

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Senator Blair Delivers Another Tirade Against His Enemies and the Press.

Alleged Efforts of a Religious Body to Kill His Educational Measure—Assistant Secretary of War Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The President's message transmitting the agreement recently made with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians for the cession of their lands was presented and referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

On motion of Mr. Reagan the House bill for the sale of the military reservation of Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Tex., and the selection of another site therefor, was passed.

The resolution heretofore calling on the Attorney-general for information as to the assassination of W. B. Saunders, deputy United States marshal in Florida, was taken up, and Mr. Pasco proceeded to address the Senate in explanation of the facts and circumstances of the case.

Mr. Blair, in a speech of an hour and a half, delivered at 2 o'clock, and the educational bill came up as unfinished business. "Occasionally," said Mr. Blair, "I am obliged to speak in a way which obliges me generally to suppress this bill, if it is to fail, will have been killed by a packed committee, individual members of which have been arrested by the police from their church, if they venture to support it; and I give notice to those who propose to kill this bill, by indirectness and fraud, and by every means worthy of any other lobby around the Capitol, that they have blown to receive as well as blows to give. This country is not to be given over to a civil allegiance elsewhere than within our own borders, primarily, and a subsidiary civil allegiance only to the United States."

Mr. Blair again paid his respects to the press. "The private press," he said, "that runs only for its own emolument, and that makes its statements with regard to the most truth, especially if it is unpalatable, is a poor press to rely upon. This great American press of ours is the source of more mischief in this country than there would be if we had no press at all. There may come a time when a dog-fight will not be more important in the opinion of this press than a bill; and when that time has not been reached."

Mr. Blair went on with the reading of reports and letters as to illiteracy in the South, commenting thereon in a way which led to an concluding his speech Mr. Blair yielded for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

Assistant-Secretary of War Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the House, today, Mr. Sherman called up the bill to provide for terms of and places of holding United States courts in the district of Minnesota, and it was passed with an amendment.

Mr. Cutcheon, from the military committee, called up the Senate bill authorizing the President to confer brevet rank upon army officers for gallant services in Indian campaigns since 1867, and it was passed.

The House, in committee of the whole, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, from the committee on patents, presented a favorable report upon the bill providing for the appointment of a commissioner of the United States, to the international industrial conference, at Madrid, Spain, April 1, 1890.

The Oklahoma bill was then taken up. Mr. Hooker of Mississippi gave notice that he would move to strike out all of the bill after Section 25 (providing a judicial system for the Indian Territory). He said the bill proposed a grand robbery equalled in the history of civilization only by the spoliation of Poland.

Mr. Washington of Tennessee declared that the bill violated no property rights of the Indians, and as to the talk of it being a crime against civilization, in his opinion a crime could not be committed against civilization in the Territory without any government at all.

Mr. Perkins of Kansas said there was not a single provision of the bill which infringed the rights of the Indians. The cattle leases had spread over the Outlet as a consequence of the policy of the Government, and the bill proposed to give to the Indians only a right of way over it, and had never conveyed title.

Mr. Morrow of Ohio said that the population of the Indian Territory was 100,000, or three times as many people as Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona, which were now knocking at the door of the Union asking admission as States.

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RAILROADS

Arrival at Southampton of Mrs. Snell-McCreagreen and Her Bigamous Husband.

UNDER ASSUMED NAMES.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 19.—The steamer Lahn arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, having on board Douglas Green, of New York, and Mrs. Snell-McCreagreen. The couple were down on the passenger list of the steamer as Mr. and Mrs. T. Fullerton. Mrs. McCreagreen had her child and two French maids with her. By a singular coincidence the purser of the steamer placed them at the same table with Ernest Smith, of Chicago, who is a son of the late Perry Smith, of the Northwestern railway, and who knew Mrs. McCreagreen very well in Chicago, and recognized her immediately.

When she found concealment impossible, Mrs. McCreagreen confessed her identity to him, and introduced Green as her husband. He said they had gone on board the steamer so late that their names were put on the wrong passenger list by mistake. For the first few days of the trip Mrs. McCreagreen was very ill, and Green kept to their state-room and did not have much chance to see the Chicago people, of whom there were three on board.

At the end of the trip Mrs. McCreagreen came more sociable and discussed the strange marriage with the passengers. Mrs. McCreagreen said she had some difficulty in getting a clergyman to marry her and the colored minister was the most available. The decision to come here was made hurriedly because of the publicity given in New York to their marriage.

Mr. McCreagreen said while their plans were not fully settled upon, she would probably send to America for her other husband, and to the correspondent, who saw her, she declined to say anything.

Mr. Green said: "If there is anything to be explained to our friends at home, I will explain it when I have had time to think the situation over. At present I refuse to say a word."

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS. The American Cotton-seed Oil Company has increased its capital stock from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Theodore Lee assaulted and fatally injured his wife yesterday at Bladensburg, Md., and then committed suicide.

The bill providing for the inspection of fresh meat slaughtered over one hundred miles from Virginia has been approved by the Governor of that State.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Charles Vail, of St. Louis, who is charged with the murder of his wife. At the time of her death it was said that she had been poisoned.

The James ore-mines, near Reading, Pa., have resumed operations, with a large force of men, after two months' suspension. The mines are among the best in the country, but they have been worked almost continuously for nearly 125 years.

Daniel Downey, a cabman, was probably fatally shot at Chicago, yesterday, by Han Moran, the book-maker, who shot a well-known figure on Southern race-tracks. The shooting was entirely unprovoked and Murphy was half drunk.

The remains of Hiram F. Sawtelle, after his funeral services, at Boston, yesterday, were taken to Forest Hill cemetery and placed in the receiving tomb, where they will await any possible action of the State that may be necessary before final interment.

Jake Staples, a negro, who has been working for a farmer named Rufe Lewis, near Hicksville, Station, twelve miles north of Washington, D. C., was shot and killed by his employer yesterday. The husband's absence and attacked Mrs. Lewis in a criminal manner. It is thought he will be lynched.

The Missouri League of Republican Clubs met in Kansas City yesterday to elect officers and choose delegates to the national convention. Hon. J. M. Thurston made a speech, and in his closing read a letter from President Harrison expressing regret that he would be unable to attend the national convention of the league.

Mrs. Ida Walker, who was a saloon proprietress on the steamer British, yesterday arrived at Philadelphia yesterday from Liverpool, committed suicide, on the 11th inst., by taking laudanum. She was killed at sea the next day. She was the wife of a well-known English bicyclist, and was twenty-five years old.

Edwards, Bernard & Co., Louisville tobacco men, have entered suit against J. Y. Taylor, a prominent employer of the firm, for an attachment, stating that Taylor, who is unmarried, is moving his property out of the State. They say he is gone, and they do not know where he is, and are loaded him, and they will try to catch some of his property.

Movements of Steamers. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Arrived: British Princess, from Liverpool. ROTTERDAM, Feb. 19.—Arrived and aground: Albano, from Baltimore. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Arrived: Bohemia, from Hamburg; Circassia and State of Alabama, from Glasgow; Galina, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sighted: Scandia, from New York; Lahn, from New York; for Bremen; Lydian Monarch, from New York; England, from New York.

Sophomores Kidnap a President. ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The excitement at Cornell University over the kidnaping of the freshman class president still continues. Although the freshmen are now scouring the country in all directions no trace of the stolen president has been found. The sophomores expect an attack from the freshmen to-night, and are in close concealment. The absence of President Adams from the city renders action on the part of the faculty inadvisable until his return.

The President's Room. "You would be surprised," said the guard in the President's room at the Capitol, to know how often visitors come in here, and, after looking about at the general effect of the furnishing and decorations, which, you observe, are all new, they ask: 'And where do you find the Blue Room we have heard so much about?' They have mixed up the Capitol and the White House in their minds, of course. Constantly people inquire where the President's living quarters are—whether at this end of the Capitol or at the other. Are people permitted to come into the President's room? 'No, indeed,' says the guard. 'Most emphatically not. The room would be used as a sort of club by the loungers of the city, if it were permitted to be open to the public. The time allowed people to stay is five minutes. If visitors overstay that limit they are politely requested to leave.'

Trials of Marriageable Girls. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The shooting of another girl by a man she refused to marry makes it clear that young women will have to prepare for war as soon as a lover shows signs of popping the question, provided, of course, a negative answer is to be given. As soon as the objectionable lover pops, the girl will have to draw her revolver and order him to throw up his hands. Then she can say no without the slightest fear of the consequences, and the young man will be glad she did, and thank his stars for his escape.

A Hint to the Ambitious. Memphis, Ala. If a man hungers for fame and can't get it the proper way, let him stand up for a prize-fighter and be killed. The famous James, of Dallas, was never heard of outside of a limited circle until last Friday night, when he fell a victim to a slinger in a saloon. He immediately became a place in every newspaper in the land, and yesterday his remains were followed to the grave by thousands.

Looking a Century Ahead. Atlanta Constitution (Dem.). Speaker Reed, who was himself the rule, and therefore no rules, doesn't like the idea of having any other rules. He may kick against the rules now, but they will find them the very thing when the party gets control of the House.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILROADS.

Emergency Trains.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company holds in readiness what it calls emergency trains, and if anybody is in too much of a hurry to wait for a regular train, he can, in a few minutes, procure an emergency train which will carry him over his lines at great speed. Anybody who has the money can secure one of these special trains, which are often started in ten minutes from the time the train is asked for; in one case it was on the main line in six minutes.

One of the officials of the road, yesterday, in speaking of these trains, said that before one could be sent out every station on the divisions of the road over which the regular train, and every station on the road, must be notified of it, the number of the locomotive given, the time on which it is run, and every train in the path of the emergency train is notified at the first station it reaches that such a train is on the road, and if it is an urgent case all regular trains must keep out of its way. All this is accomplished by the use of a special signal, and in a very few minutes. Even trains going in the same direction of the special must at each station learn the whereabouts of the emergency train following, and keep out of its way.

Another Road Heading for Indianapolis. Articles of incorporation of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company were filed for record yesterday at Peoria, Ill. It is proposed to build a road through the counties of Tazewell, McLean and Vermilion to the State line and thence to Indianapolis. The principal offices are to be at Danville, Ill., and the road will be operated by the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company, of Danville; John A. Glover, of Urbana; William P. Lockwood, of Champaign, and Frank Richmond, of Indianapolis. The capital stock is \$10,000,000.

Personal, Local and General Notes. Superintendent Woodard, of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road, is in the city and will remain over to-day. The headquarters of D. H. Smith, traveling passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been removed from Fort Wayne to Detroit.

The Toledo, Columbus & Milwaukee Railroad Company has completed its track to Kenton, O., and to-day will put on a regular passenger train to run through to Toledo.

The passenger engineers on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg road, through the year 1889, received an average of \$18 a week, and the freight engineers \$18 a month.

J. B. Flinders, general superintendent of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw road, passed through the city yesterday, en route to St. Louis, to attend the funeral of his father, who died on Monday, quite unexpectedly.

The Big Four Gazette for February is out and is an unusually bright and interesting number. It contains a great deal of information regarding the railroad interests of the country at large.

Superintendent Bennett, of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg, has summoned the engineer and fireman who had the quarrel on board an engine, on Monday, to appear before him to-day, and, as a result of the fight, both were suspended for five days.

At Indianapolis, 579 excursion tickets were sold to the New Orleans seaport. Of this number, 291 excursionists were carried to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, 223 over the Louisville, Madison & Indianapolis, and sixty-five over the Big Four.

George C. Kimball, vice-president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Chicago & Indiana, and a well-known name in the movement to build the Chicago & Indiana Coal road, is in the city and is struggling to keep the enterprise on its feet.

It is stated that a large number of holders of stocks of Western lines have under consideration the bringing of criminal suits against the book-makers who are now engaged in the present rate wars, as the cuts are alleged to be made solely for the purpose of covering "short" sales of stocks.

There is but little question as to who will be the purchaser of the Ohio, Indiana & Western at the foreclosure sale to-day, as the parties representing the Big Four syndicate are expressing regret that they are not able to bid, and that a larger sum than any outsider will be likely to bid for the property.

Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Trust Association, has gone East, today, to induce Jay Gould to instruct the officers of the Missouri Pacific road to permit the insertion of the differential rates to the East. It is thought that Mr. Gould would do much toward harmonizing the differential-rate troubles all over the country.

An investigation shows that Edward Fite, the engineer, was wholly blameless for the accident at Mitchell, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road, a few days ago. The train-dispatcher's sheet shows that the engineer was not at fault, and that the tank and return, which order would not give him any rights against a regular train.

The management of the Nickel-plate is to continue its liberal policy of improvements to the property the present year. Trestles are being filled, bridges renewed, and every improvement made is of a permanent character. The new freight engine has been added to the equipment, and the road's freight tonnage is the heaviest in its history.

The Cincinnati & Richmond Railway Company has elected the following officers: Thos. D. Messier, president; John E. Davidson, treasurer; John F. Miller, secretary; T. D. Messier, L. N. McCullough, W. E. Chapman, E. F. Fuller, Ralph Peters, J. Dunbar and James McCook compose the new board of directors.

Under the old methods of running trains over the Ohio, Indiana & Western roads, there being no signal lamps at any of the stations, the General Manager, Mr. Bernard, has ordered standard, white signal-lights placed at every switch on the main line from Peoria to Springfield, O., and it is no small item of expense.

The Pennsylvania Company gives notice that, in compliance with the decision of the Interstate-commerce Commission, it will, on the 1st of March, raise on corn products, shipped from Western points to the East, the same as on corn. The corn-product manufacturers of the West may place their hands on the purchase of the Indiana & Pennsylvania manufacturer, who entered the complaint that corn products were discriminated against.

There is said to be no longer any question as to the shore road having secured the right of way from the State. It is believed that a few weeks will develop that the Lake Shore, seaboard & Michigan road. Since the purchase of the road, he has shown no interest in it, not even going over it or giving any instructions as to the policy of operating it. This is certainly not the Mackey style of doing business.

The following railroad officials are to be in the city to-day: Wm. R. McKee, president of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis road, operating the road; John Williams, general manager of the Peoria & Eastern; James McCreagreen, vice-president and general manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Peoria; John F. Miller, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Peoria; M. E. Ingalls, president; J. P. Rainey, Jr., assistant to the president, and Wm. Greene, general manager of the Big Four lines.

The employees on the Big Four system are complaining somewhat of the tardiness of the paymaster in getting around on his monthly trips. The system has become so complicated that it requires several days for the paymaster to get over the several divisions, which brings him late in the month before he reaches some portions of the system, as he cannot get it done in any other way. The 10th of each month. The headquarters of the paymaster will doubtless be removed to Indianapolis. This change will enable him to get the money immediately, and he is some better than he can with headquarters at Cleveland.

The belief gains favor that the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland will yet be in the hands of the State. The Ohio, Indiana & Western have renewed their traffic relations, and are putting on through trains to Columbus. This means that the Big Four will not parallel the C. & C. between Springfield and Columbus, as was once threatened, and unquestionably closer traffic relations will follow, as

General Manager Moore, of the C. S. & C., and General Manager Barnard, of the I. & W., are working to better the interests of both roads. The C. S. & C. would be a valuable ally for the Big Four.

CURRENT PERIODICALS.

Among the contributions to the February Writer is one by Richard Lew Dawson, in which he defends the use of dialect in literature. He says:

The Hoosier dialect is the outgrowth of all dialects. Northern and southern Indiana are as unlike in character as Massachusetts and the southern States. Indiana was originally settled mostly by people from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, and the dialects of these States are a great living stream, which flows from New York and New England and loses itself in the great Northwest. The dialects are radically different, having their characteristic words and accents. It is to be readily seen that this dialect is too broad and great for any one writer to comprehend the field, and occupy it alone. Hoosier country life forms a rich source for a literature within itself. Its treasures are inexhaustible, its language is every day growing richer and sweeter, and flows nearest our hearts. It is the fashion in literary circles to make a classic of the Hoosier, and to make a uniform spelling, which should be simplified as much as possible. It only becomes not only a fashion but a literature in American literature.

That Mr. Dawson prefers this dialect in the form of verse is evident from his remarks. He says that he considers it regards prose as a waste of space. "In writing verse," he says, "one instinctively rejects all that is not vital to the artistic effect, and the dialect is the only medium while in verse writing a great deal of commonplace verbiage is admitted. Such prose is ephemeral; but poetry, whether in verse or prose, is eternal. Yet our rhyme and meter are pleasing to the ear because they are inspiring to the soul." This opinion is interesting, but its importance is marred by the fact that the Hoosier dialect is not admitted into verse, and that verse, unfortunately, is not always inspiring to the soul, nor even pleasing to the ear.

Of making almanacs which profess to give a variety of statistical information there is no end, but the New York Tribune Almanac retains its place at the head of the very few reliable publications of this class. The issue for 1890 contains the official returns from every State which voted in 1889. It contains the statistics of the population and one item of public and statistical information relative to the government, its revenues, trade, immigration, debt, specie, etc., which must be referred to by nearly every citizen, every year, to answer questions that come up in the popular mind. The party platforms in the campaign of the new Congress, the platform of the Republican majority, and a wide variety of other interesting contents will be found in this excellent year book. Some of the subjects contained are public debt, currency, revenue and foreign trade statements; important political legislation in Congress and in the various States; the navy, the army, the post office and valuable statements; apportionment of Congressmen; President Harrison's inaugural address in full; a list of Governors, etc. Price, 25 cents.

The Globe is the title of a new "quarterly" review of world literature, society, religion, art and politics," published in Philadelphia and conducted by William Henry Thorne, author of "Modern Idols." The subjects treated in the current issue are "The Infamy and Blasphemy of Divorce," "Literary Society," "The New Republic," "New Fields for Missionary Heroism," "Browning and His Critics," "Richard Baxter," "Jonathan Edwards and New England Willfulness," "The Republican Outrage in Brazil" and editorial notes and comments. Delaney Crittenden, Edward Taylor, O. S. Shellman, and others are known to the magazine world, are contributors, but the greater number of articles are written by the editor and the publication is entirely his own. Price, 25 cents per copy. William Henry Thorne's thoughts to the public.

So much is said by American tourists of the superiority of traveling accommodations in their own country over those of Europe that it is interesting to have the other side of the question. Sir Julian Corbett, who has just returned from a trip across the United States to San Francisco, has written an article in the magazine for February, gives his impressions of the comparative merits of the two systems after a trip across the United States to San Francisco. He is a well-known travel writer and comes in for a share of just criticism. A poem by William Morris is a feature of the number.

The character of the work attempted by the Decorator and Furnisher and the excellence of its designs entitle the magazine to a place among the art publications. The other well-known magazines which talk about carpets, stained glass, window draperies, the "Evolution of the Chair" and "Decorations of Hallways." The designs are illustrated in a most interesting and instructive manner. The Trades Publishing Company, New York.

Babycod Publishing Company, New York, has begun the issue of a series of nursery health tracts, prepared by well-known and competent physicians. The first four treat of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and whooping cough. They contain information of great value to inexperienced parents. Price 5 cents per copy, postpaid.

Literary Notes. Mr. Jefferson is said to receive, from the Century, \$1,000 a number for the twelve numbers of his memoirs.

Looking Backward. Bellamy will contribute the March North American. He is replying to Gen. Francis A. Walker's criticism of his theories in the February Atlantic.

It is said that the New York Herald pays larger prices, proportionally for the larger contributions to its Sunday issue than any of the magazines. In a lesser degree, the same statement is said to apply to the sketches which it illustrates its Sunday pages.

Dr. Albert Shaw, of Minneapolis, is one of the most thorough students in America of public questions. In the March Century he has written an article on the "Progress of the City." It is entitled "Glasgow: a Municipal Study." Professor J. G. Jones Hopkins University, has been calling attention to the need of a new municipal government. He believes that it will be of immediate and practical assistance in the improvement of some of our American municipal governments.

The interesting fact is announced by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons that they have acquired from Mr. Henry M. Stanley all the American rights for his personal narrative of his travels in the interior of Africa. The book is entitled "The Story of Emin Pasha." Prior to the appearance of the complete work, Scribner's Magazine will publish an article upon his last journey, by Elizabeth Ripley and Herbert L. Ward, Gloucester, Mass. "Lost Hero," by Miss Mollie Elliot Seawell, 1005 O Street, Washington, D. C.; "The Spring Hill," by Elizabeth Ripley and Herbert L. Ward, Gloucester, Mass. "Girls' stories—first prize, \$1,000; 'Way Out in the Prary' by Elizabeth Ripley and Herbert L. Ward, Gloucester, Mass. "The Slosson of Bangville," by James T. McKay, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.; third prize, \$500; "The Story of the Spring Hill," by Elizabeth Ripley and Herbert L. Ward, Gloucester, Mass. "Adventure stories—first prize, \$1,000; 'On the Brink,' by Warren L. Watts, 240 Fuller Street, St. Paul,

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NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES. GEORGE A. RICHARDS. TELEPHONE 364. 68 South Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd. OF LONDON, ENGLAND. On the 31st day of December, 1889.

Table with columns for Capital authorized, Deposited with Insurance Department, Premiums, Interest, Losses, Commissions, Salaries, Other expenses, Excess of income over expenditure, Bonds owned by the company, Cash on hand and in bank, Premiums in course of collection, Surplus as regards policy-holders, and Assets and Liabilities.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State. I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the condition of the books of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

Minut: second prize, \$500, to "A Brave Middy," by Mrs. Maria McIntosh Cox, Morristown, N. J.; third prize, \$250, to "Purser Watkins," by Harry C. Stickey, 3008 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A means of easy inter-communication between writers, editors and publishers has long been needed. To supply this need, the editor of The Writer, the Boston magazine for authors, has recently undertaken to compile a "Directory of American Writers, Editors and Publishers," which will be published at the earliest possible day. It will include the names of all the names of writers who have had a contribution printed in some one of the leading magazines or weekly periodicals during the last five years, who have, or who had, a book published within the last ten years. Writers who are included in either of these classes are requested to send at once to the editor of The Writer, O. B. Brown, Boston, Mass., the following items of information: 1. Name of writer. 2. Present residence. 3. Permanent business address. 4. Character of work done. 5. List of articles or books printed, and dates of publication.

LYNCHING A BEAUTY. How a Young Mexican Woman Faced Death Without Flinching.

At Downeyville, Cal., on July 5, 1881, was enacted the most awful tragedy that has ever stained the annals of California. In one of the adobe houses there dwelt, with her Spanish paramour, a young woman named Juanita, the mixed Spanish and Mexican race, and of remarkable beauty. As some American miners were walking past her house, late on the night of July 4, 1881, full of patriotism, and something else a good deal stronger, one of their number, named Cannon, stumbled against the light, and the woman's paramour, who was on the side of the dwelling, as he was helped to his feet by his friends, with the words: "Hush! come out; there's a woman living in that house, he pulled up his handkerchief and came in for a share of just criticism. A poem by William Morris is a feature of the number.

The character of the work attempted by the Decorator and Furnisher and the excellence of its designs entitle the magazine to a place among the art publications. The other well-known magazines which talk about carpets, stained glass, window draperies, the "Evolution of the Chair" and "Decorations of Hallways." The designs are illustrated in a most interesting and instructive manner. The Trades Publishing Company, New York.

Babycod Publishing Company, New York, has begun the issue of a series of nursery health tracts, prepared by well-known and competent physicians. The first four treat of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and whooping cough. They contain information of great value to inexperienced parents. Price 5 cents per copy, postpaid.

Literary Notes. Mr. Jefferson is said to receive, from the Century, \$1,000 a number for the twelve numbers of his memoirs.

Looking Backward. Bellamy will contribute the March North American. He is replying to Gen. Francis A. Walker's criticism of his theories in the February Atlantic.

It is said that the New York Herald pays larger prices, proportionally for the larger contributions to its Sunday issue than any of the magazines. In a lesser degree, the same statement is said to apply to the sketches which it illustrates its Sunday pages.

Dr. Albert Shaw, of Minneapolis, is one of the most thorough students in America of public questions. In the March Century he has written an article on the "Progress of the City." It is entitled "Glasgow: a Municipal Study." Professor J. G. Jones Hopkins University, has been calling attention to the need of a new municipal government. He believes that it will be of immediate and practical assistance in the improvement of some of our American municipal governments.

The interesting fact is announced by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons that they have acquired from Mr. Henry M. Stanley all the American rights for his personal narrative of his travels in the interior of Africa. The book is entitled "The Story of Emin Pasha." Prior to the appearance of the complete work, Scribner's Magazine will publish an article upon his last journey, by Elizabeth Ripley and Herbert L. Ward, Gloucester, Mass. "Lost Hero," by Miss Mollie