique. They knew each other when they were girls. I was in London on short leave just before the Sylph was commissioned, and my mother was talking of her old friend Josephine de la Pagerie, and the strange fortune which made her the wife of one general who died on the scaffold and of another who was marching from victory to victory. I will write to Mme. Bonaparte, tell her who I am, and ask for an interview—which she is sure to grant—and when she receives me I will ask her to get me exchanged and you relieved."

"Ma foi you also mean to march from victory to victory, I think. Still, it is possible; though I doubt whether even Bonaparte has the power to revoke a regular sentence. And there is a serious preliminary difficulty. How will you forward your letter to Mme. Bonaparte? If in the ordinary way and openly, it may be detained by the director of prisons, and, as likely as not, never reach its destination. You will also have an agent of police here, and perhaps he interrogated; for these gentlemen of the directory are terribly jealous of Bonaparte."

"And time is of the utmost importance. How would it do to give one of the warders a five-franc piece and ask him to put the letter in the post?"

"He will take the money and keep the letter, or get credit for himself by handing it to the governor."

"Well, it must be arranged somehow. My letter must reach Mme. Bonaparte this very day, or, at latest, to-morrow morning. Stay! I have another idea. You know Mlle. Carmine?"

"The governor's daughter."

"Yes. I breakfasted with her this morning. She is good-looking, and, better still, has kindly ways and sympathetic eyes. I think I could persuade her to help us, either by taking my letter to Mme. Bonaparte herself or sending it by a sure hand. Would it be possible to see her, do you think?"

"Did I not say you were a man of resource?" said De Gex, his face for the first time relaxing into a smile. "A man of ideas, too. And I should not be at all surprised if you have made an impression on Mlle. Carmine's heart. She is dark and you are fair, and I have noticed that brunettes always take kindly to blonde men with blue eyes, like yourself. As for seeing her, there is nothing easier. I will manage that. But first of all write your letter."

As to this there was no difficulty, for, being political prisoners, we were treated with every indulgence compatible with our safe-keeping.

When the letter, in the composition of which I put a good deal of thought, was written, De Gex called the warder on duty, and, slipping a pour-boire into his hand, asked him to inform Citizenne Carmine, with his compliments, that the English gentleman, Citizen Roy, would very much like to see her; he had found the answer to the conundrum which she asked him at breakfast.

The warder answered with a knowing look that he understood perfectly (which I am sure he did not), and he would see Citizenne Carmine as soon as possible, and let us know what she said.

"Why on earth did you say that?" I asked De Gex, when the man was gone. "There was nothing about a conundrum."

"To puzzle the warder and pique the lady's curiosity. She will scout a mystery and send for you at once."

De Gex proved a true prophet. The warder returned in a few minutes and said that Citizenne Carmine would receive me in the salon. But he must ask

me to give him my parole d'honneur not to attempt to escape; unless I did, it would be his duty to assist me at the interview.

I gave my parole and told him to lead the way; and as we walked across the courtyard to the governor's apartments I made up my mind to be perfectly frank with the citizenne, and try to obtain her cooperation in my enterprises.

After ushering me into a little salon and saying he would return for me in half an hour, the warder withdrew.

"Ah, Citizen Roy, what a strange message is this you send me!" said the citizenne, who just then entered the room. "A conundrum, indeed! You have set me a conundrum. What does it mean?"

"Ah, mademoiselle—"

"Hush! you must not say 'mademoiselle'; it is against regulations."

"Never mind the regulations; they are en tete-a-tete, and 'mademoiselle' is ever so much prettier than 'citoyenne,'"



I TOOK HER HAND.

don't you think? As for the conundrum—well, it was absolutely necessary for me to see you."

"And so you made me the victim of a trick."

"Ah, mademoiselle, I am sure that when you know my object you will forgive me. Those beautiful eyes bespeak a tender heart."

And with that I took her hand. Though not in the first bloom of youth, she was a fine young woman, and in her director's dress, which showed her beautifully-rounded arms, looked really charming.

"And your object is, monsieur—?" she said, making a not very energetic effort to free her hand. "Your object is—"

"To save the life of a brave man."

"Who?"

"The Chevalier de Gex."

"It is useless, monsieur. He is condemned. Nothing can save him."

"I think I can, mademoiselle—with your help."

"How can I help you?"

"By conveying this letter to Mme. Bonaparte. See! you can read it. I have no secrets from you."

She ran her eye over the letter.

"Your mother was French, yet you are English," she said, regarding me rather suspiciously.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Where the Apostles Are Buried.

All that now remains of the Apostles of Christ are in the following places: Seven are sleeping the sleep of the just in Rome—viz.: Peter, Philip, James the Less, Jude, Bartholomew, Matthias and Simon. The remains of three lie in the kingdom of Naples—Matthew at Salerno, Andrew at Amalfi and Thomas at Ortona. One, James the Greater, was buried in Spain, at St. Jago de Compostella. Of the exact whereabouts of the remains of St. John the Evangelist there is much dispute. Mark and Luke are buried in Italy, the former at Venice and the latter at Padua. St. Paul's remains are also believed to be in Italy. Peter is buried in Rome, in the church which bears his name; so, too, are Simon and Jude. James the Lesser is buried in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Bartholomew in the church on that island in the Tiber which bears his name. The "Legends of the Apostles" places the remains of Matthias under the altar of the renowned Basilica—Philadelphia Press.

Why the Cows Got Killed.

The sinking of the schooner Tilton a few days ago, by a practice shot from the big government gun at Sandy Hook, recalls an incident which occurred at Newport a few years ago. A commandant at the fort there had been doing some practice shooting with heavy ordnance at a target set upon a knoll back of old Fort Pudding. Next day a farmer in the neighborhood came in and demanded pay for two cows killed in the engagement.

"If you permitted your cattle to appear in the vicinity of the target, what had you to expect?" roared the commandant.

"But you see, Cap.," replied the bucolic gentleman, "the cattle weren't near the target. If they had been they wouldn't have been hurt." The claim was allowed.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Know His Business.

When Prince Maurice was governor of Brazil he heard of the remarkable conversational powers of a certain old parrot that was said to be able to answer questions just like a reasoning creature. He accordingly sent for the bird, which was brought into a room where the prince was with a number of other persons. A few minutes afterward the bird called out: "What a company of white men are here!" Asked "who he thought that man was," the prince being pointed to, he answered: "Some general or other." The prince then asked: "Where do you come from?" "From Marinnan," answered the bird. "To whom do you belong?" "To a Portuguese." "What do you do there?" "Watch the chickens." The prince laughed and asked: "You watch the chickens?" "Yes, that's my biz."—Strand.

Poor Milk.

Little Dot—I don't like this milk. Mama—Why not? Little Dot—It tastes as if zee milk had been eating onions.—Good News.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There are supposed to be about 420,000,000 Christians in the world.

—The way to be somebody in Heaven is, to be willing to be nobody on earth. —Ram's Horn.

—The University of Pennsylvania gets \$700,000 by the will of Chas. Lennig, of Philadelphia.

—President Low announces a gift of \$10,000 to Columbia college, to be divided between biology and history.

—Calvary church, New York city, will maintain a trade school for boys. The first instruction will be the art of printing.

—The public schools of Chicago employ 3,300 teachers, ninety-five per cent. of whom are women, and between 400 and 500 of them are married.

—Union Theological seminary, New York, has recently received gifts amounting to \$75,000. D. Willis James gave \$100,000 of the amount.

—There is, it is claimed, "a human element in the Bible." However that may be, and whatever it may mean, there is none to doubt that there is an inhuman element in men.

—President Harper, of Chicago university, proposes to locate the great Yerkes telescope at Lake Forest, a suburb of Chicago, provided the trustees of Lake Forest university will make that institution a department of Chicago university.

—Bishop Hurst says the ninety-two acres bought in Washington for a site for the proposed Methodist university have increased in value until they are worth \$500,000. He reports also that subscriptions to the \$10,000,000 fund continue to come in.

—The contest for the position of professor of modern languages at West Point military academy, a position with a salary of \$4,000 per annum and the rank of colonel, has ended in favor of Capt. E. E. Wood, of the eighth cavalry, the present assistant professor of Spanish at the academy.

—P. D. Armour will invest nearly \$2,000,000 in a manual training school in Chicago which will be as well equipped as any institution of the kind in the world. The Armour institute is valued at \$500,000 and its endowment at \$1,400,000. The school will be opened September 1, next.

—At a conference just held at Methuen, Mass., Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, one of the secretaries of the American board, stated that only a little over one-half of the \$100,000 pledged to the board at Pittsfield had been paid in. He also said that there would have been a serious deficit last year if there had not been a large increase of legacies.

—God has given you infinite faculties of enjoyment. But He has given you with these the higher trust of being many and their miseries and sins. Oh, don't think it a vulgar thing to be a preacher, or even a priest, and a fine thing to be an artist. If you do you will not be a true artist, but an artificer to please the world.—Rev. F. D. Maurice.

—When death enters a Christian home and some member of the little circle is taken away, each one feels that he wishes to be alone with God, that like the disciple of John he may tell Jesus of his sorrow. The family, too, naturally come together around the family altar—near to each other, near to God; the loved dead seems almost with them again!

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The court of mercy is the only court where man dares to appear, or can abide a trial.—Norris.

—Unprofitableness and omission of duty is damnable. To do no harm is praise fit for a stone, and for a man.—Baxter.

—Eleanor—Don't you think Miss Noyes plays with great feeling? Tom (dryly)—Yes; she does seem to feel about for the notes a good deal.—Harvard Lampoon.

—Grief and discontent have generally their foundation in desire; so that whoever can obtain the sovereignty over his desire will be master over his own happiness.—Howe.

—Miss Porter—Did you notice the blank looks of that gentleman who sat down on his silk hat? Mr. Murray.—No; but I'm glad you didn't hear the blank words he used.—Princeton Tiger.

—Darling, you remind me of my bank account. "Why? because you think so much of me?" "No; because you are so petite." She had begun to nestle up to him, but she now edged away a bit.

—"Dey is a mighty good temperance sermon in a freight train," said Uncle Mose. "No matter how much de cars dey gets loaded de engine w'at dees de work gits along strictly on water."—Indianapolis Journal.

—"See that team of horses, how nicely they go together, John. Why can't a man and woman pull together like that?" "There's every reason, my dear. These horses only have one tongue between them."—Yonker's Statesman.

—Method in It.—"What does Larlington see in Harrington's personal appearance to admire so much? He is always talking of handsome Harrington." "Why, don't you know?—they are said to look very much alike."—Puck.

—Patient—Doctor, I can't sleep at night. I tumble and toss till morning. Doctor—H'm, that's bad. Let me see your tongue. (After diagnosis) Physically, you are all right. Perhaps you worry over that bill you've owed me for the last two years.—Tid-Bits.

—Miss Volkes—"Mrs. Crimmer has a terrible cold just now." Mrs. Gilleland.—"How did she contract it?" Mrs. Volkes—"By wearing a fur-lined jacket." Mrs. Gilleland—"Impossible!" Mrs. Volkes—"No at all. She had to wear it open so that people could see the lining."—Harper's Bazar.

—Even—She (sitting down)—I see you are not a regular traveler on these suburban trains. He (standing up)—That is true. How do you know? "You gave me your seat." "And you, madam—pardon me—are not a regular traveler on suburban trains either." "Ah, how did you guess that?" "You thanked me."—Chicago Tribune.

The February Wide Awake

Has a delightful reminder of Tennyson in Carroll Burton's "Child-Life at Farmington," described by one who actually visited and played with the Tennyson boys. The same number also contains Frederick A. Ober's Columbus article, "At the New World's Portal." Norman W. Binham, Jr., one of the Harvard sprinters, furnishes the *Wide Awake* Athletics article, "Sprinting and Hurdling." H. E. Ramsay writes of little Queen Wilhelmina of Holland as "The Flower of her Race." A splendid story by Alexander Ritchie, "The Pilot of the Nantucket Shoals," opens the number with all the rush of the sea and the blinding spray of those dreaded shoals. It is finely illustrated. Gertrude Smith has a capital western story, "The Little Taylors Alone." Abby M. Gannett has a homespun story, "Hetty's Red Gown," and Anna F. Burnham has a country "school-ma'am's" story, "In the 'Pratts-Box.'"

Price 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

MISTRESS (to cook)—"But why do you want to leave, Mary?" Cook—"I don't like the cookery, mum." Mistress—"Why, you cook the things yourself." Cook—"Yes, I know, mum. But I'm only a plain cook, and I thought when I came here that you would make some tasty dishes now and again, mum!"—Pick-Me-Up.

"DALTON said he felt awfully cheap last night when Miss Saccash accepted him." Morton—"Why?" "Because she never takes anything unless it's a bargain."—Inter Ocean.

After the Grip

"I was very weak and run down and did not gain strength, like so many after that prostrating disease. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla highly recommended, I began to take it, and was more than pleased with the way it built me up. I think it has made me better than before I was sick. I have also been delighted with Hood's PILLS, and always prefer them to any other kind now. They do not grip or weaken. I am glad to recommend two such

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

fine preparations as Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills." Mrs. ISABEL EMERSON, Manchester, N. H. Get Hood's.

Hood's PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

A Ruddy Glow

on cheek and brow is evidence that the body is getting proper nourishment. When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down.

Scott's Emulsion

taken immediately arrests waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew. Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Emme, N. Y. All druggists.



Dr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of Scott's Emulsion: "I treated a severe case of blood poisoning. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. S. S. S. is the greatest specific for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of Scott's Emulsion: "I treated a severe case of blood poisoning. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. S. S. S. is the greatest specific for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Dr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of Scott's Emulsion: "I treated a severe case of blood poisoning. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. S. S. S. is the greatest specific for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Dr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of Scott's Emulsion: "I treated a severe case of blood poisoning. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work

DIRE DISASTER.

Fearful Accident on the Big Four at Alton, Ill.

Many Persons Witnessing a Railroad Wreck Caught in an Oil Explosion and Horribly Burned—More Than a Score of Victims.

ALTON, Ill., Jan. 24.—Nine persons killed outright, twelve fatally injured and nearly a hundred more or less seriously hurt was the appalling result of a series of accidents at Alton Junction Saturday. An open switch on the Big Four main track was the prime cause of the disasters.

The southwestern limited leaves St. Louis at 8:05 and is due at Wann at 8:48. Wann is a flag station of the Chicago & Alton and Big Four railways and is about four miles this side of Alton. There are no side tracks there, but about half a mile beyond, at a small village known as Alton Junction, are several switches. The tender of these switches, R. Grattan by name, is also a barber, and combines his tonsorial duties with those of attending to the numerous switches at that point.

The limited train, consisting of an engine and tender, a combination and buffet car and three coaches left St. Louis at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, thirty minutes late, and making up lost time at a forty-seven mile per hour speed, when it ran into the switch and collided with a long freight train, consisting mostly of loaded tank cars. Engineer Webb Ross, of Mattoon, saw the danger too late, but he threw on the air brakes and stayed with his machine, being buried in the wreck and burned to a crisp.

In an incredibly short time the train was a mass of flames. Fear of an explosion prevented any attempt to save it. The wrecking train came up from East St. Louis at 11 o'clock and half a dozen switch engines were run out from there to clear the yards. Traffic on the two roads was entirely suspended and a special train was made up on the Alton to carry belated passengers through to St. Louis.

Hearing of the wreck hundreds of people of this city and vicinity were attracted by curiosity to the scene. And then occurred one of the most awful disasters on record. A few minutes past 12 o'clock there was a light explosion of one tank which scattered the debris on all sides, setting fire to the wreck yards inclosures. This produced the impression that the danger of explosions was at hand and the throng of strangers rushed for safety to the stock yards. A minute later there was a deafening report that shook the earth for half a minute and spread one sheet of seething, burning oil in all directions. For those within a circle of 100 yards there was no escape. Their clothing was burned and literally fell from their bodies.

In a moment those who were not disabled began running hither and thither, waving their hands and screaming for help. Some went to the nearest water and others ran into the fields and are missing yet. Panic reigned for a short time, until the injured recovered their presence of mind to care for the afflicted. Two barrels of linseed oil were taken from a grocery store and applied to the wounds by several physicians who happened to be on the ground. Every house in the little village was turned into a hospital, and every doctor in Alton and its vicinity was summoned. As soon as possible a train was made up, and many of the sufferers were brought here to St. Joseph's hospital.

The total list of dead is as follows: Webb Ross, Mattoon, Ill. Edward Cornelius, Iowa. Edward Miller, Alton Junction. Two unidentified men. William Shattuck, Upper Alton, Ill. Henry Penning, Wann, Ill. William McCarty, Alton, Ill. John Locke, Alton. Edward Maupin, Alton. Daniel Harers, Alton Junction. William Mantz, Fosterburg, Ill. Charles Utz, Alton. W. H. Miller, Alton. Charles Harris, Alton. John Wilkinson, Alton.

Of these all but the first six died of their injuries after being removed to the hospital at Alton, except Utz, W. H. Miller and Mantz, whose dead bodies were found near the scene of the wreck yesterday morning. Of the injured, fourteen, the hospital authorities said cannot recover.

THE DAWES BILL.

The Senate Substitute For the House Cherokee Bill Taken Up in the Senate—The Cherokee Opening Now Under Way—Provisions of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The fight over the Cherokee strip bill commenced in the senate yesterday. It was not concluded, but some progress was made.

When the bill was called up, Platt directed the reading of the house bill. When it had been read he asked for the reading of the senate bill introduced by Senator Dawes last session, and favorably reported by the committee on Indian affairs. When this had been read, he asked for the reading of Senator Berry's bill, which is supplemental to the Dawes senate bill, which has also been acted upon favorably by the committee. After the reading of the agreement of the treaty and the three bills Senator Platt, in explanation, said the committee had under consideration of the house bill, but had been unable to report it, owing to press of duties and lack of time, and as they had reached the consideration of the question rather unexpectedly, he asked that the senate bill introduced by Dawes be substituted for the house bill.

Senator Berry moved that his bill be added to the Dawes bill. This arrangement of the question before the senate brought about a spirited debate which was participated in by Senators Platt, Butler, Higgins and Berry.

The following is the Dawes bill complete: That the agreement recited, accepted, ratified and confirmed on behalf of the nation in the said act of the national council of that nation be, and the same is hereby accepted, ratified, confirmed, subject to the constitution and laws of the United States and the acts of congress that have been or may be passed regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians; subject, however, to amendment of said agreement as follows: Add to the first paragraph of article 2 of said agreement the following proviso: And provided further, that before any intruder or unauthorized person occupying houses lands or improvements commenced before the eleventh day of August, 1891, shall be removed therefrom upon demand of the principal chief or otherwise the value of his improvements, as the same shall be appraised by a board of three appraisers to be appointed by the president of the United States, one of the same upon the recommendation of the principal chief of the Cherokee nation for that purpose.

Strike out paragraph three, of article 2 of said agreement and change the number of the subsequent paragraphs to correspond. Sec. 2. That to pay for the services of the appraisers, to be appointed as provided in the first paragraph of article 2 of the amended agreement, at a rate not exceeding \$12,000 per annum for the time actually employed by each appraiser and their reasonable expenses, and to enable the commissioner of Indian affairs, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, to effect the removal of intruders from within the territory of the Cherokee nation, as required by the first paragraph of article 2 of said agreement, the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. That to enable the commissioner of Indian affairs, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, to employ such expert persons or persons acting as assistants as may be necessary to render a complete account to the Cherokee nation of moneys due said nation, as required in the fourth subdivision of article two of said agreement, the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of making the compensation provided for in said agreement the sum of \$8,500,733 12 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid in the manner provided for in article two of said agreement. Sec. 5. That the president is hereby authorized, as soon after the approval of this act as he may deem advisable, by proclamation, to open said land to settlement as provided in section 14 of the act of congress, approved March 2, 1892, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes." [Twenty-fifth United States statistics, page 1,025] and also subject to the provisions of the act of congress, approved March 2, 1892, entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States courts in the Indian territory, and for other purposes," also subject to the second proviso of section 17, of the whole act sections 18, 17 and 28 of the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes," provided that sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28 and the east half of sections 17, 21 and 29, all in township numbers 23, north, of range number 2, east of the Indian meridian, the same being lands reserved by executive order dated July 12, 1884, for use of and in connection with the Chilocco Indian industrial school in the Indian territory, shall not be subject to public settlement, but shall continue to be reserved for the purpose for which they were set apart in the said executive order.

Provided, however, that each settler of said lands under and in accordance with the provisions of the homestead laws, shall, before receiving patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the land taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of \$1.50 per acre. Provided, also, that the president may, in his said proclamation, or by executive order, reserve such lands within the limits of said section as in his opinion are required for public purposes, and the lands, while so reserved, shall not be subject to settlement or entry under any of the laws of the United States; and provided, also, that until such lands are opened by settlement the provisions of the president no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same and no person violating this provision shall be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right therein.

Sec. 6. That the consent of the United States is hereby given to the allotment of lands in severalty within the limits of the country occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles; and upon such allotment the individuals to whom the same may be allotted shall be deemed to be in all respects citizens of the United States. And the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay for the survey of any such lands as may be allotted by any of said tribes of Indians to individual members of said tribes, and upon the allotment of said lands held by said tribes respectively the reversionary interest of the United States the reins shall be relinquished and shall cease.

A Big Elevator Fire. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning a fire that ruined the Carondelet elevator was discovered. The fire was the largest that ever visited Carondelet. The elevator was owned by the Gould system of railroads and leased to the St. Louis Grain and Stock Co., of which Henry C. Haastriek is president, and which has its office in room 1, Gay building. Over 1,500,000 bushels of grain were stored in the eight-story building, and at 8:00 a bushel the loss can be estimated at \$1,200,000 alone. The building was commenced in 1881, and finished in three years at an outlay of \$500,000.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

The Intruders Offer Their Case, and Senator Platt Uses Some Plain Language.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Another important meeting was held Saturday over the Cherokee strip bill. The subcommittee of the senate committee on Indian affairs continued the hearing on the house bill. Gid Morgan, representing the intruders, was given a hearing, and stated that the intruders were anxious for statehood, and wanted an allotment of lands and a general breaking up of tribal relations.

He represented the intruders as having rights given them when they went into the country, and now forced to submit to ill treatment, and are imposed upon by the Indian courts. They cannot leave without a great loss of property and they ask to be protected in their rights by the United States.

Gen. Hubbard addressed the committee at length on behalf of the intruders. He takes the position that if the territory was admitted as a state this would be the beginning of the end of the trouble. There would be no doubt about the intruders and anyone else getting their rights provided they could go into the United States courts. He took the position that the intruders should be paid for their improvements, and that the money to reimburse them should come from the Cherokees. As an intruder he would be satisfied to get the money no matter where it comes from, but in his judgment the Cherokees should pay the intruders rather than the United States.

The Cherokee delegates were present and seemed ill at ease. Hastings made a few explanations on certain features of the intruder question. This practically ended the hearing before the committee. Senator Platt created little less than a sensation after the hearing had ended. He observed, directing his remarks to the Cherokee delegates, that the time had come when the country known as the Cherokee strip must be opened to settlement. If the present congress did not open it or make provision for opening it early in the spring, in his judgment, on the 5th of March, one day after congress adjourned, at least 30,000 people would go into the strip, and, quoting his language: "They will never be put out by the military. If congress acts so the land can be thrown open to settlement soon after the adjournment, the settlers will remain on the border, but as soon as it becomes known that anything is going to interfere with opening the land this spring we can be assured that the settlers will go on the land and they will not be run off by the government. I say this to you, representatives of the Cherokee Indians, that you may know the exact situation, and no matter what the bill provides that will pass this congress, you cannot afford to refuse to accept it."

Senators Pettigrew and Jones concurred in the views as expressed by Platt, and the statement has been referred to as a most remarkable one. It is known that he has investigated the question thoroughly of late, and it is evident that he has lost all the poor loquacity of the Cherokees. He believes that they are just as well fitted to become citizens of the United States as anyone else, and through designing white men they have been attempting to drive a very hard bargain with the United States.

It is believed that Indians who are not civilized will always be able to get the best of the bargain with the United States, provided Senator Platt has a part in the legislation, but it is known that he entertains no such feeling towards the Cherokees.

SLICK DR. HERZ.

He is a Very, Very Jack Individual Now That He is Wanted.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A London dispatch says it will be many weeks before Dr. Cornelius Herz appears in any court. He says he is very, very ill at the hotel at Bournemouth, and the officials who arrested him have not moved him. He has oceans of money, is a slick rascal, and the chances are that in spite of his arrest he will never be brought to justice.

The attempt of Baron de Reinach to poison him throws a curious light on the way they live in Paris these days. It was merely a casual instance in Herz's exciting life. Among the counts upon which extradition is asked is one of trying to blackmail de Reinach. Herz knows more of the inside of the Panama canal scandal than all other people in the world put together. He is closely watched by two policemen, but says he will kill himself before he is taken back to Paris.

Mr. Blaine's Condition. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—That Mr. Blaine is weaker is the only knowledge his physicians gained of any change in his condition. He is apparently about the same as he has been for several days past. He retains consciousness and does not appear better or worse, but the doctors have noted a slight loss of strength each day.

Firemen Hurt. NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Seven of the firemen of hook and ladder truck No. 8 were injured, three of them seriously, at 1:20 o'clock this morning by the fall during a fire of the west wall of St. John's Co.'s four story storage warehouse, in which was a large amount of merchandise, mostly provisions. The men were on the roof of a one-story warehouse to the west and were raising a ladder when the wall fell.

Powder Explosion. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 23.—Seven tons of powder yesterday afternoon exploded in the large mill of the Kellogg powder works, near this city, wrecking the plant and shaking the city fearfully. Fortunately no one was hurt, the employes having gone to dinner.

Brooklyn Brewery Burned. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Warron G. Abbott's brewery, a four story brick building, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss on building and contents is estimated at \$75,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

INDIAN LANDS.

Chairman Peel Somewhat Worried Over the Prospect of Getting Treaties For the Opening of Lands Ratified—The Cherokee Strip—Influence of the Lobby.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Chairman Peel is somewhat gloomy over the prospect of getting any of the treaties ratified for the opening of the lands in the Indian territories, excepting that of the Cherokee strip. The committee is being urged very strongly to immediately take up the other bills which concern 4,000,000 acres of land south of the original Oklahoma.

Concerning the matter Mr. Peel said to a correspondent: "My opinion is we will not succeed in opening any land outside the strip. That involves two-thirds of the land now covered by treaties made by the Cherokee commission. We are being pressed and urged to look after these other treaties and of course will aim to get the bills through congress.

"The situation is just this. We will scarcely be able to get another day set apart by the committee on rules for the business of the committee. The pressure for time on the speaker is very great, and nearly all the committees are insisting upon time, and, as is usually the case at this time in the last session of congress, there is more business than time in which to dispose of it. If we should fail to get another day, we will certainly not be able to get any more lands open. Understand, however, that we will go before the committee on rules very soon and demand another day. As yet we are not prepared to make the request on the committee for time, because we, as a committee, have not fully decided upon the best plan to pursue in the other matters we have under consideration.

"Most of the business before the committee can be disposed of without securing extra time from the speaker. It will be necessary, however, to secure a whole day if we hope to get any more of the treaties ratified.

"As yet the business of the committee, as it relates to the treaties under consideration, is in somewhat of a chaotic state. To present each bill in the house separately, as estimated, would require two or three days. In order to dispose of the treaties in a single day, should this time be granted by the speaker, it would be necessary to form an omnibus bill, which has been under consideration but as yet has not been fully completed. The bill will be framed and passed upon by the committee and made ready to bring before the house, provided the committee is given time."

The real trouble in the matter, as it stands now, and which causes Chairman Peel to indicate uncertainty as to the result, is found in the threatening attitude of the lobby that represents the Chickasaw and Choctaw claims. The treaties, as formed, do not expire at a given time by limitation, and this affords congress and the committee a chance to see the best opportunity in which to dispose of this lobby.

Chairman Peel is informed that if he attempts to get the remaining treaties ratified at this session this lobby will bend its energies to defeat him, and in fact they threaten to give him trouble with the Cherokee strip bill, provided he insists upon ratifying the remaining treaties. This is the case in a nutshell. Delegate Harvey is somewhat disturbed over the situation and insists that some way shall be devised to get all the treaties ratified this session. He is aware of the lobby feature and knows something of its strength, but believes that the committee will be able to overcome all opposition. He says it will be regarded by the people of Oklahoma as a measure unfair to open so much land north and none south. People there desire to have all the treaties ratified, so that the original Oklahoma would practically be the center of the lands thrown open by this session of congress.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Eight of a Merry Sleigh Party Killed and Ten Fatally Hurt.

LONGDALE, R. I., Jan. 19.—Shortly after midnight a large sleigh containing over a score of merry-makers from Pawtucket, who had been to Woonsocket for supper and dance, was driven rapidly toward the Providence & Worcester railroad crossing here just as a freight train appeared. The driver thought he could get across in time, but the horses slowed up on the track. The next second the freight engine struck the sleigh full in the center and tore it into fragments. The occupants, who had no time to escape, were hurled in all directions and many of them were ground under the wheels. When the wreck was cleared away and the victims rescued by citizens who had been aroused, it was found that eight persons had been instantly killed, ten fatally injured and six seriously hurt.

The killed, who were all from Pawtucket, were as follows: Mr. Wilson, Robert Cook, Henry Draper, Annie Wilson, Mr. and Miss Gowaw, the driver of the sleigh, a young lady friend of Miss Wilson.

Broke Through Thin Ice. HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Two sleighs, occupied by Howard Collins, Charles Williams, Arthur Williams and three young women, broke through the ice on the Hudson river between Catskill and this place last evening. The drivers of the sleighs had been racing across the river in the dark and had run upon a patch of thin ice. The women sank twice, but were rescued by their escorts. Then the six unlucky sleighers walked back to this city, where they were cheered with blankets and hot grog.

Wants Divorce From a Dead Man. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 19.—Her husband has been dead for many years, still Elsie Diggs wants a divorce from the late William Diggs. In her bill of complaint she says that she was once the wife of Thomas Piper, an old soldier, who was disabled in the army and died before procuring a pension. In 1877 she married Diggs, who soon after, during his last sickness, told Mrs. Diggs that he had another wife, and that he was not legally married to her. Mrs. Diggs wants the marriage declared null and void so that she can apply for a pension as Mrs. Piper.

CABINET GOSSIP.

Comparatively Young Men to Guide the Ship of State—Cabinet Possibilities.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—In reference to the men who may possibly form a part of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet the World says: If a democratic national committee, who had a long talk with President Cleveland within the last week, speaks by the book, a great surprise is in store for those who have thought themselves experts at forecasting cabinets.

The leader in question declared that the oldest man in the cabinet would be John F. Carlisle, and he would be secretary of the treasury, but Mr. Cleveland would select, as far as possible, comparatively young men. Senator Carlisle is 58 years old.

Should the rule be regarded rigidly some of the distinguished men who have been named as possibilities as well as possibilities will have to be wiped off the slate. Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, for instance, who has been pressed for secretary of state, is on the verge of 70. J. Randolph Tucker, who, too, has been mentioned as a possible chief of the state department, but more prominently for the attorney-generalship, is almost as old as Senator Morgan. Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, who has been talked of for secretary of war, is only two years younger than Senator Morgan. Hillary A. Herbert, of Alabama, the favorite of southern democrats for secretary of the navy, seems to be so doubtful as to his age as not to have it inserted in the congressional directory. He is said to be considerably in advance of Carlisle in years. Congressman James H. Blount, of Georgia, whose friends are anxious he should be somewhere in the cabinet, is two years younger than Carlisle and, if any advantage is to be gained in this regard, he stands a better chance of appointment than his competitors in the south.

Col. Daniel Lamont, who is slated for postmaster-general or secretary of the navy, is a little more than 40, therefore age would not bar him even if his health failed. Don M. Dickinson, who, unless William C. Whitney makes up his mind to accept at the last moment is regarded by his friends as reasonably certain to be secretary of state, is not much older than Lamont. When last in the city he declared that he felt as spry as a boy just out of school. His ruddy face and quick step did not belie his statement. James C. Carter and Frederick R. Couderc, who have been suggested for the state department, should the portfolio be awarded to New York, are barely in the 50's and certainly would not regard their age as a cause for disqualification.

Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, who Col. D. B. Smalley declares would make an ideal secretary of state, would be barred by the age provision, were it enforced.

Though William R. Morrison would not be named as a possibility by the secretary of the interior, the youth of Gov. David R. Francis, of Missouri, would suit some westerners better. He is being pressed for the place, and if a man from Missouri gets the prize his friends predict that he will be selected. At any rate, if he is not chosen secretary of the interior he is classed as reasonably certain to be secretary of agriculture. But right here is a chance for Senator Vilas, who has not been named as secretary of the interior by the national committee from the Badger state. Mr. Cleveland has been told that Mr. Wall would make a capital secretary of the interior. It is true, those who ought to know predict that Wisconsin will have one of these places and Missouri the other.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The Old Irishman Much Affected as the Fate of His Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The failure of the McGarrahan bill to get the necessary two-thirds vote in the senate to pass it over the veto of the president carries with it one of the recurring tales of blighted hopes that are interwoven with the secrets of the lobby of the capitol. This claim has been before congress for a quarter of a century. It has time and again come within the probability of passing and has been as often defeated. At the last session it passed. The bill did not grant McGarrahan's claim to the Pinoche Grande ranch in southern California, a mineral claim involving \$1,000,000 or more, but referred it to the court of claims for adjudication. It was vetoed by the president on the ground that the interests of the government were not sufficiently protected in case of an adverse decision by the court. Poor old "Billy" McGarrahan, as he is called, burst into tears when he learned the result of the senate vote. Friends tried to console him with the hope that his claim might meet with more success in the next congress.

I am not thinking about the next congress," replied the man, white-haired Irishman. "I am thinking now about where I am going to get my supper. I have lived for years upon borrowed money and the hospitality of friends, and I am getting old, very old."

GOV. SEAY'S MESSAGE.

Said to Be an Admirable Document Solicitous For the Welfare of Ohioans.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 30.—Gov. Seay delivered his message to the general assembly in joint session yesterday afternoon. It was an admirable document and was favorably received by people of all parties and classes. He recommended among other things, the bonding of cities and school districts for black and white school buildings, compulsory education, general license of \$200 on liquor dealers in addition to the present heavy county tax, a \$50 or higher tax on all corporations doing business in the territory, sworn statements from all banks on demand, a homestead exemption from mortgage in cities, abolishment of Australian election laws, or modification so as to be less expensive, taking away suffrage from Indians holding untaxable land, cutting down county expenses, restricting and cutting down grand juries, cutting down county officials' salaries, abolishing payment of per diem and mileage to witnesses for defense in criminal trials, collecting of expense of caring for insane from their estate or those of relatives, depositing of all county funds in reliable bank bidding highest rate of interest for same, opening of all Indian lands, and appropriation for a first class exhibit at the world's fair.

An Immense Freight Steamer. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—The steamship Samoa, the largest freight-carrying vessel in the world, is moored at the Westwego elevator, where she arrived yesterday. After taking on 75,000 bushels of wheat the big ship will come down to the city and finish out her cargo with 7,000 bales of cotton and 1,500 tons of cotton-seed oil cake and meal. The Samoa will lie at the wharf here for about two weeks. She is 445 feet in length, 32 feet beam, 34 feet 8 inches depth of hold and carries 9,250 tons with 25 feet 5 inches draught. Her speed is ten and one-half knots an hour.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Week's Proceedings of the Senate and House.

In the senate on the 10th Mr. Merrill read a prepared speech against the McGarrahan bill. Mr. Peffer delivered a prepared speech in favor of a constitutional amendment in the presidential office to one term, and Mr. Call defended the constitutionality of the anti-option bill. The anti-option bill was considered and adjournment. The house consumed much time in considering a resolution calling to war claims allowed, and finally passed it. The bill to settle the claims of Arkansas and other states for swamp lands failed to receive the necessary majority. Mr. Chapman, from the committee on presidential elections moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution providing for the election of senators of the United States by popular vote. After discussing the motion was agreed to without division and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 17th the anti-option bill came up as the regular order and was debated for over three hours. The McGarrahan bill was defeated. A bill to repeal the Sherman silver purchase act was reported and placed on the calendar. Several local bills passed and Mr. Peffer further spoke in favor of his resolution limiting the presidential office to one term, and the senate soon adjourned. In the house the house was an uninteresting one. Work was mapped out for the remainder of the week and for Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, but beyond this little was done. A few measures were passed and the committee on judiciary having under a prior order the right of way, called up some bills of secondary importance. The one of most public interest was that providing for the punishment of officers who passers on the high seas, which was passed.

As soon as the journal was read in the senate on the 18th Mr. Sherman announced the death of ex-President Hayes and paid a tribute to his memory and on his motion the senate adjourned. The house committee on appropriations reported to the house the sundry civil bill, which also embodied the river and harbor bill. The total amount covered by the bill is \$12,956,613, of which the largest item is \$4,140,437 for pensions, \$13,844,437 being for payments of pensions and \$30,000 for fees and expenses of examining surgeons. Mr. Outwater offered a resolution that the day being the occasion of the funeral of ex-President Hayes, the house adjourn, which motion prevailed, and the house adjourned.

When the senate met on the 21st Mr. Wolcott called up his joint resolution for the discontinuance of the sale of Columbian postage stamps. He ridiculed the new stamps and the postmaster-general's "commercial idea" of making \$1,500,000 out of their sale to stamp collectors. The resolution was referred. One or two local bills passed and after an executive session the senate adjourned. In the house Mr. Bankhead reported the Scott resolution and reported the secretary of the treasury regarding the amount appropriated for public buildings. The quarantine bill was then considered until adjournment.

REMARKABLE CASE.

Very Bad Attack of Rheumatism Cured Instantaneously.

"Yes," said the man in the mackintosh, lighting another cigar, "it was one of the most remarkable cases I ever knew. Rheumatism for twenty-five years. Both shoulders. Had to be fed like a child. Arms had hung helpless ever since I first knew him. No use of them whatever."

"And he was cured without medicine?" asked the man who had his feet on the table.

"Entirely without medicine."

"Or liniments?" inquired the man in the slouch hat?

"Or liniments either."

"And recovered the use of his arm in one moment?" observed the man with the goggles on, incredulously.

"In one moment, as if by a miracle."

"I've heard of such things," remarked the man in the shaggy ulster. "I was under circumstances of strong mental excitement, wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"I thought so. He was induced to believe that he could be cured if he only made the effort, wasn't he?"

"I suppose so. Something of that kind."

"Then there's nothing strange about it. The history of medical practice is full of such cases. It was only an instance of what they call faith cure."

"No," said the man in the mackintosh, reflectively, "you could hardly call it that. The cure was effected by a man who met him on the road and said: 'Hold up your hands.' And he held them up."—Philadelphia Times.

Tried to Put the Fire Out. BROWNIE, an Irish setter dog owned by Grant Titus, of Hillsdale, N. J., wears a silver collar which Mr. Titus gave him for saving the life of his master and mistress. Mrs. Titus, before going to bed the other night, placed a quantity of wood in the stove oven to dry. She failed to shut off the draft of the stove, which became so hot as to ignite the wood in the oven. Coals from the burning wood fell to the floor and burned a large hole. Brownie slept in the kitchen because of the cold, and at 1 a. m. his barking aroused Mr. and Mrs. Titus. The house was filled with smoke, and the fire was becoming a serious matter when they put it out. Mr. Titus says the carpet on the kitchen floor was torn all around the burned spot, and Brownie's paws were blackened in his efforts to scratch out the fire.—N. Y. Sun.

—One of the partners in a New York produce house went on a business trip through the south recently, returning to receive a reception from his fellow-brokers which amazed him by its boisterous cordiality. What puzzled him most was the number of inquiries as to his return trip and the joyousness of it. He got an explanation when he saw his last telegram from the south, which he had sent just before starting north. He wrote: "Letters on trip. Coming home. Successful; tank cars." But the operators made it read: "Let her rip. Coming home successfully in a tank car."