

CHILLI'S GUNS TALK.

A Rumor That the Yorktown Had Been Fired Upon in the Valparaiso Harbor.

Great Excitement Caused in Washington by the Report, Although It Is Unconfirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A rumor was in circulation here to-night that the United States cruiser Yorktown had been fired upon in the harbor of Valparaiso by the Chileans. The startling rumor caused great excitement for a while and frequent calls were made on the associated press to ascertain if there was any truth in it. When the story was reported to Secretary Tracy, he treated it very lightly and was disposed to ridicule the report. He added that he had no news whatever to communicate to the press to-night.

The Chilean war cloud, which a week ago was no larger than a man's hand, now envelops the war and navy departments.

A decided change has come over officials in the two departments. They are less reticent. The events of the past few days have stirred them up, and the continued and persistent display of hostility by Chili towards our sailors and officers has changed the feeling of forbearance to one of contempt for their petty insults. On all hands the feeling that war is approaching is expressed. Commodore Ramsay, chief of the bureau of navigation, a very positive but extremely conservative officer, said this morning: "It looks war-like this morning."

Secretary Tracy's office this morning was the scene of bustling activity. Bureau officers were coming and going all day. A number of contractors who are building government vessels were in consultation with the secretary. In the office of the chief of the bureau of navigation, Commodore Ramsay, the bustle is greatest. Three or four of his assistants have been detailed to translate cipher dispatches, and they are kept busy putting messes into shape for transmission and making intelligible the cablegrams that come in from the South.

But above all the greatest activity has prevailed for some time in the bureau of naval intelligence, the agents of which are said to have been at work on a plan of a possible campaign, besides collecting all imaginable information from abroad. It is through this bureau that the secretary has kept himself thoroughly informed on the movements of the agents of Chili, who, it is rumored, have for some time been ranging Europe for war material. The comprehensive operations now conducted by the department are largely for the purpose of ascertaining just what the naval system can accomplish in the event of hostilities, besides stimulating everybody to his best efforts as a means of useful training.

BALMADERA REFUGES.

Secretary Tracy this afternoon sent a cable message to Commander Evans, of the Yorktown, Valparaiso, instructing him to take the Balmadera refugees now under his protection to Callao, Peru, and land them there, but to use his discretion as to the time of his departure. The secretary said this afternoon that no orders have been sent to the Boston at Callao, contemplating any change in her station. The departure of the Yorktown from Valparaiso would leave the United States without a single naval vessel in Chilean waters. The Yorktown could hardly make the trip from Valparaiso to Callao and return in less than a week's time. The distance between the two ports is about 1,500 miles.

As Capt. Evans is vested with full discretion, it is not at all likely that he will leave Valparaiso immediately, and in fact not until he is relieved by another vessel or is thoroughly satisfied that the condition of affairs in Chili justifies him in leaving the United States minister without means of leaving that country in the event that circumstances made it desirable or necessary to do so. It is therefore regarded as probable that unless the negotiations take a decidedly favorable turn within a week or so, the Boston, which is the nearest ship, will be sent to Valparaiso in order that the Yorktown can safely leave that port with the refugees. It was stated almost positively at the navy department this afternoon that no orders bearing on this subject have been sent to Admiral Walker at Montevideo.

AT WORK ON THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The president denied himself to all visitors to-day and worked on the Chilean correspondence. He is preparing his message to congress in the privacy of one of the inner rooms on the upper floors of the White House. Monday, though designated as the president's day of comparative isolation, generally finds a number of callers at the house, but to-day these were denied admission. It is still the belief that the message and correspondence will be sent to congress on Wednesday.

Secretary Blaine was somewhat indisposed yesterday, and to-day he deemed it wise to remain indoors. His attack was somewhat similar to that of a fortnight ago, but was not so severe, and he recovered quickly from it. Senator Montt, the Chilean minister, visited the state department this morning in the hope of obtaining an audience with the secretary, but was obliged to call on him at his house. The secretary received him and the interview lasted about an hour.

A rumor was in circulation in the navy department this morning that Senator Montt had notified this government that an apology from Chili would be forthcoming. This could not be confirmed, and it was intimated at the state department that there was no basis for the report.

A report was also in circulation that the difficulty with Chili will be settled by arbitration, but the authority could not be learned. The programme is said to have an outside power, presumably England, to offer her services as arbitrator, and the offer will be made to-day or to-morrow.

Secretary Blaine, in a conversation with a friend to-day, left it to be inferred that the probability of an amicable settlement of the difficulty with Chili highly improbable, in fact, he broadly hinted as much when asked how the latest phase of the quarrel, the gross insult to Commander Evans, of the Yorktown, has affected the situation. The president's message to congress is already printed, and unless reparation is offered ere then will go to the senate on Thursday.

A Little Variety.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The senate passed the house bill fixing the times for holding district and circuit courts of the United States in the Northern district of Iowa.

The United States supreme court to-day decided that the ruling of the treasury department with reference to entry of immigrants is final and not reversible by the courts.

The supreme court to-day decided that a national bank was entitled to the same rights as a citizen in entering suit against a person in the judicial district of the state where the person sued resides.

INFANT DAMNATION.

The Doctrine Eliminated From the Presbyterian Confession of Faith.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The general assembly committee on the revision of faith to-day took up the doctrine of infant damnation, which is entirely eliminated by the adoption of the following substitute for chapter 12, section 3, which now reads:

Infants dying in infancy and all other persons who are not guilty of actual transgression are included in the election of grace and are saved and regenerate by Christ, through the Spirit who worketh when and how he pleaseth. So also are all others elected, persons who are not outwardly called by the ministry of the word.

The committee on section 5 of chapter 4, which treats of preterition, brought in their report to-day. After a long and vigorous discussion the following words were adopted to express the future doctrine of the Presbyterian church:

The rest of mankind God saw fit, according to the unsearchable counsel of his will, whereby he extendeth or withholdeth mercy as he pleaseth, not to elect unto eternal life, and them hath he ordained to dishonor and wrath for their sins and to the punishment of everlasting fire. He has no pleasure in the death of the wicked, nor is it his decree, but the wickedness of their own hearts which restraineth and hindereth them from accepting his grace made in the gospel.

THE COLUMBIAN FAIR.

A Resolution of Inquiry for Information Adopted by the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The World's fair question was the first subject to receive the attention of the house to-day, and already indications point to this matter as a fruitful source of debate and controversy in the coming session. Mr. Reilly of Pennsylvania presented a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the secretary of the treasury to inform the house what amount of money has been appropriated and available under the act of October 25, 1890, relating to the World's Columbian exposition, and about what amount of the money appropriated has been already expended. The resolution called for an itemized statement, showing to whom such money has been paid and for what purpose and upon what account. Mr. Reilly says:

My object is simply to get the construction which the treasury department places upon the act of the last congress, relating to the World's fair. That act makes certain specifications for certain purposes and also contains a provision whereby no circumstances shall be such that the United States government be liable for a greater sum than \$1,500,000. Now it has been generally claimed that the \$1,500,000 has been already expended, and we want to know whether the treasury department so construes the act.

NEW MEASURES.

List of the Most Important Bills Introduced Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The following bills were introduced in the senate:

By Mr. Pepper, proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to elect president and vice president of the United States by direct vote of the people.

By Mr. Wilson, for the classification of clerks and other employes of first and second class positions and to fix their salaries.

By Mr. Allen, giving to the State of Washington 5 per cent of the proceeds of public lands in the territory.

By Mr. McMillan, for the building of two revenue cutters for service on the great lakes. (Appropriation \$277,000.)

In the house these bills were introduced:

By Mr. Loud of California, to absolutely prohibit the carrying of Chinese into the United States, whether subjects of the Chinese empire or not.

By Mr. Stout of Michigan, reducing the duty on sewing thread.

By Mr. Lewis of Mississippi, to prohibit the secretary of the treasury from making deposit of United States funds with national or private banks.

By Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana, to establish courts for Indians in the various reservations.

By Mr. Snow of Illinois, granting lands to honorably discharged soldiers of the War of the Rebellion.

By Mr. Glover of Kansas, to enable citizens to take bonds and have issued legal tender notes to be expended for public improvements.

By Mr. Newberry of Illinois, permitting national banks to lend money on real estate.

By Mr. Newberry of Illinois, that hereafter no pension shall be paid to any person not a citizen and a bona fide resident of the United States.

Statehood for Utah.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Teller to-day introduced a bill to admit Utah into the Union as a state. It provides for a constitutional convention to be held in October, 1892; provides that the constitution shall secure perfect toleration of religious sentiment and forbids the molestation of any person in the state in person or property. November, 1892, is fixed as the date of ratification of the constitution by the people.

Next Member—Ex-Member.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Jan. 19.—Hon. H. R. Wells of Preston, who is here with the St. Paul delegation, was a prominent figure on the floor of the house to-day. He sat between Representatives Harries and Hall. Capt. Harries said that when the doorkeeper asked him what right he had to the floor he said that he was the next member and that the doorkeeper understood him to say ex-member.

For the Secularists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Platt presented a memorial and petition signed by John Jay, president and other officers of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, for an amendment to the constitution to prevent the union of church and state and to forbid the appropriation of public money to any societies under sectarian control.

A Blow at Gold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Representative Simpson of Kansas to-day introduced a bill amending the act of Feb. 12, 1873, by striking out the words "providing that the gold dollar shall be the unit of value of American coin." The negative effect of this bill is to repeal the law establishing gold as the standard of value in the United States.

Forfeiture Desired.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Jan. 19.—Senator Davis to-day presented a petition of the State of Minnesota asking for the forfeiture of certain holdings and Dakota lands in the western part of the state, claiming that the rights of settlers would be greatly enhanced were this action taken by congress.

Minnesota Petitions.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Jan. 19.—Senator Washburn presented two petitions favoring the option bill which he introduced and the other asking for the construction of a large dam on the upper Mississippi river to increase the reservoir advantages in the northern part of the state.

Variety Theater Destroyed.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Special Telegram, Jan. 19.—Sioux City's Nebraska suburb was visited by a destructive fire to-day, supposed to have been incendiary. The Fashion variety theater and Billy Leach's saloon burned, with all their contents. The actors, some of whom were asleep in the theater, lost all their clothes, and Sunday night receipts from the play were lost. Loss about \$3,000, nearly covered by insurance. The two places were the chief attraction at Covington, most of the town having been destroyed in the past eighteen months by incendiary fires.

DEATH OF A PRINCE

Duke of Clarence, Heir Presumptive to England's Throne, Succumbed to an Attack of Pneumonia.

Great Sorrow Throughout England Caused by the Sudden Death of One of the Royal Scions.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of the Prince of Wales and heir presumptive to the throne of England, died this morning.

The most distressing scenes had occurred at the bedside of the dying prince yesterday and last night. Since midnight on Tuesday Prince Albert Victor was either delirious or wholly unconscious save for a few minutes now and then. During his lucid intervals he was most tender and affectionate to his parents and the others who were at his bedside.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last night the condition of the sufferer grew so bad that the usual bulletin was delayed, as it was feared that the end would come at any moment. Soon afterward he became better, and toward midnight he fell into a sleep, which, while it was disturbed, was more quiet than usual.

At 2 o'clock this morning he again became worse, and the members of the family, who had withdrawn from the room, were hastily summoned. They all remained at the bedside until death occurred. The prince of Wales sent the following telegram to the lord mayor of London:

Our beloved son passed away at 9 o'clock to-day. The news of the death of the duke of Clarence has caused widespread grief, and already demonstrations of the public feeling are everywhere apparent. On all public buildings flags are displayed at half-mast, and throughout the whole of London the sad intelligence has been received with expressions of the deepest sorrow.

When the solemn tolling of the great bells in St. Paul's cathedral were heard this morning they conveyed to every one within hearing of their deep-mouthed booming the fact that the duke of Clarence and Avondale had passed away. The bells in St. Paul's are never tolled save on the occasion of the death of an heir to the throne, and therefore no other information was necessary for the people of London to make them aware that, after a gallant struggle, the duke had finally succumbed.

WORK OUT BY WATCHING.

Both the prince and the princess of Wales looked sad and worn out by their continued watching by the bedside of their son. It will be remembered that they both had not yet entirely recovered from the labor entailed upon them through the recent sickness of Prince George. The princess of Wales, it will be recalled, cut short her visit to the czar and czarina, in order to return to London to minister to Prince George, and it was only a few days ago that Prince George, being convalescent, the entire family of the prince of Wales left the Marlborough house and went to Sandringham. The prince and princess of Wales are in the deepest distress for the loss they have sustained.

The condition of Princess May is pitiable. She wanders from room to room, weeping bitterly. She cannot be made to stay in one place for two minutes together, and she is unable to do so because of the sudden taking off of her betrothed. The prince and princess are both so much distressed and so much worn out by their grief that they are unable to eat or sleep. The prince of Wales is so much distressed that he is unable to attend to his duties. The princess of Wales is so much distressed that she is unable to attend to her duties.

The telegraph wires leading from Sandringham were kept busy all the morning in transmitting the messages from the family of the prince. This afternoon messages were being sent to the prince and princess already such messages were being received from the most of the rulers of the world. Many messages have also been received at Osborne house. The government is also receiving official messages from the prime ministers of many countries.

QUEEN VICTORIA SHOCKED.

The queen remained up quite late last night waiting for news from Sandringham. The last dispatch she received before retiring was from the prince of Wales. It said: "Eddie is still in a critical condition, but his strength is well maintained."

This was somewhat encouraging, and her majesty thereupon retired. She was very anxious to be informed of the progress of the prince and princess, and she was very anxious to be informed of the progress of the prince and princess. She was very anxious to be informed of the progress of the prince and princess. She was very anxious to be informed of the progress of the prince and princess.

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The Employes Satisfaction.

MANHATTAN, Minn., Special Telegram, Jan. 15.—The Standard fiber works last year promised to give their employes 3 per cent of their year's earnings, and yesterday presented each hand a personal check for the amount. In a conversation with the manager, M. G. Willard, he said: "We want to show our appreciation of the excellency of the work of our people and desiring to be in touch with each one, we have made this plan, truly believing it will work to the interest of employes and employes."

The fifty or more hands employed have written the manager, saying that they were satisfied, and on the whole it is a very satisfactory one.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

MONDAY, JAN. 11.

SENATE.

Mr. Teller introduces a joint resolution providing for an international bi-metallic agreement.

Senator Davis introduced a bill to pay Joseph R. Walker \$7,000 for medical care and medicines and goods furnished the Chippewa Indians during the smallpox which afflicted that tribe in 1838.

Senator Pettigrew reported two of his bills favorably from the committee on public lands.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the House and Senate.

MONDAY, JAN. 11.

HOUSE.

Mr. Bland introduced a bill for free coinage of silver.

Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania introduced a bill to pay appropriate \$100,000 for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Russia.

Simpson of Kansas introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five members to enquire into the workings of the department of agriculture.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

SENATE.

Among the departmental and other communications laid before the senate by the vice-president, was an agreement for the cession of their lands made with the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians of the Wind River reservation in Wyoming, the Indians of the Pyramid Lake reservation, and the Kickapoo Indians of Oklahoma. Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Dolph, from the committee on coast defenses, reported a bill for the purchase of sites for fortifications and also a bill to provide for fortifications and other sea coast defenses, and they were placed on the calendar.

The senate passed the following bills:

To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Red river of the North, at Drayton, N. D.

To establish a life saving station on or near the mouth of the North River, Ore.

Appropriating \$325,073 for the construction of two United States revenue cutters for service on the Pacific coast.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

SENATE.

Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the senate calendar yesterday were the following: To establish a first-order light house at North Head, Cape Disappointment, Washington. Appropriating \$150,000 for a public building at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Senator Kyle introduced a joint resolution to amend the constitution on the subject of marriage and divorce. He is aiming to stop the abuses of the divorce law and have uniformity on the subject.

Senator Washburn introduced a bill for the relief of George F. Brett.

Senator Hays introduced a resolution calling on the postmaster general for information relative to the extension of the free delivery system to the rural districts.

HOUSE.

Mr. Holman introduced a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the house that subsidies be granted and all appropriations except for actual expense of the government be not allowed. It created considerable discussion and was laid over till tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Diand, of Missouri, a resolution was adopted by the house yesterday calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to whether at any time since the 4 per cent bonds became due there has been sufficient funds in the treasury to pay the same, and if so by what authority he has assumed to continue such bonds at 2 per cent and why the same were not paid at the time they were due.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

SENATE.

Among the bills introduced in the senate today were the following:

By Mr. Vest—For the improvement of the Mississippi river from its mouth to the mouth of the Ohio river. It appropriates \$11,000,000 for the purpose, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war.

By Mr. Cullom—To promote the safety of employes and travelers by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes.

By Mr. Wilson—For two additional associated justices of the supreme court in Utah.

HOUSE.

Most of the day was consumed in a discussion of the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Holman.

The matter was finally laid over till tomorrow and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

Mr. Holman's retrenchment resolution was passed by the house.

Representative Hermann, of Oregon, introduced a bill yesterday appropriating \$414,000 for the construction of a horse railway around The Dalles, on the Columbia river.

Representative Alderson, of West Virginia, yesterday introduced a resolution in the house to appoint a committee of seven members to investigate certain charges brought against the management of the census office.

Sharp Repartee in the Senate.

"Cassius," said Caesar, "you are all the time criticising the administration; but I notice you have no policy to substitute in place of mine."

"It would be a big day for Rome, nevertheless," retorted Cassius, "if you take my advice."

"Which is briefly what?" asked Caesar.

"Jump off the Tarpeian rock," replied the conspirator.

"I would if I were as light as you," said the Consul, with quiet dignity, as the lictors requested Cassius to move on.

Too Venomous.

A man very much excited burst in Mr. Gibber's laboratory, over in New Jersey, the other day.

"Oh, doctor," he cried, "I have been bitten!"

"By a dog?" asked Gibber.

"No; worse than that."

"By a cat?"

"A kind of cat. But oh, doctor, can you cure me?"

"It was a wolf, then?"

"Not a wolf, but much worse. It was my mother-in-law!"

"In that case," said Gibber, turning to his work, "nothing can be done."

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR THE YOUNG.

Hunting the Kangaroo—How Robbie Rode After His Father—Some Amusing Experiments—What He Would Say—Little Harold.

Hunting the Kangaroo.

The term "kangaroo" which is used generally in most of the world to describe any animal that has a pouch for carrying its young, and a long tail, and that proceeds by jumping on its hind legs, is of limited application in Australia.

The kangaroo is differentiated by many exact particulars from his cousins, the "wallaroo," the "wallaby," and the "paddymelon," all of which strangely named animals appear to the uninitiated only as smaller individuals of the kangaroo's immediate family.

Kangaroos are found in all sorts of country—in the open wood, on the plains, in the dense "scrub," and in rocky ravines. They are variously hunted—on horseback, with or without dogs, and by stalking, either with rifle or shotgun.

A kangaroo hunt on horseback is an exciting and often dangerous pastime. In timber, where it usually takes place, it is particularly hazardous, owing to fallen logs and low-set branches, which often sweep the incautious hunter over his horse's tail and drop him in an undignified position on the ground behind.

Firearms are not employed in this pursuit, and when the game is cornered it is killed by a blow from the butt end of a heavy riding whip or from a stirrup, which is unshipped from the saddle for the purpose. The dogs used in the chase are a rough breed of large greyhounds, which have not only the strength necessary to pursue a flying kangaroo for miles, but also to attack him when brought to bay.

In addition to being timid and inoffensive by nature, the kangaroo is poorly provided with offensive weapons. His powers of biting are not formidable, and his forepaws are so weak as to seem almost rudimentary members of little use. His hind legs are muscular and strong, but are apparently of use only to assist flight from his enemies.

In these hind legs is found, however, a most formidable weapon in the shape of a long claw, as hard as steel and sharp as a chisel—as terrible to dogs as the scythe chariots of the ancients were to their enemies.

He fights pluckily when cornered, and if he can find a stream or water hole in which to await his foes, will station himself waist-deep in it, and, pushing the dogs under one by one as they swim out to attack him, either drown them outright or compel them to retire for want of breath.

Against human enemies, armed only with clubs or stirrup irons, the kangaroo often shows himself a clever boxer, warding off blows very dexterously with his fore paws, and now and then making forward bounds, with rapid play of his dangerous hind feet, which are difficult to avoid.

The common opinion that kangaroos use their strong, muscular tails as a means of propulsion in their flying leaps, which often cover from 20ft. to 30ft. each, is at once seen to be fallacious by any one who joins in a kangaroo hunt.

When sitting erect in attitude of observation, the tail is used as an important factor in the support of the body, and when the animal is feeding (at which times it moves about in a lazy, crawling gait upon all four of its feet), it drags limply over the earth.

In running, however, it is curved gracefully upward to clear the ground, and never once touches it during the kangaroo's flight, being seen to fulfill the office of a balancing pole, and preserving the animal's equilibrium by shifting positions according to the nature of the ground.

So important is the kangaroo's tail in his rapid progress that experienced hunters with guns are accustomed to fire at the point where this appendage joins the body—when, the tail being disabled for its office of balancing, the animal is as effectually stopped as if hamstrung. Hit elsewhere, except with a rifle bullet, or at point-blank range, the kangaroo is pretty likely to get off.

When the early settlers entered Australia they found the country swarming with the marsupial tribes, and as there was not enough pasture for sheep and kangaroos, a war of extermination was waged against the latter. They were slaughtered by millions, until, at the present day, a kangaroo is, in most districts, as scarce as the buffalo in America.

Now that kangaroo leather is a valuable commodity, the settlers are mourning their recklessness, and taking means to preserve the animal from extinction.

How Robbie Rode After His Father.

Robbie's father was going to the city, and going on horseback, too. Robbie wanted to go very much, but it was a long way. Robbie was very little, so he must stay at home with mother. He watched his father ride away, and he did not cry, as everybody expected he would. O, no, for a fine plan had crept into his small head.

After his father was out of sight, Robbie looked around until he found his stick horse. He didn't look for his hat, for he didn't like to wear it. He only kept it on because mother said, if he did not, he must wear a bonnet.

So, in his red dress, Robbie went trotting off through the front gate. Nobody was on watch just then, and Master Rob got well out of sight before any one missed him.

He had made up his mind that he would go with father, and expected every moment to catch up with him.

The stick-horse trotted bravely along the muddy road. Father's horse could see the tracks of the hoofs, so he would not turn aside either, but splashed along through every muddy place.

At last the stick-horse did not trot so merrily. He fell into a walk, for Robbie's shoes were so heavy with mud he could scarcely drag them out of each mire place. His hands were very red and cold, too. Surely he would soon find father, so he trudged along the muddy road. At last he did see a man and on horseback, too. But he was coming toward Robbie. When at last he came up to the stick-horse and its tired rider he stopped.

"Where are you going?" he asked of Robbie.

"I'm going after father, and he's gone to Richmond," said Robbie.