

Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE,
IRONTON, MISSOURI.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE WORLD.

TELEGRAMS from San Francisco regarding the killing of Charles DeYoung, of the *Chronicle*, by I. M. Kallach, a son of Mayor I. S. Kallach, which occurred on the 23d, say the affair caused the most intense excitement, greater even than was produced by the shooting of the elder Kallach by De Young a few months ago. The immediate cause of the tragedy was the circulation broadcast throughout the city, it is believed by the agency of De Young, of the reprint of a pamphlet entitled "The only full report of the trial of I. S. Kallach on the charge of adultery," originally printed in Boston from the stenographer's notes of the trial. The shooting took place in the counting-room of the *Chronicle* office. Kallach fired five shots at De Young, only one of which, the fourth, took effect. De Young did not succeed in getting out his pistol until just as the fatal shot was fired. The ball entered his mouth and penetrated his brain, causing death almost immediately. Young Kallach is said to have been drinking hard for some days previous to the shooting, and freely expressed his desire of killing De Young at the first favorable opportunity. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail.

The Ohio Republican State Convention, held at Columbus on the 28th, adopted resolutions highly eulogizing Secretary Sherman and recommending him as the Republican candidate for President. Of 670 votes in the Convention 461 were for Sherman with the minority strongly for Blaine. The delegates to Chicago are said to stand thirty-two for Sherman and eight for Blaine, although the Sherman men claim that he will get the solid vote of the State in the National Convention.

The Arkansas Republican State Convention was held on the 28th. There was a spirited struggle over a resolution introduced to call a future Convention for the choice of Presidential Electors, but it was finally voted down and Electors chosen. The delegation to Chicago is instructed to vote unanimously for Gen. Grant.

The South Carolina Republican State Convention, held on the 27th, was composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, eighty of whom were colored. The delegates chosen to the National Convention were instructed to vote as a unit for Gen. Grant.

The Indiana State Greenback Convention, held on the 29th, elected delegates to the National Convention and also nominated a full State ticket, headed as follows: Richard Gregg for Governor; Thomas DeBrule, Lieutenant-Governor; J. B. Yeagley, Secretary of State; George W. Demarre, Auditor; John F. Uler, Treasurer; John L. Miller, Attorney-General.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, which met on the 28th, harmonized the conflicting elements in that State and chose an unopposed delegation to Cincinnati. The delegates are said to stand twenty each for Tilden and Hancock and eighteen for Bayard. The unit rule was rejected by a vote of 125 to 122. Tilden's friends claim a stronger showing than is here given them.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention elected an unopposed delegation to the Cincinnati Convention. The Tilden men claim ten of the twelve delegates.

The California Republican State Convention instructed for Blaine and adopted the unit rule.

At a Cabinet meeting held on the 30th, the threatened invasion of the Ute Indian reservation for mining purposes was the subject of a somewhat protracted discussion. It was decided to send Gen. McKenzie and his forces into the reservation to prevent collision between the whites and Indians.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY has been tendered and has accepted the United States Judgeship for the Eastern and Middle District of Tennessee, made vacant by the death of Judge Trigg.

SIX OCEAN steamers arrived at New York on the 30th, bringing 3,386 emigrants from all parts of Europe. Total arrivals for April, 46,110, the largest number ever landed at Castle Garden in any one month.

KEMBLE and companions, the convicted Pennsylvania bribers, have been pardoned by the Governor, upon recommendation of the Board of Pardons, so far as their imprisonment is concerned. They paid their fines and have been discharged from custody.

The following are the appointments to the new British Cabinet: Duke of Argyll, Lord President of the Council; Sir William G. Vernon Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department; John Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; J. Stansfeld, President of the Local Government Board; Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India; H. C. E. Childers, Secretary of State for War; Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor; William E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty. The following appointments outside the Cabinet are also announced: Sir Henry James, Attorney-General; Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General; Anthony J. Mundella, Vice-President of Council; Grant Duff, Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department; Lord F. Cavendish, Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. Lyon Playfair, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; Mr. J. McLaren, Lord Advocate of Scotland; Mr. Balfour, Solicitor-General of Scotland.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS, of Illinois, has introduced a bill to amend the internal revenue laws so as to impose a tax upon every package of oleomargarine or imitation of butter equal to ten cents for every pound, to be paid by affixing special stamps to each package, under a penalty of 100 per cent, additional tax and a fine not exceeding \$1,000 for evasion or non-compliance with the law imposing the tax.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

FOUR lives were lost by the disaster in Madison Square Garden, New York.

A BRIEF telegram from San Francisco, Co., 23d, stated that Charles DeYoung, of the *Chronicle*, had been shot and killed by I. M. Kallach, son of the Rev. I. S. Kallach, who was some months ago shot and wounded by DeYoung.

JUDGE CONNELLY F. TRIGG, of the United States Circuit Court of Eastern Tennessee, is dead. Postmaster-General Key is spoken of as his successor.

THE VITCH, the workman charged with causing the explosion in the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg on the 17th of February, has been arrested.

In accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, orders have been sent to the Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri to issue 500 tents for the use of the sufferers by the recent tornado in Missouri.

INDIAN depredations in Socorro County, N. Mex., are reported.

A NEVADA murderer, Charles Wesley Haymes, was hanged at Winnemucca on the 27th.

D. W. MIDDLETON, for twenty years Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, is dead.

An exploring party of 125 men, fully armed and equipped, have left Leadville for the Ute country. They will establish a mining camp on Roaring Forks, and it is said will fight the Indians or any one else who attempts to order them off. The Indian Bureau is officially informed of these incursions by the clerk in charge of Los Pinos Agency, who says Ouray suggests that troops be ordered in immediately to prevent trouble.

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EUGENE FAIRFAX WILLIAMSON, otherwise known as "Gentleman Jo," has been sentenced to the New York Penitentiary for three and a half years.

THE CZAR'S sixty-second birthday, April 29, was marked by the release of six thousand persons from imprisonment or police supervision.

LUCIAN M. NOTTSINGER was hanged at Gainesville, Tex., on the 30th, for the murder of Willis Cline in August, 1879. Nottsinger was rejected by the woman who subsequently became Cline's wife, and in order to satisfy his jealousy and obtain revenge he murdered her husband. Ben Krebs and James Preston, who were to have been executed at the same time and place, were saved by executive clemency.

THE Congressional exodus investigation has closed. It has cost \$40,000 exclusive of printing, which will swell the amount to about \$5,000 more.

EARL COWPER has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

SIX employees of a drug house in Aldergate Street, London, lost their lives by the burning of the building on the 30th.

DENIS KEARNEY has obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable May 11.

TWO men were killed and several injured by the explosion of a boiler in the furnace of the Bryan Hill Iron Company, near Youngtown, O., on the 30th.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., had a \$100,000 fire on the 30th. The east block of the south side of the Public Square, comprising fifteen buildings, was entirely destroyed. The Post-office was burned out. Total insurance about \$50,000.

JUDGE A. W. SWEET, many years ago a resident of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, and since then of California, committed suicide by taking opium at Dallas, Tex., on the 29th.

THE British training-ship *Atlanta* is supposed to be lost at sea with all on board.

A WASHINGTON special of the 3d says: The River and Harbor bill is practically completed, and Chairman Reagan says that he will report it within a few days. The aggregate amount of the bill has been cut down from \$10,000,000 to \$7,000,000. In making the reductions the committee were compelled to strike out a large number of appropriations which had been intended for the Mississippi and tributaries and other large rivers in the West. The important tributaries have been omitted entirely.

THE German-American Independent Republican organization of New York have issued a manifesto favoring the holding of an Anti-Third-term Convention at Chicago simultaneous with the regular Republican Convention.

The public debt statement of May 1 shows a decrease in the debt during April of \$12,078,070; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,742,106; total without interest, \$391,381,013; total debt, \$2,147,957,948; total interest, \$19,822,000; cash in Treasury, \$199,464,203; total debt, less cash in Treasury, \$2,198,314,753.

NEAR Jonesboro, Ind., on the night of the 30th, James Johnson, one of the wealthiest citizens of Grant County, had his throat cut with a razor in the hands of an insane man named John Miner, who was about to be sent to an asylum. Miner then cut his own throat from ear to ear. Johnson was alive at last accounts, but not likely to recover.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT has resigned the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to take effect on the 1st of June. Ill health is the cause.

It is said that an understanding has been arrived at by both parties for an adjournment of Congress by the 1st of June.

The steamer *Alice*, from Pittsburg for St. Louis, on the 28th went over the falls and Government dam at Louisville and sank forty feet from shore in eighteen feet of water. Many of the passengers jumped overboard, but it is believed only one, an unknown man, was drowned.

JOHN S. HOOVER was taken from the jail at Buena Vista, Colo., on the morning of the 28th, by twenty masked and armed men, and hanged from the window of the Court-house. Hoover shot and killed James Bennett last April. He had secured two continuances of his trial upon affidavits, and finally pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

It is reported from Berlin that all Jews of foreign birth had been ordered to leave St. Petersburg within six hours.

The new British Parliament was formally opened on the 29th.

MAJ.-GEN. SAMUEL HEINTZELMAN died on the 1st, aged seventy-five.

NEAR Paterson, N. J., on the 2d, Joseph Van Houten, a member of a German society out on a May-day frolic, was shot and instantly killed by a farmer named Drazell, whose land they had attempted to cross after being forbidden. Van Houten's companions would have trampled Drazell and

THE MISSOURI TORNAO.

A Semi-official Report of the Great Calamity in an Appeal for Aid.

The following report by Messrs. Shaler and Nipher to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, of their visit to the territory swept by the recent tornado, gives a more comprehensive view of the great disaster than has heretofore been published:

ST. LOUIS, April 26, 1880.—To the President and Members Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis: GENTLEMEN—We returned this morning from an exploring tour which covered the entire line of the Marshallfield tornado, from its source to where it ceased to be seriously destructive, and embraced also a part of the track of the storm which followed the valley of the Finley, and we wish to say to you, as eye-witnesses of the suffering and destitution now existing among the people living in the paths of these whirlwinds, that the half has not been told you.

The James River storm began about thirty miles southwest of Springfield, and gradually increased in size and power until, within fourteen miles from its starting point, it had attained a width of 1,800 feet. From here to a point eight miles beyond Marshallfield, a total distance of forty-six miles, it has cut an unbroken swath, varying from 1,500 to 2,000 feet wide, almost totally destroying every thing within the limits of this belt. Men, women and children are killed or crippled; horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are in a similar condition; houses, fences and outbuildings not only leveled, but blown away; plows, wagons, reapers and other farming utensils are reduced to scrap iron and kindling-wood; and in many cases fields with growing crops are covered with forest debris or with mud and sand from the streams that much additional labor is required to save what has been planted. This labor the owners can not give without aid. Some are widows whose husbands have been killed, leaving them with crippled children to nurse; no houses or barns left standing, and entirely without horses or implements with which to carry on the farm. In other cases the farmers are alive and unharmed, but with badly injured families, who demand their best care, and who, being utterly without means are dependent on the bounty of their neighbors who were fortunate enough to live outside the tornado's path. Another class consists of those who are crippled for life from the loss of arms or legs. The Finley storm, which probably began at or near Cassville, Barry County, and which followed thirty miles behind the James River whirlwind, gradually diverged from the course of the latter (they were three miles apart at the point of nearest approximation) until it finally reached and destroyed the town of Licking in Texas County, was less violent than the other, and its path was marked by untouched spaces, but the total damage done was probably fully as great. In Marshallfield, eighty-six deaths have occurred to date, about 75 per cent of the population. Forty-nine are now in the hospital, which is in charge of St. Louis nurses, and of these three will probably die. The destruction of the families of the people who have been killed is, or will be, most pitiable. The towns of Lebanon and Springfield and the people of the counties adjoining are doing nobly, but the destruction is so great and so widespread that what has been done up to the present time is very inadequate to effect what should be done. We, therefore, most earnestly trust that you will not cease your efforts until the St. Louis subscription has been doubled at the very least, and that, too, as speedily as possible, so that the destitute farmer families may be enabled to make a crop this season and have the necessary funds for the coming winter. We advise also that the additional donations should be distributed as judiciously as possible between the agricultural sufferers and those of the town, and for this purpose we should have a clear-headed representative in the relief committees of Springfield and Marshallfield. Any further or more particular information on the subject of the tornado will be given with pleasure upon application to either of the subscribers. We remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

POSTMASTER JAMES, of New York, is mentioned as the probable successor of Postmaster-General Key.

FORTY-SIX CONGRESS.

APRIL 27.—Senate—The Naval Appropriation bill was reported. The House bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic coast to establish a temporary station for scientific observation, etc., passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was further considered. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill, passed. Mr. Thomas (R., Ill.), from the Select Committee on Pensions and Back Pay, reported a bill to amend the act relating to the pension of the war of the rebellion. The bill not complying with the rule, which requires every bill to be accompanied by written report, was withdrawn. The House resumed consideration of the bill to authorize the registration of trade-marks, which was passed after the adjournment of its strictest provisions.

APRIL 28.—Senate—Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, presented the report of the majority of the select committee to investigate the accounts in the Treasury Department, and submitted some remarks thereon. Mr. Ingalls presented the report of the minority. Messrs. Ingalls and Dawes. Both gentlemen spoke in support of their views, and other members took a hand in the discussion, which was to quite lively. Pending debate the morning hour expired, and the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Thomas (D., N. C.), from the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British Colonies. The bill amending the Internal Revenue laws was considered in Committee of the Whole and read second time. Mr. Thomas (R., Ill.), from the select Committee on Pensions and Back Pay, reported the bill to equalize bounties of soldiers of the war of the rebellion. Passed on the calendar. A resolution was adopted appropriating \$5,000 to defray the expenses of the Committee on Mississippi Levees.

APRIL 29.—Senate—The Indian Appropriation bill passed. The clause abolishing the Indian Commission was stricken out, also that requiring bids for supplies to be received and contracts awarded in the Mississippi or Missouri. The joint resolution authorizing the President to call an International Sanitary Conference at Washington, D. C., on the 1st of June, was passed. The route bill was agreed to, also the conference report on the Special Delivery bill. The agreement of the sale of the United States and Territories in Committee of the Whole.

APRIL 30.—Senate—Consideration was resumed of the bill to establish a retired list for non-commissioned officers, the pending amendments were introduced and adopted to direct the President to appoint two colored cadets at large to West Point yearly. Pending adjournment Mr. Allison introduced the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and passed without debate. The Kellogg-Spofford resolution was taken up and passed. Mr. Vance spoke in favor of its adoption. Adjourned till Monday.

House—Among other bills introduced and passed by Mr. Chambers (D., Miss.), extending the letter-carrier system to cities of 10,000 inhabitants, and for this purpose we should have a clear-headed representative in the relief committees of Springfield and Marshallfield. Any further or more particular information on the subject of the tornado will be given with pleasure upon application to either of the subscribers. We remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

FRANCIS E. NIPHER, Professor of Physics, C. SHALER SMITH, Civil Engineer.

An Appeal to the People.

To the charitably disposed people of the United States: The recent cyclones which passed over the western portion of the State of Missouri have brought death and ruin to hundreds of families, laid waste many thriving towns and villages, and scattered to the winds the houses, stock and implements of hundreds of farmers. Recent advices received by this committee show that destruction to be more fearful than pen can picture. Prof. Francis E. Nipher, Professor of Physics in Washington University, and C. Shaler Smith, civil engineer, who have just returned from an exploring tour, which covered the entire line of the two tornadoes, in their report to this committee say that "half has not been told." The James River storm began about thirty-five miles west of Springfield, Mo., and gradually increased in size and power until it had attained a width of 1,800 feet. For a total distance of forty-six miles it had cut an unbroken swath of 1,500 to 2,000 feet wide. Men, women and children are killed or crippled; houses, cattle, sheep and hogs are in a similar condition; houses, fences and outbuildings not only leveled but blown away; plows, wagons, reapers and other farming utensils reduced to scrap iron and kindling-wood; and in many cases fields with growing crops so covered with forest debris or with mud or sand that much additional labor will be required to save what has been planted; no houses or barns left standing and farmers entirely without horses or implements with which to carry on the farm.

Similar reports come from other sources, and the demands upon the people are very great. St. Louis is doing all in its power for the relief of these unfortunate districts, but the call is great and can not be supplied in an adequate manner by the citizens of this State. This committee, in behalf of the sufferers, appeal to the people of this country to come forward and assist in relieving the great distress of the Southwest. The appeal from the fever-stricken cities of the South during the last two summers are not more urgent than this. This committee will furnish information to any parties having funds to forward to the points needing assistance, and will receive and disburse any money or supplies sent here for this purpose.

E. O. STANARD, ALEX. H. SMITH, D. P. ROWLAND, SAM. J. CUPPLES, MARTIN COLLINS, Merchants' Exchange Relief Committee.

A MILLIONAIRE—an Italian senator—residing at Mantelone, was on his way to Pizzo recently, when he unwittingly dropped from his carriage a pocket of notes of the value of \$0,000 francs. A poor peasant who noticed the accident picked up the parcel, and running after the carriage gave up the missing property to Crozza, who rewarded him with a gracious smile and continued his journey.

A WESTERN man who was recently invited to a seat on the floor of the House at Washington, indignantly refused, saying that he was accustomed to sit on chairs at home.

THE SENATE, on the 3d, passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to donate rations to sufferers by the recent cyclone at Mason, Miss. In the House the Republicans insisted upon having read in full every measure introduced, in order to head off an anti-third term resolution, which it was reported the Democrats were about to spring upon them.

THE Memorial Hall of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., was burned on the night of the 1st, together with most of its contents, consisting of war relics of various kinds.

ON the first day of May five steamships arrived at New York from Europe, bringing 4,391 immigrants. French papers state there are 250,000 persons awaiting means of transportation to this country.

SCARLET FEVER and measles are raging epidemically at Indianapolis. Reports furnished to the Superintendent of Schools show over one thousand cases not recorded on the books of the Board of Health, to whom cases were reported twenty to thirty daily.

DR. SAMUEL CHOPIN, the well known physician and surgeon, died at New Orleans on the 2d, of pneumonia, after three days' illness.

An emphatic denial is given to the story that foreign Jews are being expelled from Russia; on the contrary regulations against the residence of Jews in several provincial towns have been suspended.

A FIRE occurred at Christiansburg, Va., on the 3d, in which Mrs. Martha Jones and her five children were burned to death. From all the facts obtained it is believed that the mother set fire to the dwelling for the purpose of destroying herself and children. She had been suffering with severe nervous disease, and had obtained an idea that she was being pursued by evil spirits. The fire was discovered in time to put it out, but the woman refused to let any one enter, declaring that she would rather die than be saved.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of the 4th published a special from Chicago announcing that Gen. Leupp had been called home from Washington to take the leadership of the Grant party in Illinois, because of the discovery of a conspiracy between the Blaine and Washburne men to elect an anti-third-term delegation at Springfield to the Chicago Convention.

MR. BERNADEAU'S house, at Claymont, Del., burned on the morning of the 2d, and a young servant girl perished in the flames.

W. H. DOOLITTLE, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 31.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"He that gathereth in summer is a wise dealer," was not written of the ice dealer.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

It is said that care will kill a cat, but very few people care enough for a cat to try the experiment.—*N. O. Picayune*.

"She never told her love"—because her young man, anticipating something of the kind, hasn't called to see her since leap year opened.—*Norristown Herald*.

A medical journal is discussing the question, how long we can live on pigs' feet. Pigs sometimes live on them three or four years, or even more.—*American Queen*.

The Buffalo Express having evidently passed through the mill says: "A man can live on music and poetry until he is married, but after that he must be fed regularly or he will make music of another kind."

The latest sweet thing in the song line is entitled, "Kiss Me Quickly, Birdie Darling." It is described as serio-comic—the serio part probably beginning upon the arrival of the old man.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The Nihilists are probably so called because whenever they go a gunning for a monarch, they get nothing. At least they only get hanged, and that isn't what they want.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye*.

Women can keep secrets. A Worcester girl on a friend's solemnly promising not to tell, told that she was going to have four new dresses costing sixty dollars each. The friend religiously kept her promise not to tell and the first mentioned young lady doesn't speak to her now.

A New Haven belle, according to the Register, tired of living an aimless, plague-painting life, has actually taken to cooking. She dumped the contents of her rouge box in her first pan of dough instead of saleratus, to be sure, but the beautiful rose tint imparted to the bread after it was baked amply atoned for the error. It was ornamental cooking, merely. It wasn't intended for dietetic purposes.

Power in Drought—The Horse's Breast.

We have before, quite fully set forth the importance of getting work teams in the best possible condition for spring work, and have referred in part to the way to do this. Supposing the team to be in the very best possible plight for a heavy season's work, if a badly fitted collar be put into use, the favorable condition referred to will count for no considerable sum as a factor in the spring's work. When it is considered that every pound of earth moved by the plow or disturbed by the harrow or seed drill, and every rod traversed by the reaper or wagon, comes by power obtained by friction against the horse's breast, the importance of looking to the surface which performs so important a part, first, last, and all the time, should be apparent. It is the heavy and constant pressure upon the breast in plowing that endangers the breast of the horse. There is no let up of the pressure, as in propelling the wagon, for in the latter case, when the load goes down an incline, the collar leaves the breast, giving a little respite from the pressure, allowing the skin and hair to part with its moisture, and the shoulders to take rest. But in plowing there is no such chance of relief. The pressure of a collar is a grinding, heat and sweat producing process, and its surface is not absolutely smooth, and its texture the most even and pliable that is possible to secure, the surface will soon show the effects, and your fitted horse is quite unfit for work. At the time of shedding the spring coat the horse is much more liable to collar gall than at any other time, because the skin is made sensitive by shedding the hair. Many farmers practice careful washing of the breast morning and evening, in cold salt water. It is believed that this—using a common phrase—hardens the skin. There can hardly be any doubt of its beneficial influence. By keeping the breast bathed in the manner named, and the surface of the collar smooth and clean, the breast can generally be kept clear of harm. Yet as stated, plowing is the trying work, and during the season for this, unusual vigilance will be in order. It is only now and then that you find a collar-maker who in every respect makes a first class collar. Hunt this man out and buy of him.—*Western Farm Journal*.

How She Got Noah.

A Detroit Justice of the Peace was the other day interviewed by a woman about forty-five years of age, who announced that she would be married on a certain night at her farm-house, and his Honor had been selected to come out and perform the ceremony. She asked how much the fee was and paid it and took a receipt. Business concluded, she sat down, filled a short clay pipe with tobacco and indulged in a smoke.

"You won't flunk out on this?" she said, as she rose to go, after exhausting the contents of her pipe.

"O! no—I'll be there, sure."

"So'll I, and so'll he, or I'll know the reason why!" He's been clawing off a little lately, but I'll make him toe the mark, see if I don't."

"I hope nothing unpleasant will occur," observed the court.

"I hope so, too, but I'm going to be prepared for a scrimmage just the same. You always back the weaker sex, don't you?"

"Yes," softly replied the justice.

"So do I, and I guess we'll be all right. Don't forget the date."

His Honor went out last night prepared to perform the ceremony with promptness and good-will. He found about a dozen persons assembled at the house, and the woman looked gorgeous under the light of three kerosene lamps. She had her pipe going, and her face was covered with a bland smile, as she shook hands and said:

"Take a cheer. The old man isn't here yet, but I'll send for him." Then, turning to a boy in the room, she continued:

"Samuel, go and tell the old man it's time to come in and be spliced."

Hand in Hand of the Golden Gates.

A touching incident occurred in the death of the aged people, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, last week. For convenience in attendance during his illness, they were placed in separate bedrooms. The heads of the beds were placed against a thin partition, which having an open top permitted the two old people to converse though not able to see each other. The night before the husband died, his wife heard him groaning and was very anxious to be with him, but was unable to arise. Soon she was informed that he was dying, and in order to be near him the beds were moved so as to bring them parallel with the partition, the heads opposite the door. This done the fond wife reached out her hand, grasped her husband by the hand, and held it during his last moments. Thus death found them as fifty-one years before the marriage ceremony left them, joined hand in hand. It was a simple, but affectionate token of the love of a long life, and the day following the wife, too, folded her arms in the sleep of death.—*Chickadee Herald*.

long-stroke with, and seemed hungry for the bread. "Moses, you go over and tell Noah I want him!"

Moses departed. He was absent about ten minutes, and then lounged in and said:

"Says he is quite comfortable where he is. Guess he isn't on the marry very much."

"Judge," began the woman as she looked around for her bonnet, "you play a game of fox-and-geese with Moses while I go over and see about this thing. There's going to be a marriage here to-night, and I'll bet a new horse-rake on it!"

She was absent about twenty minutes, and then returned in company with Noah. He had neither coat nor hat on, and only one boot, and both were panting for breath.

"O-god ahead, Judge!" she gasped, as she handed the groom into the center of the room. "He heard me coming and got out and ran four times around the orchard, but here he is!"

"Do you want to marry this woman?" asked the official as he gave Noah a looking-over.

"Yaas!" was the blunt reply.

"Then why did you run away?"

"Spouse I'm going to give right in the first thing," demanded the indignant Noah. "I'll go an fix up and come back."

"No, darling—no you won't, my pet amethyst!" chuckled the widow. "We'll be married right here and now, boots or no boots!"

She crowded him against the table, Moses stood behind the pair to render any needed aid, and the knot was soon tied. As soon as the ceremony was over Noah skipped out of the back door, but no one pursued. The widow called the guests to supper and remarked:

"Sit right down and don't worry about the groom. I've been nine years working him up to this, but he'll be a little bashful for a few weeks to come. Have some of this roast pig, Mr. Court.—*Detroit Free Press*."

A Miner Entombed Alive in a Tunnel for Over Six Hours.

One of the most thrilling adventures in the annals of mining in Amador County happened in the Zele mine, near Jackson, on Wednesday last. At the morning shift at seven o'clock, Nicolaus Noce, an Italian, with a number of other miners, went to work taking out ore from the 240 foot level. Noce, it seems, was separated some distance from his companions. They had been at work but a few minutes, when the premonitory symptoms of a coming cave, such as the creaking of timbers and falling of small pieces of rock, told the workers in language not to be disregarded that it was time to seek safer quarters. They were not slow to obey the warnings, immediately withdrawing from the point of danger, preserving their communication with the shaft. In withdrawing they were not forgetful of Noce, shouting to him to get out of danger's way. He, however, not having observed the premonitions of the approaching disaster, did not realize the nature of the impending trouble. The cries of his comrades conveyed the idea that something was wrong, and he retreated towards the face of the tunnel. No sooner had he got out of the way than the crash came. One half of the ledge next to the hanging wall came down with a thundering sound, crushing the heavy timber like match sticks, the cave involving about thirty feet along the ledge, rearing an effectual barrier between Noce and his comrades and liberty. It was not long before the awful nature of his situation dawned upon Noce. He was out of the tunnel, a lone prisoner in one of the recesses of the mine, with hundreds of tons of rock and debris choking up the only possible outlet from his cell. From the cave the tunnel was sixty feet in length, which would afford air for a day or two. He was well provided with candles, having two or three with him, and he began to contemplate the prospect of having to subsist by eating them. He tried to scale the loose rock and worm his way through to the other side, between the roof and the dislodged mass, but very soon realized that this was utterly impracticable. At first the miners on the safe side of the ledge thought his comrade was buried under the mass, but this idea was soon dissipated by hearing the voice of the imprisoned one talking to them that he was alive and unhurt. Under the direction of Superintendent Rose men were set at work to clear a passage way large enough for the man to crawl through. They worked close to the hanging wall, prying and piling the necessary as they advanced. The men were changed frequently and worked like heroes, and the narrow passage grew rapidly under their exertions. Noce, from the other side, worked literally for dear life, squeezing himself through openings surprisingly small, lacerating his breast and back and arms by contact with the jagged quartz. After six hours of toil the weary, wet, and blue, to his infinite delight, met and comparatively unharmed his comrades. He was scared, as any would be under such circumstances. The distance through the debris was over twenty feet.—*Amador (Cal.) Ledger*.

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A touching incident occurred in the death of the aged people, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, last week. For convenience in attendance during his illness, they were placed in separate bedrooms. The heads of the beds were placed against a thin partition, which having an open top permitted the two old people to converse though not able to see each