The Billings Herald.

BILLINGS, - - MONTANA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

News from Washington.

The Windom committee of investigation has adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. The investigation, operated to convince members that action at this time is premature, although it is not at all likely that the measure will ever be revived. There was literally no evidence to sustain the charge of corruption.

Vanderbilt and the Canadian Trunk line managers have been dining with McHenry in London, and it is said they have agreed upon an adjustment of their differences which may negatively mean a combined assault on Erie

The president approved the sentence in the case of Lieut. Flipper, sentenced to dismissal from the service for irregularities in his accounts and other conduct.

No application has been made to Justice Bradley for a writ of habeas corpus in Guiteau's case.

A. A. Lowe of New York has declined to serve on the tariff commission in place of Wheeler.

News of the Railroads.

The stockholders of the Little Falls & Dakota road met in Little Falls Tuesday and elected the following directors: Herman Haupt, G. G. Sanborn, C. S. Fee, W. P. Clough, G. W. Cross, M. P. Martin, Wm. Butler, Thory Thorson, R. C. Moore, Geo. H. Adams, T. H. Tyndale. The directors will hold a meeting on Saturday and elect officers.

The Canada Pacific extension is now extended to 150 miles beyond Pembroke. The contractor now employs on the work 2,000 men, and these with their families are scattered over of 75 miles, still further up to a point on the border of Lake Nippissing.

Cannon Falls village has voted bonds to the amount of $10,000, to aid in the construction of Minnesota Central railroad. The vote stood 182 in favor to three against.

Gov. Cornell has fixed his signature to the railroad commission bill.

Record of Fires and Casualties.

Francis Oscar Gren of Minneapolis died last Saturday from an over-dose of Morphine. The doctor prescribed half a grain divided into four part,s one to be given only. Emily Wolfram who keeps the drug store and prepared the powders that resulted in the boy's death, testified that since her husband's death, March 26, she had "run the store alone." Her experience in drugs was that gained by helping her huspand in the store for the past thirty years. She had put up the prescription, supposing that it read fifty-five grains, but thought that was a big dose and concluded that it must be thirty-three. The jury returned a verdict exonerting the physcian, censuring Mrs. Wolfram and advising the passage of a law regarding the sale of poisonous drugs and the employment of competent clerks.

During a thunder shower at Cleveland, O., John Burns, aged 17, and John F. Lyons, aged 14, took shelter under the gable end of a barn at the corner of Clark avenue and Barton street. The lightning struck the barn and killed Burnes and fatally injured Lyons.

A cyclone struck Amsterdam, N. Y., doing damage amounting to $30,000. The cyclone was 600 feet wide, and did tremendous execution among the buildings of a lighter construction in the city as well as the vicinity. No loss of life is reported.

Stevens & Sears' livery stables at Fargo, the finest in the Northwest, were burned Sunday morning, together with eight head of horses. The loss is estimated at $28,000.

The New Haven Car Trimming company's works burned. Loss $56,000.

Crimes and Criminals.

The chief mate of the ship Freeman Clark from Calcutta reports that while Capt. James Dwight of Springfield, Mass., was asleep in his berth he was attacked and litterly hacked to pieces with a hatchet by the Chinese steward of the vessel. The Chinese cook also attacked the chief officer in his cabin. The latter, although badly wounded, grappled with his assailant and raised the alarm. The crew rushed to his assistance, and killed both Chinamen, throwing both bodies overboard. The ship was brought to New York by the chief officer. No cause is assigned for the murderous attack, the captain being a general favorite.

J. B. Brown, one of the John Tibbits of Texas, rode boldly into Dallas in broad daylight last week and was in the act of dismounting at a drug store when he was observed by the marshal and his deputies who at once opened fire on him. The young desperado flattened himself out on his horse and fled; firing at the officers from each hand as he galloped out of range. Notwithstanding the wild shooting in the streets no innocent spectators were killed and of course none of the combatants were killed.

The Courier-Journal's correspondent tells the story of D. G. Owens, of Ghent, Kentucky, who was the sole witness to a murder thirty years ago, and never breathed it to a living soul. He finally told the murderer about it and told the story with such circumstantial detail the man was almost stricken speechless for the time as the story of the killing had never been known.

M. J. Clovis, of Griswold, Ia., was mortally wounded in the street at Council Bluffs and robbed of $1,700. He was found near the depot with his skull fractured.

At Baltimore, Andrew Pfautch, sentenced John Kerrigan of New Britain, Conn., was taken home drunk by James Kinnevan, and a man named Burns shot Kinnevan dead.

to be hanged for the murder of Jacob Lockman, killed himself by cutting his throat.

Wm. G. Lawrence, for nine years in the postal service, has been arrested for robbing the mails at Sing Sing, N. Y.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

The places of the strikers in Cleveland rolling mills are being taken by skilled men from England and elsewhere, and the strikers are warded off from the works by a large force of well armed men supported by Gatling guns, with the military in the back ground ready for an emergency.

The record of a mortgage was filed in the county clerk's office at Poughkeepsia, N. Y., for $5,000,000 given by the Mutual Union telegraph lines extending through Eastern states, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Delaware, Minnesota and other states.

Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were 104 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, but thirty-eight more than in the corresponding week last year.

An inquest was held at Sturgeon Lake on the remains of Henry Edgar. The verdict was justifiable homicide at the hand of Mr. Banker. The quarrel was about a canoe.

Hewitt Chandler, a leader among the Shakers at New Gloucester, Me., quietly proceeded to Boston with Mary H. Grant, where a clergymen made them one.

It has been ascertained that the July wheat corner in Chicago is being engineered by P. D. Armour, John Plankinton and Alexander Mitchell.

The Minnesota Editorial association, a portion thereof, started from St. Paul to St. Louis, Sunday night, on the steamer Minneapolis.

The annual convention of the National Bankers' association will be held in Saratoga the 16th and 17th of August.

Immigrants arrived during May, 141,345; number arriving during the eleven months ended May 31, 685,34.

The jury in the trial of F. E. Clary at Omaha on star route indictments have disagreed and becomedischarged.

The wheat crop of Tennessee is nearly harvested and is the best crop grown in Tennessee in ten years.

Harvesting is in progress in southern Kansas. The yield of wheat is heavy.

Personal and Impersonal.

The funeral of the late Frank M. Gove, ... Milwaukee on Thursday. A

rooms and casket were appropriately decorated with neatly designed floral gifts. Among these were a handsomely constructed floral pillow, the offering of his wife, and a beautiful design of gates ajar, sent by the employes of the type foundry. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Dr. Artly, and were in charge of the local order of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. Davidson and Pilot King of the steamer Centennial were arrested at Red Wing on the down trip and taken to Lake City for preliminary hearing on charge of drowning Frank Collins on the up trip. They were held to bail in $2,000 each, which they gave, were released and will overtake the boat by train. There was considerable feeling against the accused and they were lodged in the lockup, but were finally allowed to have their hearing before daylight in the morning.

Walace Ross, the oarsman, magnaminously waives his right under the rules to the $500 forfeit for the failure of Hanlan to meet him at Winnipeg regatta. He was moved to this magnanimity by the fact that Hanlan is really too ill to appear at the appointed time. The enterprising Winnipeggers have made up a purse of $1,000 to give Ross for an exhibition of his skill.

George H. Chapman of Indianapolis, a state senator, and during the war a brevet major general, is dead. He was the receiver for the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington railroad.

The duties paid under protest to Boston importers of worsted knit goods, and to be refunded by the government, amount to $500,000.

From Foreign Lands.

London Special says: As Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant, was riding through Dublin Tuesday, he was stopped by Anna Parnell, who attempted to speak to him. Earl Spencer told her he was unable to hear what she was saying, but that he would talk to her at the castle. Miss Parnell writes to the evening papers that she had been shocked to hear that the erection of huts for evicted tenants in Limerick had again been stopped and that she had asked Earl Spencer whether this report was true. From his position he could not hear her. Miss Parnell believes he was ashamed and that he would gladly escape from the odious position in which he has placed himself. She urges all who are connected with the building of huts to persevere. If one man is arrested, she says, let another take his place, so as to leave no shadow of excuse for the continuance of this outrage on humanity. She believes that if the people do not show a little determination, children will be murdered by exposure.

A correspondent of the London Times at Cairo states that the English consul general desires English residents to quit Egypt without an official request, which might product a panic. He will remain here a few days more to reasure public feeling. Soldiers are openly asking for the deposition of the khedive and declare they will, if necessary, oppose Turkey herself. Not only women and children are leaving the country but men with large material interests are begging passages and leaving their property behind. Many large capitalists are arranging to leave Egypt permanently, not in a panic, but after calmly calculating such a step.

No wonder Ignatieff was forced into retirement in Russia. His downfall is attributed to the four-fold coalition of the Germans, the Jews, the court party and the holy synod. The new minister, Court Tolstof, is said to be the incarnation of every thing despotic and retrogressive, and it is alleged that he is disliked at St. Petersburg and abhorred in the provinces. The silent but fateful forces are at work in Russia, which will eventually work out a revolution that will wale into insignificance the seas of blood which swept over France, and out of which chastening came the republic.

A dispatch from Rome says that, in view of the wishes expressed in Garibaldi's will, the minister of public instruction presented in the chamber of deputies a bill for which exigency was voted for the purchase of a crematory apparatus with which to cremate the body of Garibaldi. The papers publish an agreement of members of Garibaldi's family to give the island of Caprera to the Italian nation.

Postoffice Changes During the Week Ending June 10, 1882.

MINNESOTA.

Established—Northome, Hennepin county, Sidney A. Woodford, postmaster.

Discontinued—Brush Creek, Faribault county, Roseville, Kandiyohi county.

Postmaster appointed—Armstrong, Freeborne county, Geo. H. Kenerson.

WISCONSIN.

Established—Gordon, Douglas county, Neal Weir, postmaster; Gotham, Richland county, Myron W. Gotham, postmaster; Slater, Washington county, Chas. Stauske, postmaster.

Postmasters appointed—Half Way Creek, La Crosse county, Edward O. Solie; Hebron. Jefferson county, William B. Lewis; Pleasant Ridge, Clark county, Fred J. Vine; Stebbinsville, Rock county, Mrs. Annette Stebbins; Trenton, Pierce county, Joel C. Arnolds.

IOWA.

Established—Harcourt, Webster county, Gustaf E. Johnson, postmaster; Otho, Webster county, James Mills, postmaster; Tyrone, Monroe county, Jerry McGrath, postmaster.

Discontinued—Viona, Humboldt county.

Name Changed—Swede Point, Boone county, to Madrid.

Postmasters appointed—Barnes City, Mahaska county, Emory Reed; Brazil, Appanoose county, S. H. Dickens; Caldwell, Appanoose county, E. F. Martin; Climbing Hill, Woodbury county, J. M. Honnold; Competine, Wapello county, James M. Hughey; Dennis, Appanoose county, Matthew Bevington; Exaline, Appanoose county, John Benefield; Sciola, Montgomery county, Frank M. Whitney; Union, Hardin county, J. A. Ingalls; Wheeling, Marion county, P. W. C. Greenway.

DAKOTA.

Established—Ellendale, Dickey county, Wm. E. Finch. postmaster; Everest, Cass county, Carl Knuppell, postmaster; Westport, Brown county, Frank E. Hemstreet.

Discontinued—Brashville, Lawrence county.

Postmasters appointed—Dickenson, Stark county, E. A. Day; Kibby, Cass county, Anson H. Botsford; Preston, Kingsbury county, Mack W. Miner; Ripon, Cass county, Gustav Davies; Skjold, Deuel county, Jacob A Nesheim; Tigerville, Pennington county,. Jas.D. McNickle.

The Tariff Commission Filled at Last.

The president sent to the senate on Friday the following nominations, to be members of the tariff commission: John L. Hayes of Massachusetts, chairman; Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Pennsylvania; Austin McGarland, Illinois; Jacob Ambler, Ohio; Robert P. Porter, District of Columbia; John W. H. Underwood, Georgia; Duncan F. Kenner, Louisiana; Alexander R. Boteler, West Virginia; Wm. H. McMahon, New York. The nomination of McMahon and Boteler were referred by the senate to the finance committee the others having been previously confirmed. MacMahon, is now employed in the appraisers office of the New York custom house, and was selected because of his knowledge of the present tariff laws. MacMahon is said to owe his appointment to the president's personal knowledge of his attainments and of his peculiar fitness for the position. In politics he is a republican. Boteler, the other newly selected commissioner, is a resident of Charlestown, W. Va., said to be a gentleman of means and liberal culture and is not identified with any special interests other than those of agriculture. He was highly recommended to the president by both senators from West Virginia, as well as by Senator Hawley of Connecticut. Boteler is a conservative democrat and known to favor tariff for revenue. He is about sixty years of age. There is considerable dissatisfaction with the commission, arising foom the belief that a majority of the members represent class interest which may be affected by the investigation, and that anything like unity of action will be impossible. Perhaps the outcome may be better than anticipated.

Death of Gov. Dennison.

Ex-Gov. Wm. Dennison, of Columbus, O., known as the war governor of Ohio, died at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, aged sixty-seven. He was govenor of the state from 1860 to 1863, postmaster general under Lincoln and Johnson, commissioner of the District of Columbia under Grant, and prominent in other public position. He was president of the national convention which nominated Lincoln, and Johnson ... candidate for vice president against ... and for senator when ... was sick for ...

THE AWFUL CYCLONE.

A Terrible Tornado Sweeps Over Grinnell and Malcom, Ia., on Saturday Night.

Forty-One Persons Killed and Nearly 100 More or Less Seriously Injured.

Last Saturday night there was a tremendous tornado in Iowa, which was first seen at Kelly, a small station on the Des Moines division of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, forty miles west of Grinnell, and from Grinnell a little south of east to Malcolm station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, nine miles distant, about parellel with the railroad line, thence to Brooklyn, seven miles east, and was last seen, so far as heard from, at Irish Ridge, fourteen miles east and south of Brooklyn. It appeared at Kelly at about 8 o'clock, and at Grinnell five minutes before it struck, and parties describe it as a monstrous black and green cloud making a noise like a heavy train of freight cars running through water on a rocky, ballasted track. First came the wind, which broke down the trees, and immediately following came the revolving, tunnel-shaped monster emitting electrical sparks, and it passed through the city in less than two minutes. Then followed a fearful flood of half an hour. The tornado passed through the northwest portions of the city, where were the best residences of the city, and swept away almost every building from ten or twelve entire blocks. They were upon the more elevated portion of the city, and there was a clear sweep from the open prairie. The Iowa Congregational college, a beautiful four-story stone structure, and a large brick dormitory near it, built a few years ago at a cost of about $50,000, after the college was burned, were both completely demolished, a small portion only of the walls standing. The path of the tornado is now well defined as having been about twenty-five miles long and half a mile wide, extending five miles northwest of Grinnell and twenty miles southeast.

Where the people took to their cellars there was little loss of life, only one person being killed in a cellar. The business men had not returned from the city centre, which accounts for the fact that it was mostly women and children who were killed. A citizen described the scene after the rain stopped as awful and heart rending.

The following bodies have been recovered at Grinnell:

Mr. Phipps' child.
Miss R. Morton.
Mrs. Gue's son, ten year's old.
B. H. Burgett, student, Deep River.
E. B. Chase, student, Storm Lake
Miss Abbie Agard, student,
W. H. Fey, brakeman.
Mrs. Farderburg.
Mrs. Cullison.
Olive Hough.
Miss Ellen Hough,
Mrs. Vanderbilt, Fairfax.
Ed and Lizzie Clement.
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis.
W. N. and Mrs. Ford.
Miss Tipton.
Mrs. T. B. Totten.
Mr. Alexander's little son.
Infant son of Mrs. Hough.
Mrs. Griswold, widow.
Miss Susie Rayer.
Hattie Pitnam.
Mrs. Leibee Howard's little son.
Mr. O. D. James, wife and two daughters.
Mrs. C. J. Bayer.
John Diegnans, conductor C., R. I. & P.
Mr. Guthries' infant child.
Thos. Shockley, badly bruised.
Mrs. Shockley is severely if not fatally injured.
Miss Mary Shockley had a limb broken.
Mrs. Gue is fatally injured; it is thought she cannot recover.
Mr. Ed. Griswold is badly cut about the head.
A young man, name unknown, visiting at Mrs. Griswold's, had a limb broken.
Seven persons in the house of Nath'l Ellis injured.
Nath'l Ellis, fatally.
Mrs. Nath'l Ellis, slightly.
Wilson Ellis, seriously.
Mrs. Wilson Ellis, seriously.
Dora, Fanny and James Ellis, aged thirteen, ten and five respectively, seriously injured.
Mrs. G. W. Nichols, seriously hurt.
Two little girls slightly.
Henry Pittman, injured.
One girl dead.
A boy injured and another badly hurt.
His wife slightly, and perhaps seriously injured.
Andy Rhineport, hurt.
S. Stone and wife, badley hurt.
Mr. Pierce was blown over a block into a window and quite badly injured.
Clindenin, wife and child, seriously injured; Mr. Clindenin only badly bruised; wife's thigh out of place; boy's face fearfully mashed and eyes put out.
Mrs. F. C. Taylor, not expected to live.
Mr. Terry, collar bone broken, wife hurt.
Mr. Cullison's son, seriously injured.
Ike Mincer, hurt, wife badly injured.
Mrs. Fairfax's son not expected to live.
Kendall's son, injured.
John Curtiss, seriously injured.
Mrs. Wm. A. Reed of Des Moines, Mrs. Merriil's mother, was very seriously injured, rib broken, etc. Walter and Annette were painfully but not dangerously hurt.

KILLED AT MALCOM.

At Malcom the following were killed:
Chas. Wheeler.
Mrs. Akers.
Mrs. Myers and Mother.
Van Middleman.
Peter Craft.
Isaac Wilson and two children.
Mrs. Akers was just ready to join her husband, a brother of State Superintendent Akers, in Denver.

The wounded are:
Margaret Murray.
John Doffus.
Miss Shearin.
Mrs. Weatherby.
Johnny Akers.
Lizzie and Della Bohrenfuse. The latter thought not to be fatally injured.
Mrs. Rodgers.

Surgeons report forty-one dead at Grinnell, and say five or six more cannot live through the night. Dognan, a Rock Island conductor, is dead. The surgeons reported that the wounded would exceed 150, and the number of houses destroyed or ruined is between 140 and 150. The total loss of property is now estimated at $600,000. It is feared that the number of deaths at Grinnell will yet reach seventy-five.

The whirling fiend struck straight across the Iowa Central railroad, and directly in its path lay loaded cars. The great mogul engine was lifted completely off the track, and the train tipped on the other side. Across the track of the wind was the building of Prof. J. W. Chamberlin, treasurer of the college, which was gathered up in sections and dumped in a disjointed heap, a portion upside down. It is a total ruin. Dr. R. N. Scott's house was turned almost completely around. C. W. Hobart's elegant residence and barn are completely gone. Near by stood the two-story house in which Miss Abbie Agard was killed. There is hardly a sign left of it. In the vicinity stood the house of Henry McConnell, who was going around almost demented. The house was a pile of lath, splinters and plaster. Retracing our steps among acres of ruins in the vicinity, we come to a block which contained nine houses, all but one leveled to the ground. In one house of this block four persons were killed—Mo. Ford, wife and hired girl and Mr. Tatter. In this vicinity E. W. William's house was unroofed. Prof. Herrick's and Mrs. Morris' two houses were launched together. Not far off stood Lucy Saunder's fine residence, and what of it that is not scattered over the adjoining country is dumped into the cellar. There were ten people in Saunder's cellar; all escaped. Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Day's houses are both gone; also the home of Hon. C. F. Raven and the large new residence of Andrew Larrabee. The side and top of B. Clark' house were blown off; also a barn. The home of Mr. Merrill of Kimball and Merrill is unroofed. Then followed rows of houses as flat on the ground as space will allow, among them John Corhants, Rufus Reekess, B. Schaffers, editor of the Signal, then Prof. Book's residence and L. C. Phelps and a house belonging to Wm. Hover. The hurricane took everything north of President Magowen's house, leaving that uninjured. In the northwest corner of the city the storm leveled the house of Wilson Ellis, as also that of J. M. Russ. His wife is slightly injured. A. J. Heaton's house was moved six feet from its foundation. The dwelling of Attorney Dunn was leveled; also G. B. Hunnell's dry goods merchant, new house. Mrs. Griswold was killed, and her house demolished. John Merrill's house was blown a distance apparently in the teeth of the wind, and not a sign is left. The house of Madison Howard and ... George Hamlin, cashier of ... are in ruins; George ... is in kindling ...

Mr. Bates are obliterated; also the houses of James Hanlan, Philip Clendenning, Henry James, Henry Pitman, Marcus Wightman, Wm. Cralhow, Deacon Ford's houses, W. N. Nealeys, and Mr. Hoffer's. The house of A. E. Reinford is completely demolished, and himself and wife were taken from the ruins nearly dead. Mrs. Stewart's house was blown half a block, and fragments jammed into the corner of Mr. Jones' house, Frank Carroll, stealing a ride from Davenport was on the Rock Island freight train that was carried off the track, and lies at the Chapin house with a broken shoulder blade and nose.

Grinnell was one of the earliest platted towns in Iowa and was founded by Hon. J. B. Grinnell, one of the foremost temperence men of that state. He owned all the land on which the future city was to rise and made it a condition precedent to the sale of a lot that the intended purchaser should prove himself a rigid adherent to the tenets of temperance. As the city is noted for the staid character of its inhabitants, who, according to the last census report, numbered 2,417 and now reach 3,500. The town is the capital of Poweshiek county, one of the most fertile and productive in the state, and is the entrepot for the farmers within a radius of many miles being the most important place, next to Des Moines, fifty-five miles west, in that section.

OTHER TORNADOES AND CALAMITIES.

Reports from Iowa show that much damage was done by the severe storm that visited that section Friday night. Many buildings were damaged by wind, and trees and fences in places were torn down. Lightning struck several houses.

In Kanaas the storm of Friday was very severe. At Leavenworth, Mount Mary's academy, four miles south of the city, suffered terribly, The main tower was blown over, and Ada Golden, Anna McDonald and Maba McLanathen of that city, and Mary Austin of Carrolton, Mo., aged eleven to fifteen, were instantly killed. A score of other children were injured. The Kansas Central hall was blown down. Loss, $50,000. The loss in the city and county is about $500,000.

It would take columns to enumerate the damage at Kansas City. Among the more serious losses are the iron bridge between the city and Armourdale, three spans of which were carried away. The bridge cost $10,000. The street railway stables on the corner of Madison and Seventeenth streets were damaged $8,000 to $10,000, and the court house suffered to about the same extent. Coates' opera house lost its roof. All the hotels were more or less damaged, and business houses and dwellings in every part of the city suffered greater or less injury. The total loss will probably reach $200,000.

At St. Louis and on the river the damage is estimated at $250,000, but no serious cassua'ties are reported. In a flood last week at Winchester Kentucky, twelve colored men lost their lives, a sudden rising of a stream washing away their shanties.

MURDER IN ST. PAUL MINN.

Police Officer Daniel O'Connel Shot Through the Brain and Left a Corpse, by Two Burglars While he was Attempting their Arrest.

St. Paul was startled and shocked last Saturday morning by the news that in the early morning Police Officer O'Connel was found lying dead on a vacant lot on Summit avenue, having been foully murdered by burglars, of whose visit to a neighboring house he had been advised and of whom he was at the time in search. Though he was off duty and on his way home when informed of the presence of the burglars, he set diligently to work to hunt for them in the immediate neighborhood of their attempt, and the known circumstances make it obvious that while prosecuting this search he had stumbled on the hiding place of the burglars and that they shot him dead to avoid being captured by him.

The particulars, as far as known, are as follows: Early in the evening a daughter of Mr. A. O. Bailey, residing on Dayton avenue near Summit, observed two men passing down the carriage drive and attempting to make an exit through the drive gate.

No further thought was given the matter until morning, when the outer doors were found unlatched, opened doubtless from the inside, as no mark of violence were found on either windows or doors, and Mr. Bailey's pocket book, in which were a few gold pieces and bills, was missing. They had "gone through" the lower part of the house.

About half-past 3 o'clock Mrs. Wm. Bickel, wife of Interval Revenue Collector Bickel, residing on West Third street but a short distance from the Bailey residence, was awakened by a noise at her bed-room window, as though some one was trying to affect an entrance. Standing hidden from sight in the door-way, she saw a man at the window make a motion as though calling some one, and almost immediately a second face appeared at the window, but being fastened securely on the inside their efforts failed. When the one man was seen Mrs. Bickel was not greatly frightened, and went into the hallway and called softly to her two sons who were sleeping in a room above. While waiting for their appearance the second man was seen. Then fearing they would break in, she ran to the window of the sitting room opposite, looking out on the lawn and called aloud to a large Newfoundland dog which usually slept in the barn. The dog with peculiar instinct scented the burglars, rushed towards them, barking loudly, and they took refuge on a high stone fence which runs back to an alleyway, through which they disappeared.

The entire family had been aroused by the alarm given by Mrs. Bickel, and before they had again retired, Officer O'Connell, wending his way homeward, attracted by the lights in the house, stopped and inquired the cause of the disturbance. On being informed he said:

"I am on my way home and off duty, but I'll take a look 'round the neighborhood first."

Alone and unaided, save by his strong right arm and manly courage, he climbed the hill. As is supposed, when just beyond the residence of George L. Otis, thinking the would-be robbers were likely concealed in the undergrowth and shrubbery of F. B. Clark's vacant lot, he began his search. What took place or how it occurred will probably never be known, but the residents of neighboring houses, especially Mr. Bickel's family, had not as yet time to go to sleep, and heard plainly one shot—the shot that sent poor O'Connell to his last resting place. It is supposed that the murderers were hidden in the bushes, and determined to resist capture, committed the bloody deed. There is no doubt that they were discovered by O'Connell, who had attempted their capture, for in his hand, found when he lay dead, was a small looking glass, evidently taken from one of the men, while his revolver was drawn, and the ground showed marks of a brief encounter. The bullet, which was remarkably small, weighing only thirty-two grains, had penetrated the left temple and was found flattened on the inside of the opposite side of the skull. Powder marks on the face suggested the nearness of the murderers to their victim.

Poor O'Connell was found lying dead on the brow of the hill on his face, his head in a clump of bushes, with a bullet wound from which the blood had flowed profusely—still and dead. The body when found was cold and stiff, showing death, which must have been instantaneous, to have occurred some hours previous. O'Connell's hat was found several feet distant from his body, while his revolver, cocked but not discharged, lay between his legs.

No one will ever know the particulars of the death scene, but the most probable story, and that accepted by the police, is that O'Connell caught one of the men, and after struggling with and overpowering him, was searching him or about to do so, when the companion fired the fatal shot. All this is guess work, however, and of clews to the truth there is lamentable lack.

The scene at the home on the hill toward which O'Connell was wending his way when death overtook him, is described as heart-rending when the young wife was told of her sudden widowhood. The people of St. Paul propose to provide handsomely for the bereaved family. O'Donnell was a large, athletic, fine looking man, full of good humor, with a jovial smile and hearty handshake for all, he was looked upon as a model man by his associates and friends, whom he reckoned without number. He had not been long on the force, and formerly lived in Lake City. Some arrests have been made and the mayor offers a reward of $500 for the right man or men.

The Messaba Iron company, with principal office at Duluth, filed articles with the secretary of state. The association is formed for the purpose of mining and melting iron, copper, steel and other metals. The names of the incorporators are W. W. Spaulding ... of Duluth, Alexander ... then said ... William ... ris of ... Stranger, if I give you the ...

CONGRESSIONAL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Brown's resolution supplying each senator with a $1,200 clerk, was rejected—yeas 20, nays 28,

The Japanese indemnity bill passed—35 to 13—with amendments providing for the return to Japan of the principal ($785,000) only, and the destruction of the so-called Japanese indemnity fund bonds now in the treasury. Section 2 directs the secretary of the treasury to pay from the treasury $140,000 as prize money to the officers and crews of the United States ship Wyoming and steamer Tokiang, or their legal representatives, for services in the straits of Shimonoseki in 1863 and 1864, no payment to be made to an assignee to any mariner, but to the mariner himself, his legal representatives or his or their duly authorized attorney.

The senate bill to give every officer whose name is borne on the naval list thirty-five years, and who has served a full term as chief of a bureau, was rejected—10 to 31.

The following nominations were sent to the senate: Samuel B. Axtell of Ohio, chief justice of the supreme court of New Mexico; Rollin M. Daggett of Nevada, United States minister to the Hawaiian Islands, and Henry Esplisen of Wisconsin, receiver of public moneys at Aberdeen, D. T.

HOUSE.—The day was nearly all consumed in the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The principal feature of the proceedings was the offering of half a dozen amendments by as many members prohibiting political assessments and embodying civil service reform schemes, all of which were ruled out on points of order.

A lively set-to characterized the debate on the section of the legislative bill making provisions for certain examiners in the patent office, Young of Ohio and Atkins of Tennessee being the principals. The latter stated that there was no necessity for increasing the corps of examiners as their duties were performed by boys and girls. Mr. Young declared that this statement was untrue, whereupon Mr. Atkins in an excited manner inquired if the gentleman meant to make a personal assault upon him, "I will hold you responsible for it if you do not confine yourself to parlimentary language," shrieked the tall Tennessean. "Oh what's the matter with you?" coolly responded Young. "You can always find me in my seat if you want me." "Me too," said Mr. Atkins.

Mr. Springer offered an amendment providing that the reporter of the United States supreme court shall cover into the treasury all receipts from the sale of reports in excess of $2,500 per year. Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Pendleton gave notice that he would not call up his resolution in relation to the asessment of government employes for political purposes until Mr. Hale of Maine, who was one of the signers of the circular, returned from his trip north, which would probably be by next Monday. He also said that he had received a number of letters on the subject, enclosing the circulars from employes in different sections of the country, asking that some means be devised to protect them from paying the assessments. The consideration was resumed of the resolution to pay mail contractors in various southern states the amount due them for contracts in 1859, 1860 and 1861, and devoting $375,000 to the purpose. By a strict party vote, Mr. Davis of Illinois voting with the republicans, the measure was defeated by a vote of 30 nays to 23 yeas. The whisky in bond bill was the regular order after the morning hour and consumed the time till adjournment, Senator Williams delivering a lengthy argument in favor of the bill.

HOUSE.—The legislative bill came up and Mr. White of Kentucky charged Mr. Kelley, chairman of the ways and means committee, with making a bargain with the whisky men to serve their interests in consideration of aid from them in the tariff legislation. Kelley replied with great heat, and both members were formally rebuked by the house. The resolution of censure was withdrawn, however, after apologies by the offenders.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Springer offered an amendment, which was adopted, fixing the salary of the reporter of the United States supreme court at $5,000 and providing that hereafter the supreme court reports shall be printed at the government printing office and sold at the cost of publication and 10 per cent. additional.

Mr. Mills offered a bill providing that no part of the contingent fund appropriated by this bill shall be expended in payment of clerks employed by senators and members of congress. Adopted.

The committee then rose, and the bill having been reported to the house, was passed—yeas 125, nays 45.

Mr. Miller reported a resolution recommending the committee on appropriations to provide for the payment to George Q. Cannon of Utah his salary and mileage up to April 16, 1882, the day when his seat was declared vacant. Adopted.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15,

SENATE.—The resolution to appropriate $375,000 to pay southern mail contractors for ante-bellum services was discussed at length. A resolution was introduced for an investigation of the labor strikes. The bonded spirits bill coming up, Mr. Windom spoke strongly against it, and the bill and amendments, on motion of Mr. McMillan and by a vote of 32 to 20, were indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.—The rive and harbor bill occupied the days session without action.

FRIDAY JUNE 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to provide for the performance of the duties of the office in case of removal, resignation, inability or death, both of the president and vice president. It vests the succession to the presidency in members of the cabinet in the order in which they were named in the Washington cabinet, beginning with the secretary of state and concluding with the secretary of the interior, and excludes cabinet officers not previously confirmed by the senate. The bill is almost identical with that introduced by Senator Morgan of Alabama in January.

A bill passed authorizing the Oregon Pacific Railroad company to build bridges across the Willamette river. A long debate took place on the bill for the extension of national bank charters. The senate committee amendment exempting national banks from attachments and injunctions of state courts was voted down—24 to 27; the affirmative vote being entirely republican, and Messrs. Dawes, Miller of California and Mitchell voting no with the Democrats. The bill went over without final action. Mr. Blair introduced a bill authorizing the Southern Pacific and other railroad companies to consolidate into a continuous line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Adjoined to Monday.

HOUSE.—The senate amendment to the house bill authorizing the Sioux City & Pacific railroad to construct a bridge across the Missouri river was agreed to, and the house then went into committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Springer moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $300,000 for reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi river, and argued that they were works of federal and not local importance. Pending the motion the committee rose.

SATURDAY JUNE 17.

SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Springer's amendment striking out of the river and harber bill the $300,000 appropriation for upper Mississippi reservoirs was rejected. After the various amendments the bill was reported to the house and passed—119 to 47. The bill as passed appropriates $17,347,875, and no opposition is anticipated when it reaches the senate. There was a lengthy debate on the appropriation for reservoirs in Minnesota and Wisconsin during which Representative Washburn and Dunnel ably defended the scheme. Mr. Washburne called attention to the reports of the secretary of war and the chief of engineers to show the benefits of the system. He said the war department had taken up the reservoir system some ten years ago. Gen. Warren, when he was in charge of that section of the country, noticed the immense flood of water running to waste in the spring and the low water which succeeded, and it occurred to him that it might be utilized for the purpose of navigation during low water seasons. He made the recommendation and from that time surveys have gone on for five or six years. He showed that by these natural reservoirs this entire water can be held for six months in the year. It can be held during high water and saved from rushing down and causing great distruction to property and distributed during the seasons of low water when more is required for navigation. ... made in the bill for paying ... for damages ...

REORGANIZING UTAH.

The Commission Appointed—Gov. Ramsey Chairman.

The president sent to the senate on Friday last the members of the board of registration of election of Utah Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota; Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska; C. F. Godfrey of Iowa; Ambrose B. Carlton of Indiana, James R. Pettigrew of Arkansas. The committee is composed of three republicans and two democrats. Gov. Ramsey, with brief intermissions, has always been in public life. He served several times as representative in congress from Pennsylvania; was territorial governor of Minnesota and afterwards governor of the state; mayor of St. Paul, for two terms United States senator from Minnesota, was secretary of war and of the navy in Hayes' adminstration, etc.

Mr. Paddock of Nebraska, has been representative, governor and United States senator of Nebraska.

Mr. Godfrey of Iowa is a distinguished lawyer of Iowa, and was an officer during the war.

Mr. Carlton of Indiana, is a lawyer! He was formerly law partner of Senator Voorhees, and at various times has been a member of the Indiana legislature, circuit judge and professor of law in the State university. He is about fifty-six years of age, and is said to enjoy a high reputation for legal ability and literary attainments.

James R. Pettigrew of Fayettville, Ark., has been a member of the legislature of that tate, and is now Journal clerk of the United States senate. His appointment to a place on the commission has been strongly recomended by Garland and other western members of the senate.

It is understood that all these gentlemen have been accepted and that the senate will confirm them.

Their duties in brief will be the enforcement of the anti-polygamy act passed by congress. Under this act no one who practices polygamy can vote for any elective officer: and all the registration and election offices are declared vacant, and all the duties relating to the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, the canvassing and return of votes and the issuing of certificates to the persons elected are to be performed provisionally by this board of commissioners. The election of members of the Territorial legislature and of local officers is to be carried on under their supervision, and they are to see that no polygamists are allowed to vote or be elected to any office. They are to continue in office until the legislative assembly chosen under this anti-polygamy regime shall make provision for filling the offices whose duties are entrusted temporarily to this commission. The salaries of the commissioners are $3,000 a year.

Personalities.

The glory of man is a fading flower. A pastor in Massachusetts, having moved away, declined for a number of years to take a letter of dismission to another church. The present pastor, lately from a Presbyterian pulpit, in reading over the list of absentees at a meeting for business, astonished the church by the question, "Who is this ——? Does anybody know anything about him or where he has gone?"

Hon. George N. Bliss, who was elected state senator from East Providence, R. I., has become insane. His malady asserted itself on Tuesday afternoon while he was delivering an oration before the Grand Army at Rumford, when he burst out into a tirade against the ministry. He was removed to the house of the resident clergyman, where he has since been kept in custody. His insanity was superinduced by the excitement of his recent political canvass.

Dr. R. E. Paine died at his residence at Camden, Me., Wednesday. Dr. Paine was a surgeon in the army during the war and went to Camden in 1867, where he has since had an extensive practice. He was widely known in Masonic circles, being a member of Unity Lodge and Keystone Royal Arch Chapter of Camden; also an officer in the Grand Lodge and Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine. He was also grand dictator of the Knights of Honor of the state of Maine and member of several other organizations. Dr. Paine was a graduate of Bowdoin Medical School. His age was about forty-eight.

Maggie Mitchell (Mrs. H. T. Paddock) is at her country home at Long Branch. Her house was built by J. H. McVicker, the theatrical manager, and is about half a mile west of the Elberon hotel. Among the theatrical persons who make Long Branch their summer home, Mrs. Paddock is noted for her bright conversation and exhuberant spirits. She drives a team of black ponies with a firm hand, and braves the terrors of the surf in a startling style.

A pretty story is current at Paris. Ambroise Thomas, the composer, was forced to flee from his lovely villa at Argenteuil, filled with treasures of art. On the entry of the Prussians one of their officers inquired for the villa, and after writing a line on a card slipped it under the door. He wrote also on the garden gate a few words in German and then passed on. Argenteuil was a thoroughfare, and its houses occupied, but that of Thomas stood unmolested. When the war ended Thomas returned, finding everything as he had left it, and on the card slipped under the door a German name, and written below it, "The nephew of Meyerbeer."

A constitutionally nervous young man in San Francisco dreamed that he stood by while some men entered his room, put his dead body in a coffin and prepared it for burial. He looked into the face and saw that it was not only no older than himself, but that a scratch made that day had not healed. He awoke and realized that the dream, though wonderfully vivid, had been suggested by a recent perusal of Bulwerl's "strange story;" but he could not rid himself of the idea that he would die soon. The dream came to him nightly and at lenght with the date of his death fixed. This was more than his week head could stand, and he died of brain fever.

The Irishman's desire to have an "illigant funeral" is weil known, and doubtless the thought of post-mortuary splendor consoles him for many privations during life. If this reflection cheered the mortal existence of the late Mr. John Collins of New York, his shade ought to rest peacefully also, for the bill for his funeral expenses consumed nearly a quarter of his small estate of $4,000. His relatives who survived and expected to take a hack at the property objected to such extravagance, but the undertaker, who sent in the bill, showed that it was in accordance with Mr. Collins' request, who had stipulated that he should get at least $900 worth of coffin, etc. The casket alone cost $500, and good authorities say that the coffin of President Garfield was a commonplace thing compared with it.

Homeopathic Statistics.

At the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Indiannapolis, Ind., Dr. Talbot of Boston made a report of the bureau of organization and statistics. It shows there are 7,000 homeopathic physicians, 278 institutions in the United States and 4 national societies aggregating 1,069 members. There are 27 state societies with 1,783 members; 103 local societies, of which 66 report 2,355 members; 13 clubs, of which 7 report 79 members; 23 general hospitals, of which 18 report 1,268 beds. Fifteen of these hospitals reported having treated last year 6,675 patients. The cost and value of 11 of these is 7,705,000. Of 30 special hospitals, 15 report 859 beds, and 9 of them treated last year 1,609 patients. The cost value of these hospitals is $100,000. Of 39 dispensaries 27 report as having treated last year 11,469 patients. To these have been furnished 2,565,899 prescriptions. Twelve medical colleges have had 1,259 students, and graduated 412 physicians this year, and 5,680 since they were founded. The institute then adjourned.

A young man near Carbondale, Pa., purt chased a ticket for Canada on Thursday, visited Brown's Hollow on the day following, and while in the tavern there was approached by a butcher named Stebbins, who challanged any man in the party to knock him down with one blow. Lowry accepted the challenge, and when Stebbins said he was ready, struck him a powerful blow in the chest. Stebbins fell dead upon the floor, the blow having resulted in the rupture of a blood vessel, which made his death instantaneous. Lowry proceeded on his journey toward Canada and has not yet been

CRIMEAN INCIDENTS.

Danngers at the Front—Lost His Nose.

Cordial terms prevailed between the British and French officers of corresponding rank. There was no more striking instance of this among the older men than that of Sir Colin Campbell and Gen. Vinois. The one commanded the Highland brigade at Balaklava, and the other was at the head of the nearest French brigade on the heights, Although the Scotchman could not speak a word of French nor the Frenchman a word of English, they were in the habit of breakfasting together every Sunday, alternately in each other's tents, without an interpreter. There they would sit smiling on the opposite sides of the table, helping one another to the best of everthing, but only saying:

"My friend, Vinois!"

"Mon ami, Campbell!"

Whether or not the Frenchman proved constant in his kindly feeling is not recorded; but it is a historical fact that years afterward, on the Scotchman's death as Lord Clyde, a sum was found appointed in his will for the purchase of a mourning ring to be sent to his friend Vinois.

Lieut. Elliot, of the 5th Dragoon guards, saved the life of Gen. Scarlett, by his admirable devotedness. A tall Russian officer, perceiving that the officer leading the charge must be of high rank, placed himself so as to cut him down when he should reach the column. Gen. Scarlett, being extremely short-sighted, was not prepared to guard his left, Elliot, who was riding close behind him as his aid-de-camp, gave his horse the spur, and dashing past him just as the Russian had raised his arm to strike, ran the latter through the body with such force that the thrust went home to the hilt. The Russian was quite turned round in his saddle before the saber could be disengaged, and then he fell dead to the ground. Gen. Scarlett recommended him for promotion and for the Victoria cross, on account of his distinguished conduct in this charge of the Heavy brigade; but neither of the applications was entertained by the Horse guards; for what reasons no mortal man can tell. This "beau sabreur," as he was dubbed by many of his friends, received no less than fourteen wounds on that ill-fated day. After the battle, one of his brother-officers went into his tent and found him standing before a looking-glass.

"Halloa, Elliot. Beautifying, are you?"

"Yes," was the answer. "I am sticking on my nose,"

It had been slashed nearly off his face in the melee. He was a most agreeable and kind-hearted companion, and a very able cavalry officer; but his modesty never permitted him to talk of his services. When Gen. Scarlett's two recommendations were negatived, Elliot said that he could not expect to be rewarded for having done only his duty, and nothing more than any other English officer would have done. Capt. Morris, of the 11th lancers, grievously wounded in the head, was lying with his horse's bridle in his hand, when a young cornet of the same regiment, Sir George Wombwell, whose horse had been shot under him, ran past him in the vain attempt to catch another, which was galloping riderless.

"Take mine," said Capt. Morris, "my riding is over."

"No, no," answered Wombell, "I will help you to mount and you will get back all right."

The captain became insensible, and Wombwell, thinking him dead, got on his charger and rode to the lines unhurt. Capt. Morris recovered his senses when some Cossacks were robbing him. He lay still, lest they should dispatch him if they saw that he was alive. After they had left him, up came an English troop-horse, with his nose on the ground, evidently seeking his fallen rider. Capt. Morris took hold of the bridle, and contrived to mount the animal, which stood quiet for him to do so. He rode in the direction of our lines, till the horse was killed by a round shot. The fall rendered him insensible once more. When he regained consciousness, he tried to walk. Stumbling often, and sitting down when he felt exhausted, he found himself at last beside the body of an officer whom he recoginzed as Capt. Nolan Knowing thus that he must be near the lines, as poor Nolan had fallen at the beginning of the charge, he summoned up the remains of the indomitable resolution for which he was noted in the army, and finally staggered into the camp of the Light brigade. I saw him often during his slow recovery from his wound, and conceived the highest admiration for him. He was most deservedly promoted, and, after the Crimean war was over, went with his regiment to India, where he died.

One is always sorry to hear of the death of one's comrades at the front; but, whether it be that it happens so frequently that it ends by leaving one callous, more orless, or that the uncertainly of one's own fate encourages egotistical indifference to the fate of others, it is certainly a fact that an entrenched camp is not the most favorable sphere in the world for the development of altruism and benevolent sympathies. I recollect a case of an officer, noted for his kindheartedness and affectionate manner toward those who around him having to give a message to his favorite aid-de-camp to carry, when the latter was struck dead by a round shot.

"I must ask you to carry this message," said the officer, turning to another aid-de-camp, and explaining the particulars, which he entered into as if nothing had taken place.

Another friend of mine, a most worthy officer, never could speak seriously on any subject whatsoever, He had received a bad wound while going his rounds in the trenches, and had been conveyed to the hospital at Scutari, where Miss Nightingale nursed him. One morning he complained to her most bitterly of the noise which other wounded officers in the same ward had made in the night, having kept him awake when he wished to sleep. She told him that those officers had died in great agony.

"Well," he said, "I should feel so much obliged to you if, next time, you would ask any mortally wounded officers you may be taking care of in this ward to die quietly without disturbing others in the night."—

A Lost Son Found.

On the day in 1864 that Orton M. Camp was killed in battle his little son, Orton N. Camp, Jr., was missed by his mother, who lived in Waupaca county, Wisconsin. While the mother was searching frantically for the little boy the news of her husband's death reached her. Then she seemed to be satisfied that there was logical connection in the loss of both, saying that little Orton was with his father. But though his cap was found floating in the Big Wolf river and every one supposed him drowned little Orton was about as far away from his father as ever. He was riding a Pottawatome chief, a person whose countenance was enlivened with war paint and whose chuckle wars particularly freezing to the marrow of the pale-face papoose. Orton forgot all about his mother after awhile and dropped into the habits of his captors, who used to remind him when angry that he was nothing but a white man. A few days ago Orton came in contact with his brother, James W. Camp, at a mill near Royalton, Somehow the latter's description of the Big Wolf river and his mention of their old home served as the lifting of the veil from Orton's mind, and after several dyas' search the brothers found the Pottawatomie chief, who confessed that Orton's last name was Camp. The lost son is with his mother, now Mrs Ruth A. Barber, of Winona, Minn., who is trying to teach him civilized ways.

At Granite Falls, a man named August Peterson, at work on the dam being built by Jas. Crane just above town, had his back broken in two places, his chest crushed in and his head badly cut by a derrick falling upon him. He, cannot live and was a ... man

Northwestern Appropriations.

The following appropriations for rivers and harbors in the northwest are in the bill as passed by the house:

Upper Mississippi, operating snag boat	$25,000
Mississippi river, above the Falls of St. Anthony, Minn., continuing improvement	10,000
Mississippi river from St. Paul to Des Moines rapids, Minnesota, Iowa, Ill. and Wisconsin, continuing improvement	25,000
To be expended in improving the channel and banks of the river on the west side thereof at St. Paul	15,000
Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, Iowa and Illinois, continuing improvements	40,000
Missouri river, from its mouth to Sioux City, Ia	800,000
Missouri river, from Sioux City to Fort Benton	100,000
Survey of the Missouri river from its mouth to Fort Benton, M. T., continuing the survey	25,000
Yellowstone river, Montana and Dakota, continuing improvement	20,000
Red River of the North, Minnesota and Dakota, continuing improvement	10,000
Constructing dam at Goose Rapids, Red River of the North, Minnesota and Dakota, continuing construction of locks and dam	30,000
St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., continuing improvement	25,000
Improving harbor at Duluth, Minn., continuing improvement	40,000
Improving harbor at Grand Marais, Minn., continuing improvement	20,000
Chippewa river, Wisconsin, continuing improvement	35,000

Provided, that nothing shall be done, nor shall any improvement be made which shall directly or indirectly prevent the free navigation of the Red river hereafter by steamboats or other water craft for the floating of loose logs or other rafts of lumber or logs upon or down the same, or which shall directly or indirectly prevent the use of any slough, arm or branch of the Red river as heretofore, for the holding, assorting or rafting of logs therein. The secretary of war is directed at his discretion, to cause examinations or surveys or both, and estimate of cost of improvements proper to be made at the source of the Minnesota river near the foot of Big Stone lake, with a view of its being added to the reservoir system of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Flashing Fun.

Danger ahead: Before going to war, pray once; before going to sea, pray twice; before getting married pray three times.

Joke for wash-day: Mistress—"Why didn't you answer the bell, Mary?" Mary—"Faith, mum, didn't ye tell me ye had a ringing machine?"

Agricultural: "A fellow must sow his wild oats, you know," exclaimed the adolescent John. "Yes," replied Annie, "but one shouldn't begin sowing so soon after cradling."

Perverse: "Women are so contrary," said Blobbs; "I thought when I got married my wife would darn my socks and let me alone; instead of that she lets my socks alone and darns me."

American statesmanship: "Yes," said the country member, "I went to that variety show because I felt sure there'd be somebody there that knew me! Durned if pretty much the whole legislature wasn't there."

A dear old mother: "My dear son," exclaimed old Mrs. Jedkins last evening; "I wouldn't go out without something over me. Put on your overcoat or your cardamon jacket or you'll ketch your death of ammonia."

A bright fellow: "Charlie is a bright fellow," remarked Brown; "His wit is always brilliant and he always says the right thing at the right time. A witty fellow is Charley." "Yes," replied Fogg, "Charley has a fine memory."

Denominational: "Yes, I've got a horrid cold," said Mrs. Jenkinson. "I've dosed and dosed and I don't get one bit better. 'Pon my word I believe Ive taken no less than thirty-nine articles and I begin to feel like an Episcopalian."

Impossible: "I hear Mr. Griffin has the pneumonia," said Mrs. Budd, who was calling on Mrs. Potts. "Well, I don't believe it," retorted Mrs. Potts; "he's too mean. If he has any monia at all it's an old or a second-hand one.

In mourning: B—— is a hale old bachelor, ordinarily with white hair. The other day a friend met him and exclaimed, at seeing his purple black locks: "How's this? Have you taken to dyeing?" "Oh, no," replied B——, "but I am in deep mourning.

Amenities of western life: "I think I've covered the whole ground;" remarked a Chicago man, in an argument. "No doubt of it," replied the St. Louisian, "but if you will lift up one foot it will give room for the other four of us to stand."

ROAST INJUN.

The Tales of Two Old Timers About the Novel Provisions of '64.

From the Denver Republican.

An old timer was talking in General Cook's Brunswick recently, and in the course of his conversation the old Indian troubles were revived: For the benefit of readers of the Republican it is explained that on old timer is a man who came to Denver some time before '59 and has been kicking himself ever since because he didn't buy thirty-nine acres in the middle of the town, which he could easily have done for thirty-five cents. This old timer is a prominent and respected citizen, however, and has an inexhaustible fund of reminiscences about the time which tried men's souls.

"I knew a man," he said, "named Phil. Gardner, who got up a big reputation about 60, up around Laramie, by eating an Injun."

The audience blinked twice and asked for further information.

"Well," said the old timer, "Phil. was quite a character. He was six and one-half feet high, weighed about 230 pounds and didn't have a pound of fat on him. He came west on account of a littile difficulty he had in Philadelphia, where he was engaged as ringleader in the great riots. He was tried for murder and sent up for life. He was a perfect giant in strength as well as in size, and one day, getting tired of prison life, he quietly killed the keeper by breaking him in two across his knee and started west. He drifted onto the plains where there were ample scope for his talents and no questions asked, and became a scout attached to the regular army. One day he was sent out on foot with dispatches to another post. His companion was a friendly Indian and the two made good headway until they were overtaken by a snow-storm in which they became lost. Days passed by and they were given up, and when "Big Phil walked into Laramie with a sack on his back, which he threw down with a sigh. The commandant shook hands with him, and, after telling him how glad he was to see him safely back, asked where the Indian was.

"That's all there's left of him," responded Phil, pointing to the sack. An investigation was made, and the contents were found to be the leg of an Indian; only this and nothing more. Phil had eaten him."

When the old timer finished his story a dead silence fell on the crowd. General Cook broke the silence by saying:

"I ran across a case like that once, myself in '64, when the Indians captured and burned the American Ranche just out of town. In the fight several Indians were killed and one of them who laid close to the buildings was left and burned to a crisp when the houses were destroyed, The First Colorado cavalry, to which I belonged, went down there and staid several days. One day one of the boys ran across the roasted Indian, and tearing off a piece, tasted it. We had all been without fresh meat for thirty days, the Indians driving us back every time we started out to hunt, and the discoverer of the peculiar provisions announced the fact that he was pleased with the taste; we all ate some. It was very good."

The meeting then adjourned for supper.