INDIAN CHIEFTAIN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Creeks, and all Other Indians of the Indian Territory.

CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING CO. VINITA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1884. VOL. II. NO. 27.

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Will keep constantly on hand a supply of both Native and Northern Pine Lumber. Also Shingles, Posts, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Etc. The Native Pine, being shipped from the Choctaw Nation, is first quality. ORDERS SOLICITED.

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Drugs, Patent Medicines, Notions, Stationery, Etc.; also a Full Line of Cigars, Tobaccos and Confectioneries.

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THOMPSON & SKINNER,

GROCERS,

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Keep constantly on hand the Choicest Staple and Fancy Groceries in the Market. Also

Fruit, Vegetables, Feed, Queensware, Glassware and Tinware.

Examine our stock in the New Building on the Corner, two doors West of A. C. Raymond & Co.'s Hardware Store.

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—MANUFACTURER OF—

Allen's Ringleader Washing Machines

—AND—

WRINGERS,

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These Machines are warranted to finish a washing ready for the line, without the use of tub or board; do not have the hands in the suds from beginning to end; and will wash anything from a quilt to a gun patch, and are fully warranted against breakage for one year. TERMS: $16.00 for Washer and Wringer combined; $12.00 for Washer alone, with one cent per mile extra from Vinita to place of delivery.

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Are carrying a large and complete stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Canned Goods, Sugars, Syrups, Soaps and Sauces, Candies and especially COFFEE and TEAS; also Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Tinware, Nails, Powder and Ammunition. We carry an immense stock of FEED, Corn, Bran, Shorts, Baled Hay and Oats. We are sole agents at Vinita for the celebrated SENECA FLOUR.

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ALSO DEALER IN LIME, HAIR, PLASTER PARIS. WILL FURNISH ODD SIZES OF DOORS, SASH & BLINDS AS CHEAP AS ANYBODY.

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IF YOU WANT TO BUY LUMBER CHEAP GIVE HIM A CALL.

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JOHN & GEORGE BULLETTE,

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WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT BED-ROCK PRICES.

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Direct Route West and Southwest via Kansas City.

AT KANSAS CITY Union Depot passengers for Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and California connect with Express Trains of all lines.

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20,000 acres of rich farming and mineral lands for sale by this company in SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

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D. WISHART, General Passenger Agent, St Louis.
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C. W. HOGEBE, Vice President and General Manager, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE first shovelful of dirt on the Florida Midland & Georgia Railroad was dug at Valdosta recently by the wife of Hon. C. R. Pendleton.

OREGON will vote on the 22d of June on a proposition to so amend its State Constitution as to admit the women to an equal right to vote with the men.

THE Wabash Railroad authorities have shut down on the pretice of their employes selling their tim and giving powers of attorney for rages. The practice was pernicious atl has now been forbidden.

A SINGULAR accident happned lately at a mill in Nashville, Tenn. A workman was thrown toward a circular saw, and thinking he would strike it, died from fright. When picked u he was dead, but there was no sign of a bruise on his body.

ACTIVE preparations are in progress for the meeting at Memphis, of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley. There will be delegates present from fifteen States, and the health of the valley during the coming summer will be carefully considered.

H. L. MITCHELL manager of the Globe Tea and Coffee Company, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and his assistants were arrested recently on a charge of gambling, obtaining money under false pretenses and maintaining a lottery by selling tea and coffee in cans containing prizes. In default of bail they were sent to prion handcuffed.

A FLOWER has been discovered in South America which is only visible when the wind is blowing. The shrb belongs to the cactus family, and grows about three feet in height, with a crook on top, giving it the appearance of a black hickory cane. When the wind blows a number of beautiful flowers develop from little lumps on the stalk.

ALL the Senators and members of Congress received in their mail recently a scarrilous pamphlet pretending to be the prospectus of "An Illustrated Biography of the Sioux Chief." The name of "Nancy Higgens' was given as the author, and the book pretended to be dedicated to the friends of women suffrage. It was supposed to be a fling at Governor Ordway, of Dakota.

A MAN named Smoll, of Lenawee County, Mich., was recently divorced. In order to avoid paying alimony to his wife he turned over his undertaking business to another man. Now Smoll, having cleared himself of his wife and all future trouble, desires possession of his business again, but his supposed friend still clings to it, and is selling off goods at cost price, and Smoll is trying to replevin what is left.

THE new fast mail train between New York and Chicago is not looked upon very faverably by the people of the railway mail service in Chicago. It is held that, as the train arrives in Chicago as late as 12:25 a. m., it is useless as far as Chicago is concerned, as the mail could not be delivered until after the regular train had come in. The benefit is observed at St. Louis, where business men now receive New York mail at 9 a. m., the same time as Chicago, instead of noon, as formerly.

Two children died at their home on Twenty-ninth street, Galveston, Texas, from eating diseased meat, the eldest, Christine Wegner, being three years old, and Mary Wegner, the other victim, eighteen months old. All the family, consisting of the parents and four children, soon after the meal, were attacked with an ailment resembling dysentery, purging and vomiting blood. Dr. Rhodes was called and treated the family. The constitution of the parents aided his skill, and they recovered, but two of the children died.

THE Warden of the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet has asked the Attorney General to decide for him a question propounded by the State's Attorney of Fulton County. That official wished to know if the Warden could deliver up a prisoner in his charge on a capias issued for the commission of another crime than that for which the prisoner was incarcerated. The Attorney General has advised the Warden that there is no authority in law for such delivery, and also says that to consent to it would be to establish a very dangerous precedent.

A CURIOUS duel with locomotives took place at the Union Depot, Kansas City, recently. Two Missouri Pacific and Chicago & Alton freight trains were disputing over the right of way on the fifth depot track. Failing to make each other yield a point they crowded on steam and deliberately forced a collision. Fortunately they were too close together to get up much speed, but the cow-catcher on the Alton engine was smashed, and the men on the train considerably shaken up. Then for nearly an hour they tried to buck each other off the track, but finally the Missouri Pacific yielded and backed off, leaving the Alton train in possession of the field.

A DISTURBANCE took place on the Mackay race course, in Queensland, Australia, on December 26. It was caused by the time expired islanders. Eight Europeans were injured by missiles thrown at them by the infuriated Kanakas. One Kanaka was killed and six were wounded in quelling the riot. The European workmen are much incensed against the Kanakas. An open-air meeting was held at Mackay, at which it was decided to convene a monster public meeting to take steps to memorialize the Government with a view of compelling all Kanakas to return to the South Sea islands at the expiration of their term of service, or to re-engage for a further term.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS

A Summary of the Daily News.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 11th, Mr. Allison presented a memorial and joint resolution of the Legislature of Iowa, urging the National Government to avail itself of the power granted by the Constitution to regulate commerce of the States, praying Congress to pass laws in pursuance of that power for the regulation of railroad fares and freights at such figures as will allow a reasonable return and no more for the amount actually expended in the construction of roads. The Senate then went into executive session for further consideration of the Mexican treaty, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.... In the House Mr. Morrison reported favorably from the Ways and Means Committee the bill to reduce import duties and the war tariff. The new tariff bill was accompanied with a written report. McKinley submitted the view of the minority. The House, on motion of Mr. Townsend, went into Committee of the Whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill. The bill having been read by sections, Mr. Horr moved to increase to $12,250,000 the appropriation for compensation of postmasters. Pending action, the committee rose.

In the Senate, on the 12th, Mr. Jackson submitted a joint resolution providing for submission to the States of a constitutional amendment making the Presidential term six years, and making a President ineligible to a reelection. A number of bills were reported favorably and placed on the calendar. The Senate took up the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, which led to a long debate without result, and after executive session the Senate adjourned.... The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The Committee of the Whole by a vote of 115 to 45, struck out the clause limiting salaries of postmasters to $4,000. An amendment by Mr. Horr increasing from $40,500,000 to $12,750,000 the appropriation for compensation to postmasters was lost—71 to 99. Mr. Horr moved to increase the appropriation for clerks in postoffices by $125,000. The amendment was lost—77 to 117.

In the Senate, on the 13th, Mr. Harrison, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably and had placed on the calendar the bill for the admission of Dakota. Mr. Plumb submitted a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, appropriating $25,000 to be made immediately available under the direction of Commission on Agriculture, for the suppression of the foot and mouth disease among cattle in Kansas. The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was taken up, and Mr. Manderson addressed the Senate in opposition to it. After a long discussion the bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of 29 to 15.... In the House a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Public Lands to investigate matters pertaining to the grant of 500,000 acres to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a breakwater, harbor and ship canal, and by that State given to the Lake Superior and Portage Lake Canal Company, and determine whether the grant is liable to forfeiture. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that of increasing the appropriations for the payment of letter carriers and incidental expenses of the free delivery service from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. The amendment was adopted by 122 to 15. Several other amendments were offered, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 14th, Mr. Plumb called up the joint resolution appropriating $25,000 for the eradication of the foot and mouth disease. Mr. Plumb said it was a very serious disease and did not affect the State of Kansas merely, but all the States. He sent to the desk and had read a dispatch from the Governor of Kansas, urging the importance of immediate action. Mr. Sherman moved to amend by striking out the clause which provides that the money be expended in cooperation with the authorities of Kansas, as the disease was not to spread to other States and affect the swine and other animals. Mr Cullom thought the amount should be $50,000 and the resolution passed at once. A long discussion ensued, when the Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House, the bill granting a pension of $2,500 a year to Septimus Randolph Meikleham, sole surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson, was taken up, and a favorable report was read. Considerable opposition was manifested against the bill, it being thought that it inaugurated a civil pension system, and it was killed by a vote of 129 to 68.

THE Senate was not in session on the 15th.... The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blount in the chair, on the Post-office Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Horr to strike out the proviso limiting the compensation paid for mail transportation to land grant roads to fifty per cent. allowed that of other roads. Mr. Holman offered as a substitute for the motion an amendment including within the fifty per cent limitation clause the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific system, and providing that no right now existing in favor of the United States in regard to these roads shall be deemed impaired or waived by this action. Mr. Holman's amendment was adopted—85 to 56. When a consideration of the first section was completed it became evident that the bill could not be finished and the committee rose.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

LIEUTENANT J. W. DAHLGREN of Jeannette fame has been married to Miss Helen Laflin Sloan in Oswego, N. Y.

HENRY A. TILDEN, youngest brother of Samuel J. Tilden, died at New Lebanon, N. Y., recently, aged sixty-three.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRENTISS TILLER, the Pacific Express robber at St. Louis, was arrested recently at Milwaukee and $9,000 of the money recovered. The arrest was due to his own folly in leaving his valise with the money at a trunk store to be repacked. His accomplice, a man named McFadden, has also been arrested at Sherman, Texas.

THE Attorney General has issued a circular to United States Marshals and Attorneys to enforce the laws against persons whom they find illegally manufacturing or exporting dynamite.

A SHOCKING case of cruelty has come to light in Norwalk, O. Maggie Montgomery, aged eight years, was taken from a charitable institution by a Mrs. Bimsly, who beat her and starved her, fractured her skull and burned her with a hot poker. There were but slight chances of the child's recovery. So incensed were the people that they threatened to lynch the whole Bimsly family.

THE Governor of Kansas has called an extra session of the Legislature to convene at Topeka on Tuesday, March 18th, to take action in regard to the cattle plague that now prevails in the State.

THE Texas Land Board refused to accede to the request of stockmen to reduce the price of leased lands from eight to five cents. The stockmen threatened to cut the fence of any man leasing at eight cents, and told the Board so. They also intimate that they will organize a powerful opposition to the retention by the Board of the State offices now held by the members.

A DESTRUCTIVE cyclone passed near Guntersville, Ala., recently. H. S. Hess and Mrs. John Tidmore were killed, and John Tidmore and Mrs. Frank Farmer severely injured. About thirty houses were blown to atoms. The storm left the earth after devastating nearly six miles.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred in the Pocahontas Mine, near Petersburg, Va., recently. One hundred and fifty men at work in the mine were killed and their bodies terribly mutilated. The explosion sounded like the rumbling of an earthquake, and did considerable damage outside of the pit.

GEORGE TIFFANY, twenty years old, a son of the absconding postmaster, of Bennington, Vt., has been arrested and confessed to stealing Government money. He is implicated in his father's fraud.

FIFTY-FIVE bridges were destroyed between Pittsburgh and Cairo during the Ohio floods; estimated cost of replacing, $210,000.

CLARK ROBINSON has sued C. K. Garrison, of New York, to recover $2,895,950, claiming that amount on account of sale of bonds.

DEGAIEFF, the Russian Nihilist, supposed to have been the leader of the band that murdered Colonel Sudeikin, has sailed for America.

THE Chamber of Commerce, of Lyons, France, protests against the embargo on American Pork.

AUDITOR WALKER, of Missouri, has received a letter from T. C. Campbell, of Kirksville, informing him that the mouth and foot disease had broken out among the cattle in Northeast Missouri.

THE Aspen stage, which arrived at Leadville the other night, brought news of a fatal snow-slide which occurred at Aspen mountains. Three employes of the Vallejo mine, George Marshall, William O'Brien, and John McGunnity, were killed. Mike Higgins, another miner, is missing.

THE week's business failures throughout the country, for the United States, numbered 174; Canada and the provinces, 42; total, 216; as compared with 272 last week. The decrease was principally in the Western, Middle and New England States. Canada has the same number of failures as last week.

THE only way of putting out the fire in the Pocahontas mine, Virginia, is by sealing it and flooding it with steam. Not one of the one hundred and fifty miners escaped.

TRICHINOSIS, engendered by eating German bred pork, and due in no wise to the American product, is ravaging various parts of Germany.

MATT LEWIS, colored, was hanged in St. Louis for the murder of his wife in October 1876. Lewis quarreled with her, and cut her throat in a fit of jealousy. He escaped, but was arrested nearly a year afterwards. He had been in jail seven years, during which time he had four trials.

A FIRE at Kansas City the other morning destroyed Woodward, Faxon & Co.'s place, 1296 to 1298 Union avenue. The loss on drugs, buildings and other property amounted to nearly $100,000. A young man named Abernathy was killed by leaping from a fourth story window to escape being burned.

WILLIAM G. SMITH, aged twenty, of San Antonio, Tex., suicided recently by taking morphine. He had married a variety actress named Lizzie Mack, and got into domestic difficulties.

IN a row on shipboard in Chesapeake Bay, Md., John Wilson, mate, was stabbed and killed by Gus Peterson.

TILLER, the Pacific Express robber, of St. Louis, made an attempt to escape by climbing down the fire-escape of the Lindell Hotel. He was recaptured and taken to the Four Courts.

THE other morning two prisoners confined in the Sandwich, Ont., jail, shot and killed Jailer Leech and fatally wounded Turnkey Davis and escaped.

A YOUNG man named John Duffield was held up recently at Galveston by a trio of roughs. Watching his opportunity he seized the hand of the man holding the pistol and plunged a bowie knife into his body. The dead robber proved to be a John Kelly.

IT is reported that a snow-slide carried away the Samson Mining Company's Concentrating Works, eight miles northwest of Silverton, Col., erected last summer at an expense of $60,000. No lives were lost.

THE Ontario Legislature passed a bill giving widows and spinsters who have the necessary property qualification, a right to vote at municipal elections.

A SERIOUS railroad difficulty occurred near Youngstown, O., a few days ago, over a disputed track claimed by the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio and the Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo Railway Companies. The employes of each company were armed and bloodshed would have resulted but for the timely presence of the Sheriff, who made several arrests.

A ROWING match at San Francisco, recently, mile and a half turn, $5,000 a side, for the championship of the Pacific Coast, between Peterson and Lee, was won by the former by fifteen lengths.

PETER SEMONIN and his son, Will O. Semonin, have left Louisville, Ky., secretly, leaving the Pike Tobacco Warehouse Company in inextricable difficulties. The frauds of the younger Semonin are said to amount to $100,000.

THE value of exports of breadstuffs for February, 1884, was $10,103,538 against $15,773,010 for the same time last year. For the eight months ending February 29, $110,550,849, against $149,401,155 for the corresponding period of last year.

SEVEN months ago Christian A. Lembke left Akron, O., while under a charge of burglary and robbery. He went to Germany, returned the other day on the steamer Nuremburg and was arrested.

A FOOL named Dennis Reilly pointed an "empty" pistol at Celia Renney, at New York recently, and shot her dead.

AT Copenhagen a mechanic named Jens Neilson, has been imprisoned for life for arson. He confesses also to having set fire to the Victoria Docks in London, 1881.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

IN the Senate, on the 17th, Mr. Plumb's resolution for the purpose of dealing with the Kansas cattle plague was adopted, after the amount asked for had been increased to $50,000. The House was occupied with matters of little general interest.

B. HAZEN GAYLORD, aged twenty-three, killed himself recently in Chicago, because he could not monopolize the affections of a cyprian.

THE Mexican Central, now completed, will be open to freight and limited passenger traffic April 1st. The regular express trains, with Pullman cars, will commence May 1st.

THE police of Brooklyn have been inquiring into the burning to death of Mabel Robinson, of New York, in Tumson's Hotel, on the old Coney Island road. The body was found sitting upright in a chair with all the clothing burned except shreds of stockings on the feet.

TWO YOUNG men named Martille Williams and Ama Clifford, near North Ogden, U. T., both drunk, were racing their horses down a steep, rocky hill, when the latter's horse stumbled and fell, throwing the rider's head against a rock, crushing his skull, and he died.

THE wheat crop in the vicinity of Vandalia, Ill., is reported by the farmers as almost totally ruined by the recent cold weather.

HENRY RICKERD, of Mount Carmel, Ind., aged seventy-one years, a shoemaker by trade, committed suicide by hanging. He was about to lose his eyesight and was tired of living.

THE Omaha, Minneapolis & St. Louis and Milwaukee & St. Paul, have effected a readjustment of lumber rates from St. Paul to common points in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa.

MRS. ARTHUR READ, the giantess, was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, New York. Eight men were required to carry the coffin into the vault.

PRINCE ORLOFF, who has been the Russian minister to France since 1872, and who now goes to Berlin, has presented his letters of recall.

IT is alleged at Berlin that Sargent has been allowed by Secretary Frelinghuysen the option of remaining at Berlin, or becoming minister to some other country.

THE German Liberal Union Secessionists decided to join the Progressists. The Fusionists will adopt the name of the German Liberal Party.

THE funeral of Emie Weathersby, the actress, who died Saturday, took place from the "Little church around the corner," New York.

THE extensive spice mill of A. Colburn & Co., Philadelphia, was damaged by fire to the amount of $70,000; insurance $50,000.

IT is asserted that the Gladstone ministry is on the eve of dissolution.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Official Report of the United States Veterinary Surgeon to the Governor of Kansas in Regard to the Dreadful Scourge.

TOPEKA, KAS., March 13.—The following is the report of Dr. Holcombe, the veterinary surgeon commissioned by Governor Glick to investigate the disease which recently made its appearance among the cattle in Woodson County, Kas.:

NEOSHO FALLS, WOODSON, COUNTY, KAS., March 10 1884.

To the Governor of Kansas:

SIR—I have the honor to report herewith the results of my investigation into the nature, cause and progress of the disease existing among the cattle in this neighborhood. By permission of General Augur, commanding the Military Department of the Missouri, I reported to you in Topeka on the 5th inst., and received verbal instructions to proceed to this point without delay. I arrived here on the 6th inst., in company with yourself and Colonel Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and a delegation of citizens of Emporia. I first inspected the herd of Daniel Keith, located four miles northwest of Neosho Falls, in Coffey, County, Kas. The history of his herd is as follows: It consists of 120 animals, most of which are yearlings, the remainder comprising a few cows and two-year-old steers. All of these animals were picked up in the surrounding country last autumn. The last of sixty were received on December 10, 1883. All were apparently well after Christmas. Sometime between the 25th and 31st of December, five of the yearlings were seen to be lame and to present more or less swelling of the affected feet. A day or two afterward six more were found with similar symptoms. After a time it was noticed that the feet affected showed signs of sloughing at the coronet, or above the fetlock joint. This result was attributed to freezing of the diseased members. Notwithstanding the changes in the weather, new outbreaks in the herd continued until at the time of my arrival sixty were or had been affected. I made a critical examination of a large number both of the well and the sick. A typical recent case, said to have been sick four or five days, was a two-year-old steer, with the following symptoms: The right hind foot was considerably swollen, and the animal limped as he walked. A single vesicle was found on the skin in the cleft of the hoof. I touched it with my finger when it ruptured; the fluid escaped, leaving an oblong superficial ulcer. The foot was hot and tender to pressure, while the swelling extended as high as the fetlock. The temperature, taken in the rectum, was 104.2-2 degrees Fahrenheit. An examination of the mouth revealed three small ulcers, and one recently formed ulcer on the mucous membrane of the lips and gums. Another case, said to have been affected about ten days, was a red yearling steer, the right hind foot suppurating at the fetlock joint, while the parts below were dead. The mucous membrane of the upper and lower lips of the gums and palate as far back as to the second molar teeth showed numerous ulcers, varying in size from a large pin-head to a Lima bean. These ulcers were of a pale, reddish purple color, or of a yellowish brown. On preparing to take the temperature the patient defecated, revealing on the mucous membrane of the rectum a small ulcer from which escaped some blood. The thermometer registered 104 degrees Fahrenheit. Another case, said to have been one of the first affected, was a white yearling steer. He refused to get up, was greatly emaciated and suffering intense pain. The right hind leg presented a stump at the fetlock joint, covered over with a dark brown scab from beneath which escaped a thick yellow pus when pressure was applied. The stump was tender and swollen about half way to the hock. The left hind leg was swollen, hot and intensely painful as high as the fetlock. The toes stood wide apart, showing a tenser yellowish skin at the base of the claw beneath which collections of pus could be felt. The horn of the outside toe was detached at the heel, undermined with pus and nearly ready to drop off. The exposed bone was dead on the surface. The mouth showed several ulcers, some healed, others nearly so. The temperature was 102 degrees Fahrenheit. These three cases are fairly illustrative of the disease as it existed here in the various stages. In some cases the mouth lesions are comparatively slight while the feet are seriously affected, and vice versa. Some have had the disease in a mild form and escaped without loss of any portion of their limbs; some have lost one toe, some both toes, some one leg at the fetlock, some both legs and one three legs. The older the animal the less disastrous does the disease appear to be, for but few cows have lost even one foot. One cow with a calf by her side about ten days ago took the disease and developed ulcers on the teats and udder as well as in the mouth. Three days afterwards the calf died with all the symptoms of the disease in its early stages. The second herd inspected belongs to Mr. Goodrich, of Kansas City, Mo., and is located on the opposite side of the highway, about one hundred yards from Mr. Keith's place. The first case appeared in this herd four or five weeks ago, and the number affected on the 6th inst. was thirty-five out of a total of ninety-five head. But two of these cases require special attention. One is a red yearling steer with one foot affected, showing ulcers on both lips, the gums, tongue and all the roof of the mouth back to and including the soft palate. The other is a two-year-old heifer that will lose all four legs. This herd was in fine condition when the disease broke out. The third herd infected is located about two and a half miles south of Mr. Keith's place, in Woodson County, Kan., and belongs to John W. Boyd. On the 6th inst., but four cases had been affected, one of which died while the disease was at its height. The total number of animals in this herd is seventy-five. It has been infected about two weeks.

Regarding the nature of the disease there can be no question but what it is a contagious one. This is shown by the repeated outbreaks which have taken place in the herd first infected, the spread of the disease to the herd across the highway, and finally to Mr. Beard's cattle by the purchase of a cow from Mr. Keith's farm. That it is foot and mouth disease cannot be doubted when the symptoms are considered; for, to recapitulate, the various cases show: Vesicles and ulcers of the mouth, vesicles and ulcers in the cleft of the foot, suppuration and sloughing at the feet, ulcers of the rectum, vesicles and ulcers of the udder, diarrhœa, a temperature varying from 101 to 104.2-5 degrees Fahrenheit, and the most marked emaciation even in cases where the appetite is good. How the disease originated I am at a loss to know. In the past the foot and mouth disease has never appeared in this country except when brought here from Great Britain or Europe. That it can originate spontaneously I do not believe, for many observations have shown that specific diseases cannot be produced except where the specific virus is present in the system, and that this virus is always the result of a like pre-existing virus. That the disease was brought to Mr. Keith's herd I am fully convinced; but when, how and where from, my investigations up to the present time do not enable me to say. On the 7th inst. three new herds were reported infected. I visited them and found the report groundless. Since the 6th inst. twelve new cases have appeared in Mr. Keith's herd and four or five in Mr. Goodrich's. The infected district has been surrounded with quarantine notices, but to all intents and purposes, they are inoperative. That the disease will appear in other herds unless efficient measures of eradication are adopted is patent to all who are acquainted with the past history of foot and mouth disease. In my opinion the infected herds should all be destroyed and the infected premises quarantined against all cattle, sheep and dogs for a period of one year. The bedding, manure, hay, fodder, fences, etc., should be destroyed with the cattle, and the stables thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The disease is now so near to the great cattle ranges of the West, to which it may readily be carried and where its disastrous effects would be incalculable, and its eradication impossible, that any delay of action is most dangerous to the great interests at stake. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

[Signed] A. A. HOLCOMBE, D. V. S.,
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, U. S. A.

—The young housekeeper is apt to blame her inexperience for her failures in the culinary department, when the fault lies in poor materials or want of proper care. The yeast, in whatever form it be used, must be good and fresh, and the flour must be good. Next in importance to materials comes the temperature; the sponge for bread must be kept warm; it is not enough to place it near the fire if you allow a draft from a door or window to fall upon it. Turn the pan of dough occasionally so that no part will become too hot. It is careful attention to little things that insures success. Experience must teach you when your sponge or dough is light and when your oven is right, what kind of a fire you need for baking, etc. But having learned these essentials, do not allow your sponge to wait and become too light while you finish a piece of work, and do not use it too soon, "because you want to get it out of the way;" the former mistake makes sour bread, the latter heavy bread. The same rules are necessary to make light, soft doughnuts.—*Christian Union.*

—From twenty to forty tons of oleomargarine a month is sold at Portland, Maine.

THE TARIFF.

The Morrison Bill, as Revised by the Ways and Means Committee, Reported to the House—The Majority and Minority Reports Accompanying the Document.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The majority and minority reports of the Ways and Means Committee on the Morrison Tariff bill were submitted to the House yesterday. The division was upon strict party lines. Morrison says he does not know when he will call the bill up for action. The majority report says:

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, in explanation of the bill before the Senate last year, which, after various amendments, became a law, estimated at $45,000,000 the reduction in revenue which would follow the changes in the tariff. These calculations have not been verified. So the question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes? Your committee find that in the six months ending December 3, 1883, merchandise was imported into the United States valued at $326,968,193, on which duties were paid amounting to $96,514,136, being 29.31 per cent. on the value thereof. In the corresponding six months of 1882, under the old law, the value of dutiable imports amounted to $350,896,273, and the duty paid was $111,256,507, or 31.66 per cent. on the value. It thus appears that the average cost of importing was only 1.74 per cent. less under the new than under the old law. The nominal reduction made by the proposed bill is twenty per cent., or one-fifth the present rate. With the Morrill tariff limitations in the bill, and the liquor and silk schedules omitted, the actual reduction will not exceed 15.74 per cent. The average reduction made in the Tariff-Commission bill and that to be made by the proposed bill, together, do not reach the reduction at which the commission aimed.

The decrease in revenue as shown by the receipts under the new law, rather than that resulting from the nominal reduction of 1.74 per cent. results from the falling off of nearly $25,000,000 of the imports in the first half year under the new law, as compared with the first half of the previous year under the old law. The reduction of revenue under the bill reported is estimated at $31,000,000, on the basis of last year's imports. To the extent of that $31,000,000 the bill will relieve the people of unnecessary taxes. To that extent taxes will be reduced directly as a measure of justice to consumers, and indirectly in largely increased proportions. From the statement made by the Bureau of Statistics it appears that the duties or tariff taxes were decreased on some and increased on other articles under the new law, but, while this is true, there has been no increase in wages in any, but a reduction of wages in most industries, as well as in those whose competing products received more, as in those that obtained less protection under the act of March last.

Referring to the condition of the iron and steel trade, as one of the leading manufactures, the report attributes the depression and the enforced idleness of the workingmen to the anomalies of the protective system, and declares that, as such calamity always fall upon the laborers, the committee had decided to report a bill for the partial relief of the people from unnecessary taxes.

The minority report, which was prepared by Mr. McKinley, after reciting the action of the last session in revising the tariff in places where reductions were needed, urges that the time which has elapsed since the new tariff went into effect has been too short to give it a sufficient test, and asks that it be given a fair trial before the subject is brought up again. Another objection urged is that the reduction proposed by the bill under consideration has not been asked for by a single interest in the whole country. Continuing, the report says:

While all unite in opposition to any reduction some interests assert the necessity of an increase of duties for the actual maintenance of an industry. The wool-growers of the country demand the restoration of the wool duty of 1867. The undersigned have sought to respond favorably to this demand of more than a million of our fellow citizens representing the agriculture of the country, but we have been overruled. The opponents to our views, not content with the refusal to accede to the proposition of this large class of producers, deliberately propose to reduce duties still lower. Against this we enter a most earnest protest. There are some inequalities, however, found in the present law which it would be only just to correct. Among these, wire rods, cotton-ties and tin plates bear greatly disproportionate duties to kindred articles, and should be made consistent and harmonious.

We are opposed to the bill, because, first: It will disturb business, unsettle values, retard incipient enterprises, cripple those now established, impair the confidence among business men so essential to our development and prosperity, and bring no counterveiling benefits.

2. It will of necessity force down the price of labor in the United States, will stimulate imports, increase competition from abroad, which can only be successfully met by reducing the cost of home product. We cannot too strongly emphasize our opposition to any legislation which even tends to reduce our labor to the foreign standard, either in price or condition.

3. That the proposed reduction will inevitably increase foreign importations, and as a consequence will increase our revenues, to which increase every interest of the country is opposed.

4. It is wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable. The enormous increase in the wealth of the country during the last fifteen years, under a protective tariff, now forces capital to seek employment in the development of all mineral, agricultural and other resources, and a change or modification of the system will create such doubt of successful enterprises as to check this useful tendency.

5. It has none of the merits of a carefully matured Tariff bill, and is not the result of a studious consideration of the interests of our people. It proposes to reduce since the duty upon every article of foreign import, without any examination as to its effect upon particular industries, and wholly ignoring its necessary effect in advancing prices abroad by the destruction of competitors at home. While nominally it is uniform reduction, in fact it is grossly unequal under the limitations of the bill, and it will be found difficult if not impracticable of execution.

6. That feature of the bill which applies ad valorem duties to most of the schedules affected by it is especially objectionable, because it will greatly increase the existing evil of undervaluation, and consequent frauds upon the revenue, as well as to complicate the rule of assessment duties as greatly to embarrass the administration of the law.

Against the statement of the majority as to the effect of protective duties upon wages, if the statement of the workmen themselves who unite in declaring that protective duties are essential to fair and remunerative wages, and that every reduction inevitably results in lowering the standard of American wages. We dissent radically from the statement of the majority that a reduction of duties lightens by so much the burdens of taxation. The whole history of our National experience shows a constantly decreasing price as the effect of increased home competition. What the country wants most is relief from Congressional agitation. All the industries of the country are extremely sensitive, and just at this time, when business is more or less depressed in every branch, threat is feared change introduces an element of, it is certainly throughout the country the evil effects of