Mont. Hist. Society

Fergus County Argus.

Vol. VII. No. 43. LEWISTOWN, FERGUS COUNTY, M. T., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1890. Price 10 Cts.

DEVOTED TO THE MINERAL, AGRICULTURAL, STOCK AND WOOL INTERESTS OF THE GREAT JUDITH COUNTRY.

Fergus County Argus

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

FELL & VROOMAN. : Editors & Proprietors.

Entered at Lewistown P O as second class matter

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

(If paid in advance.)

One year	$3.00
Six months	1.50
Three months	1.00

AFTER THIRTY DAYS:

One year	$3.50
Six months	2.00
Three months	1.50

ADVERTISING RATES:

1 inch, one insertion	1.00
" month	3.00
" six "	15.00
" one year	24.00

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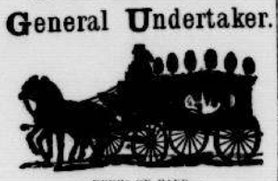

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Ladies', Misses', Childrens' and Infants' Shoes and Slippers in Great Variety.

The only COMPLETE Stock in Fergus County, representing a careful selection of Best Qualities. LOW PRICES AND RELIABILITY ARE UNITED.

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Clothing in large quantities. Duck Goods, Fine Hats, all styles, kinds and sizes. MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS AND SHOES in endless variety. UNDERWEAR of every description, light and heavy, coarse and fine.

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In this department we carry a full stock bought from FIRST hands in large quantities, and shipped via cheapest routes, enabling us to sell at extremely LOW PRICES. We invite attention of careful buyers, who by figuring with us will SAVE MONEY.

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We also carry assortments of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, CHAMBER SETS, China Cuspidors, TABLE GLASSWARE AND DISHES, Library, Rochester and Stand Lamps.

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And Everything Usually Kept in a General Merchandis Store.

☞Our Stock is now complete in every particular, our goods new and fresh, and we are now ready to give figures which we will guarantee to be lower than those of our competitors.

We are handling the Celebrated, Easy-Running

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And will always have on hand a COMPLETE LINE OF EXTRAS for same.

Also, a supply of MITCHELL Farm and Spring

WAGONS.----Prices Low.

We invite inspection of our stock and solicit a liberal share of your patronage.

R. W. NOBLE,

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LUMBER, LATH,

Shingles, Flooring. Siding, Etc.

MILL---In Ruby Gulch, Foot of Judith Mountains.

YARD--On Richard's Block, East Side.

LEWISTOWN, MONTANA.

T. C. Power & Bro.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Judith Landing, M. T.

New Goods Just Received!

Special Attention Given to the Trade of Ranch and Stockmen

☞ RECEIVING AND FORWARDING ☜

Special Inducement offered to those having Ore and Bullion for Eastern Shipment from the Maginnis Mining Region.

WOOL-STORING FACILITIES.

Large Warehouse on the bank constructed with a Special View to the Storing of Wool. Wool Growers in the Judith and Wolf Creek county will find this the most convenient point to haul their wool, whether desiring to sell or ship.

☞Now that the Great Northwestern Reservation is open for settlemen Ranchmen and others seeking locations will find the route via Judith Landing the shortest and best road, and can depend upon obtaining supplies of all kinds at BED ROCK PRICES. Also, blacksmith shop at Landing.

☞ORDERS BY MAIL GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

The Cry of the Dreamer.

I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hives of men;
Heart weary of building and spoiling,
And spoiling and building again.
And I long for the dear old river,
Where I dreamed my youth away;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming
Of the life that is half a lie;
Of the faces lined with scheming
In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thoughts' endeavor
I would go where the children play
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

I feel no pride, but pity,
For the burdens the rich endure.
There is nothing sweet in the city
But the patient lives of the poor.
O, the little hands so skillful,
And the child mind choked with weeds,
The daughter's heart grows willful,
And the father's heart that bleeds.

No, no! from the streets rude bustle,
From the trophies of mart and stage,
I would fly to the wood's low rustle,
And the meadow's kindly page.
Let me dream as of old by the river,
And be loved for the dream alway;
For the dreamer lives forever,
And the toiler dies in a day.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1890.

Representatives Mills and McKinley, after indulging in a figurative handshake by each offering a resolution that the other be allowed unlimited time to speak, opened the debate upon the McKinley tariff bill in the house by making speeches from their respective points of view. The general debate on the bill will close Saturday night; there is then to be eight days debate under the five-minute rule, and if the present programme is not changed the bill is to be voted upon May 20. The speaking will not change a single vote, nor do the speakers expect it, but the congressional campaign is about to open and members of both parties will take the opportunity of speaking to their constituents. The bill is certain to pass the house, practically in its present condition, but there are rumors of a Republican revolt in the senate led by Senator Allison that, if true, will make trouble for the bill. But it is generally safe to say that measures which have received the caucus approval of the party in the majority will go through, and the McKinley tariff bill is not likely to prove an exception to the rule.

The death of Senator Beck removes a notable figure from national politics. His funeral on Tuesday in the senate chamber was simple but impressive. "Who will succeed him?" is the question in everybody's mouth at the capitol. Ex-Speaker Carlisle's friends say that he can have the place if he wants it, and some Democrats who are not particularly friendly toward Mr. Carlisle would be glad to see him elected so as to get him out of their way in the house. Representative McCreary is also a strong favorite in the race, though some people think that some Kentuckian not prominently known in national politics will be honored by the legislature, which is now in session. The election is expected to take place next week.

The question of a federal election law is still worrying the Republicans. A special caucus committee, at the head of which is Speaker Reed, is now considering the matter to make a report to the Republican caucus, which is to decide whether such a law shall be enacted at the present session. The republicans are very much divided in opinion on this matter, and nothing short of a peremptory caucus decree will secure the votes of a number of them in favor of any such law, and even then there are some of them who would not vote for it, though they would probably lack the courage to vote against it.

The silver problem seems no nearer to solution by the Republicans in congress than ever. The Jones bill has been taken up in the senate and it will, from present indications, be passed. After the house disposes of the tariff bill it will pass the caucus silver bill, which differs radically from the Jones bill. After that comes—guess work.

Senator Call has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the interstate commerce commission to investigate cases of interference by railroads (in issuing free passes) with the election of United States senators and representatives. The reason for the resolution was a letter stating that free railroad passes are now being used in Florida for the purpose of influencing votes.

Senator Quay's visits to the White House have become so frequent of late that the tongues of the political gossips have been started to wagging at a great rate, and all sorts of queer political stories are being whispered around town, one of them, which will serve as a sample of the rest, being that Mr. Harrison has made a bargain with Senator Quay to engineer his campaign for a renomination in 1892. Senator Quay has few equals as a political wire-puller, but, if the opinions of the Republicans in congress and of those who visit this city reflect those of the party at large, it would require more power than Mr. Quay possesses to get Mr. Harrison renominated by his party in '92, or in any other year.

The Morrill service pension bill which recently passed the house is not acceptable to the senate, and that body will vote to non-concur when it comes up, it having been passed as a substitute for the senate dependent pension bill.

There is little probability now that the appropriations made by the present session of congress will be larger than usual, though a short time ago the indications were that they would be enormous, but the Republican leaders, knowing that congressional elections are to be held this year, have called a halt, and although there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among the faithful, there will be no shower of gold at this session. The river and harbor bill heads the list of shut-out appropriations.

The Republican house caucus has expressed a willingness to adjourn by the middle of July, but the senators, who are the real masters of the situation, have so far said nothing on the subject.

Ought to Know.

Arkansaw Traveler: A justice of the peace who had just married a couple turned to a man and said:

"I don't believe the woman will love, serve and obey him."

"I don't know," some one replied. "she seems to be a very amiable woman."

"I don't think she is," the justice replied.

"Why so?"

"Because she used to be my wife."

JONES OF NEVADA.

He Makes a Powerful Speech in the Senate in the Interest of Silver.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes on deposits of silver bullion.

Jones, of Nevada, addressed the Senate in its favor. What was it that produced a general decline of prices in any country? It was a shortage in the volume of money relatively to population and business. The world never had a proper system of money. He went on to speak of the natural ratio between gold and silver existing for 2,500 or 3,000 years—a ratio of 15½ to 1—and said it was only since the legislative proscription of silver in Germany and the United States and its banishment from the mints of Europe that any material change of ratio took place, and the present divergence in relative value of the two metals was directly due to the legal outlawry of silver, and not to any natural causes. It had always been the object of the creditor class to enhance the value of money by reducing the volume so that when the gold mines of California and Australia were producing their largest yield it was proposed to demonetize gold. The motive of demonetization in the case of silver, as well as of gold, was to aggrandize the creditor class of the world and confiscate the farms, the practical rewards to hardy toilers. He spoke of the demonetization of silver by Germany after the war with France as having inflicted greater evils on her people than her armies inflicted on France.

If surprise were felt at the selfishness of privileged classes in Europe in the demonetization of silver, what was to be said in the defense of the United States demonetizing silver? No such stupendous act of folly and ignorance had ever been perpetrated by the representatives of a free people. It had proved prolific of enforced idleness poverty and misery. No better remedy could be applied than the absolute reversal of that legislation and putting back the monetary system of the country to what it was before 1873.

In regard to the bill pending before the senate, Jones said he had reported it from the committee on finance, but it did not fully reflect his views regarding the relation which silver should bear to the monetary circulation of the country or the world. He declared himself at all times and in all places a firm and unwavering advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. In view, however, of the great diversity of views prevailing on the subject, and the possibility that by reason of such diversity this session of congress might terminate without affording the country any relief from baleful and benumbing effects of the demonetization of silver, he had joined with the other members of the committee in reporting the bill.

The scene in the senate chamber during the delivery of the speech was a fair indication of the great interest felt in the subject. The senators from the mining states, Stanford, Hearst, Stewart, Teller and others, sat close to Jones and gave him the most earnest attention. But an almost equal degree of interest was shown by all senators present, everyone of whom, on both sides of the chamber, wheeled his chair around so as to face the speaker. There was no conversation indulged in, no newspaper reading, no letter writing, but during the three hours that the speech occupied every Senator seemed to be paying the closest attention to it. The number of persons in the galleries, however, was not large.

Wonderful Mechanism.

The Bank of England doors are now so finely balanced that a clerk, by pressing a knob under his desk, can close the outer doors instantly, and they cannot be opened again except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ingenious unemployed of the great metropolis from robbing this famous institution. The bullion departments of this and other great English banking establishments are nightly submerged in several feet of water by the action of machinery. In some of the London banks the bullion departments are connected with the manager's sleeping-rooms, and an entrance cannot be effected without setting off an alarm near that person's head. If a dishonest official, during either day or night, should take even as much as one from a pile of a thousand sovereigns the whole pile would instantly sink and a pool of water take its place, letting every person in the establishment know of the theft.—Exchange.

An Intelligent and Faithful Colly.

Several correspondents send clippings containing dog stories, one of which illustrates the well-known faithfulness and tenacity of the colly. A Mexican shepherd made a bet with his employer in California that his dog would stay alone on the ranch for five days, taking the sheep out to pasture in the morning and penning them at night. The stakes were the dog and a year's work on the shepherd's side and $100 on the employer's. The dog was duly instructed by his master, plenty of meat was hung up within reach to support him, the shepherd went off, the dog faithfully discharged his duties and the bet was won.—Boston Post.

A Bear in Church.

During divine service yesterday a bear, which had escaped from the stable of a neighboring public house, in which its owner, a traveling showman, was located, entered a nonconformist chapel on the high road between Barnes and Mortlake. Women shrieked and children cried, and there was a general rush for the door. The bear, however, around whose neck was a thick chain, made its way to the empty choir stalls, where it lay down. The minister, whose high and commodious pulpit had suddenly become occupied by several lady members of his congregation, was in the midst of his discourse at the time of the animal's appearance, and had chosen for his text the words: "Be not afraid." The sermon was brought to an abrupt termination. The anxiety of pastor and people was set at rest by the arrival of the owner of the animal. The bear was got out of the chapel with ease and taken back to its quarters.—St James Gazette.

ENGLISHMEN AMAZED.

Marvelous Manner in Which America Is Becoming Settled.

LONDON, May 5.—The statement that only about 100,000 square miles of land suitable for settlement by emigrants remains in the United States has come like a revelation to Englishmen, most of whom have been clinging to the belief that America was only half-settled and only partially civilized. The statement referred to has just been made before a select committee of the house of commons on colonization, together with the announcement that in Australia there are 500,000 square miles and in Manitoba 400,000 suitable for colonization purposes. The records show that since 1815 12,500,000 people have left the United Kingdom, and of these 9,000,000 since 1853, of which 7,000,000 were of English and Irish origin. Two-thirds of these emigrants went to the United States, where population, if increased in the same ratio as in the past hundred years, would be at the end of another hundred years 1,000,000,000, or about 500 persons per square mile of the inhabitable portions of the country. Since 1856, against 3,050,000 British people who had emigrated, there were not quite a million emigrants into this country. The total immigration had amounted to about one-half the excess of births over deaths in this country. The array of figures has convinced the commissioners that immigration from the British Isles is no longer as desirable as formerly, and the commission will recommend in their report that stimulated and assisted emigration be discontinued except to Australia. Even in the last-named country, however, immigrants are not as welcome as they were, and the Australians have published a report that while skilled labor can find ample employment in the colonies, there is an over-supply of common, unskilled workmen.

Ending the War.

As we lay facing the rebel lines around Petersburg that last winter of the war the men in the rifle-pits refrained from firing at each other, except when ordered to do so to cover some new movement. One night I was in a pit about half a mile from what is known as the "crater," and I soon found out that there was a "Johnny" in a pit facing me and not a stone's throw away. Everything was quiet in that neighborhood, and I had been in the pit about an hour when he called out:

"Say, Yank, what about this hyar wah?"

"What do you mean?"

"When are you 'uns gwine to quit?"

"When you are licked out of your boots."

"Shoo! You can't do it in a hundred years."

"Well, we are going to keep trying."

He was quiet for a few minutes, and said:

"Say, Yank, this is an awful wah."

"Yes."

"Heaps o' good men being killed."

"Heaps o' property gwine to wreck."

"Yes."

"Does you 'uns lay it to me?"

"Well, you are helping to keep the war going."

"And I hadn't orter?"

"Of course not."

"And if I should come over to you 'uns it might end this fussing?"

"It would help."

"Wall, seems that way to me. 'Pears to be a sort o' duty. If I kin stop this bloodshed an' won't do it then I'm onery mean, hain't I?"

"You are."

"Hain't got no true speerit in me, eh?"

"No."

"Then I guess I'll come. I'm ahead in' right for you, and do you be keerful that your gun don't go off."

He came to my pit, bringing his gun along, and as I passed him to the rear he said:

"This ends the wah, and I'm powerful glad of it. Reckon your General Grant will be surprised when he wakes up in the mawnin' an' finds the rebellion all petered out and me a-eatin' Yankee hard-tack.—New York Sun.

Future of the Electric Motor.

Joseph Wetzler, in his article in Scribner's on the "Electric Railway of To-day," concludes by making the following prediction: "With the advantages of the electric railway so clearly pointed out, and so unquestionably demonstrated in actual practice, it would not be unsafe to hazard the opinion that, in ten years at the furthest, there will not be a horse railway in operation, at least in our own country. The horse will then be once more returned to his legitimate field of labor, and the street car passenger will be transported at an increased speed, and with all the comforts of easy riding, in cars propelled and lighted by electricity; while it is by no means improbable that, with further work on the line indicated, the passenger may step aboard a train in New York at 10 in the morning and eat a 5 o'clock dinner in Chicago on the same day. Enough has indeed been accomplished to show that electricity is destined to be one of the most powerful factors entering into our social conditions, and that the ease of distribution and convenience of power afforded by it must bring forth changes in the social order which are even now hardly realized."

Good Advice.

Don't sign, says a contemporary. But such a caution as this seems hardly necessary to any person in the full possession of his faculties. Yet it is astonishing how many people there are, including good business men, who attach their signature to papers or documents whose contents may have a serious bearing upon themselves or their affairs, with scarcely a glance at their contents. Carelessness in failing to acquaint themselves with the contents of a paper before signing it has worked incalculable harm to thousands of well-intentioned people. Then read all papers carefully before you sign them, particularly those that express or imply anything in the nature of a contract or a legal obligation.

FREMONT FAINTED.

The Old Pathfinder Knocked Out by a Piece of Good News.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—When John C. Fremont was a lieutenant in 1848 in California, his accounts with the government were left in such a state that he has always been regarded as an official debtor to the government to the amount of some nineteen thousand, and it has been one of the chief sorrows of Fremont's later years that he was unable to square this balance against him. The other day Fremont called at the office of the second controller of the currency and said that his financial circumstances were such that if his salary as a retired major-general were retained to meet the alleged shortage he would be for some time in actual want. At his request the controller investigated his accounts and discovered that instead of Fremont being a debtor the government actually owed him for over forty years $21,000. The records are perfectly clear, and it was proven beyond dispute that through a mistake in book-keeping Lieut. Fremont had been charged with a debt for which a voucher was on file. When Fremont called again to ask if some arrangement might be made to pay his supposed indebtedness by installments he was so unprepared for the glad tidings awaiting him that he fainted. Yesterday a warrant for the amount due him was made out, duly approved and signed.

For Cleaning Gloves.

A lady called for this mixture at a drug store: One quart of deodorized benzine, one drachm of sulphuric ether, one drachm of chloroform, two drachms of alcohol, and just enough cologne to make it pleasant. When she had gone the clerk remarked to a spectator: "Do you know what she wanted that preparation for? You would not be far out of the way if you guessed that she was going to wash some soiled gloves. That is one of the best and cheapest preparations for cleansing that I know of. You pour a little of the mixture into a clean bowl, and wash the gloves in it as you would wash anything with soap and water. When the dirt is about removed, rinse the gloves in some clean fluid. Usually one rinsing is enough, but if the gloves are very much soiled rinse a second time. If the gloves are of a cheap kind it is best to dry them on the hand, but a fine glove, after having been rubbed with a soft cloth to smooth out the wrinkles, may be hung on a line to dry like an ordinary garment. The preparation is an excellent thing to have handy, not only for rejuvenating gloves, but for removing grease spots from clothing and carpets, and for sponging coat collars and felt hats.—Christian Union.

Montana in the Lead.

Independent: Mr. Spruille Braden, assayer in charge of the United States assay office in Helena, has favored this office with a copy of the report of the director of the mint. Last week the dispatches gave a synopsis of the report, which placed Colorado first in the list of precious metal producing states and territories. The total product of the United States for the fiscal year ending June, 1889, was: Gold, $33,175,000; silver, $59,195,000, the total coinage value being $92,370,000, while the commercial value of the same was $76,195,000. In the approximate distribution of this amount Colorado is credited with a total gold and silver production of $22,758,000 and Montana $21,200,000, or a difference in favor of Colorado of $1,558,000.

But how much of Montana's product is Colorado claiming? Montana is ahead of all in the production of gold and silver, as it is in the total output of all its metals, including copper. It is not generally known, perhaps, that a large percentage of Montana ore is shipped to Colorado for reduction in the great smelters and refineries of the Centennial state. The Pueblo Sampling works of Butte, which is a purchasing agency for a smelting plant at Pueblo, alone shipped ore enough last year to more than balance the difference in favor of Colorado; but more than this, the Colorado Smelting and Mining company of Butte, whose daily output of ore from the Gagnon and Original Butte mines, the latter being worked through the former, is next to that of the Anaconda, Boston and Montana and Parrot companies, ship all their silver matte to Colorado for refining, and this amounts to more than $1,000,000 annually. This Butte metal is all credited to the Colorado output, besides many car loads that have been shipped from the Champion mine during the past year and from other sections of Deer Lodge, Silver Bow and Beaverhead counties. Then, too, Idaho can claim that fully 50 per cent of the wet ores of the Coeur d'Alenes are shipped to Colorado, which is a fact and which through railroad discrimination has caused the closing down of the East Helena smelting works. It is therefore plain to see that Montana, which does not import but very little ore, can justly claim the proud position of being first in the list of precious metal producing states and territories, and that without any fear of contradiction.

Attractions Outside of Civilization.

Once a man has entered the wilds of Africa, says the Boston Traveller, civilization seems to have lost its attractiveness for him. Livingston, the missionary and explorer, buried himself alive in the heart of Africa and could not be induced to leave it, and died there while pursuing his work. Gen. Gordon, with a pertinacity amounting to fanaticism, held his ground at Khartoum, defying the Arab rebels and utterly refusing to seek safety until he fell a victim to treachery and overwhelming numbers. In former years officers of the United States army, after a life in the then distant west, in the wilds of the Rocky mountains, found it difficult to break away and return to civilization, and numbers actually resigned to remain there.

A PATRIOTIC DOG.

The Story of "Budge," a Follower of the Army of the Potomac.

Washington letter to the New York Tribune: "Speaking of dogs," said Gen. Joe Bartlett a few evenings ago to Gen. McFeely, as he reflectively sent the smoke of his cigar curling up to the ceiling, "do you remember that big three-legged yellow dog called "Budge" that followed the army of the Potomac during the early years of the war? Well, Budge was a character, if I may be pardoned the expression. He was a patriotic dog, too, for he was one of the first to get to the front in 1861, with the three-months men of New York, of which he was a native. Budge was a terrible fighter. I remember, when the troops were on the march to engage in the first battle of Bull Run, he chewed up every rebel dog en route. Every man that wore the blue was Budge's friend, and took it upon himself to see that he had the best the camp and the country afforded. When the fight was well under way on the plains of Manassas it was fun to watch Budge chase the half-spent cannon balls and shells as they rolled along or plowed up the earth. It was while engaged in this cheerful pastime that Budge lost his left foreleg; a cannon ball took it clean off. We who took an interest in him were about that time too much engaged to look after wounded men, much less a dog, therefore Budge was left on the field as we supposed to die, or fall into the hands of the enemy.

"Some days subsequent to the battle, when we had all returned to our old camping ground, who should come limping in on three legs, his tail wagging like mad with joy, but old Budge. Well, sir, some of the boys who witnessed the scene just shed tears over the fidelity and loyalty of that dumb brute. A surgeon of the Twenty-seventh New York fixed up the stump, and in the course of time it healed. Budge was all through the Pennsylvania campaign, and during the advance and retreat he hobbled along, and during engagements followed his favorite pastime, chasing cannon balls and shells. Nothing could abate his zeal in this direction. Budge followed the troops back to Washington, took part in the second battle of Bull Run, the battle of South Mountain, and then hobbled along until he reached Antietam. In the battle of the second day Budge chose to take part in the conflict on our right, and seemed to enjoy it. He was very busy that day, and had got so that he could make good time on three legs. He had plenty of balls and shells, I can tell you, to look after, too. When the fight was over, along in the afternoon, Budge was missing. The next morning, in passing through the terrible 'corn field' in search of our dead and wounded soldiers, some of the boys ran across the lifeless body of old Budge, and by his side was the body of a wounded member of the brigade who had been in the habit of feeding him. Budge, he said, remained with him when he fell, and when the rebels swept through the corn field in one of the numerous charges made, Budge defended him against what he knew was the assault of an enemy, and was shot down, loyal to the last to the cause, the old flag, and the constitution, and the Union, too, if you please, if he was nothing but a dog."

Suspended Over the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 6.—Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock Q. J. Athey, of Marion, Ark., dropped from the upper suspension bride into a small boat waiting for him in the river below. The distance is about two hundred feet, and he was aided by an aluminum steel tape. His time of descent was four seconds. The object was to test the tape as a fire escape from tall buildings. One end of the tape was fastened to the bride, and the rest of it was fastened to a small reel. This reel Athey grasped in his hand, and pressing the brake attachment could descend with lightning rapidity or stop at will. When about two feet from the water, and while hanging at the end of over 190 feet of the tape, he had his picture taken. His weight is 135 pounds, and the tape has a sustaining power of 750 pounds. Wednesday afternoon Athey fastened his line to a tree on Goat island and dropped over the cliff and descended to the slope midway between the stairway leading to the Cave of the Winds and the American Falls. Had the wire parted he would certainly have met death on the rocks below.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Bismarck's pension is not quite $4,500.

Thomas A. Edison smokes almost incessantly.

The empress of Germany speaks good French, with hardly any perceptible German accent.

Mrs. Manning, widow of Secretary Manning, will live henceforth chiefly at Washington.

Anna Dickinson, who cleared $25,000 in one season and $160,000 in ten, has little or none of it left.

Mrs. George B. McClellan, who is now in London, will have a house there and go much into society.

An epitaph Henry Watterson prepared the other day in a moment of friendly enthusiasm: "Here lies Tom Ochiltree. He never did anything else."

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has probably made half a million dollars with her pen.

James Patten Scott, a son of the late Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, is engaged with Claus Spreckles in establishing a big sugar plantation in Florida.

Bonanza Mackey is disposing of his various mining properties on the Pacific slope that are said to be worth about $10,000,000, and expects henceforth to make his permanent residence in New York.

A day or two ago a female child was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Newman, of Lawrenceville, Clarke county, that has a full set of teeth. It cannot nurse naturally, and artificial means have been resorted to for its nutrition.