CONGRESSIONAL.

Weekly Resume of the Proceedings of the Senate and House.

Thursday, January. 10.

SENATE.—The members of the senate sub committee having charge of the tariff bill have been in conference for some time with the senators from the lumber states in the Northwest on the proposed reduction in the duty on lumber.

HOUSE.—With each day wasted by the house in filibustering, the talk of an extra session increases, and unless some means is soon discoverd to break the deadlock that now exists, an extra session of the house is regarded as highly probably. Mr. McKinley said today that the house would certainly take up the senate tariff bill when it came from the senate, and unless that bill could be thoroughly discussed and passed, an extra session would follow. The loss of time will throw the appropriation bills into the time which by general consent is now set apart for tariff discussion in the house on the senate substitute. Some members to-day expressed the opinion that heroic means should be resorted to break the deadlock, and one member of upwards of twenty years' service in the house thought that a resolution to expel the members who were abusing the rules of the house with their obstructive motions would be justified by the country in the circumstances.

Friday Jan. 11.

SENATE.—Consideration of the tariff bill was resumed in the senate, the pending question being Mr. Plumb's amendment to put all fresh fish on the free list, which was rejected and fresh fish will have to pay a duty of half a cent a pound.

HOUSE.—The house spent most of the day in filibustering. A strong effort was made to transact business, but Mr. Weaver continued to interpose dilatory motions. The house finally took a recess till 8 p. m., the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills. Mr. Weaver was not present at the evening session, but his work was done by Mr. Kilgore of Texas, who filibustered so effectually that the house did no business whatever.

Saturday, Jan. 12.

SENATE.—In the Senate consideration of the tariff bill was resumed, and some important amendments were adopted. When the tariff bill was taken up at the conclusion of the morning hour, Mr. Morgan sent to the clerk's desk a proposed amendment which he said he would offer at the proper time.

"All laws and parts of laws which exempt from the payment of duties any article of commerce upon which duties are imposed in this act when in transit through the United States to or from the Dominion of Canada, or any province thereof, are hereby declared inoperative."

Mr. Gray offered an amendment to add to the paragraph permitting the importation free of duty of "lumber, timber, etc., necessary to the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership or employment in foreign trade," plates, deck-beams, forgings, composition-metal in all structural shapes, including machinery and parts of machinery.

HOUSE.—A temporary truce was declared between the friends and enemies of the Oklahoma bill today and the house proceeded with its regular business. Two appropriation bills were passed and several other important measures acted upon.

Mr. Randall gave notice that he would call up the Small-Elliott election case the following day. The consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was proceeded with.

Monday Jan. 14.

SENATE.—Mr Hoar introduced in the senate a concurrent resolution, providing for the counting of the votes for president and vice president in the hall of the house of representatives on Wednesday, Feb. 13.

A measure was introduced by Mr. Dawes in the senate and referred to the committee on Indian affairs. It is the house substitute for the Gifford bill, with the submission clause of last year's act submitted in place of section 16 of the bill, which declared that the interest of the Indians in the land ceased when the annuities and rations granted had been received by the Indians. Dawes cuts the price of the lands down from $1.25 to $1 per acre. Some other minor amendments are also made.

HOUSE.—Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior as to the number of clerks appointed in his department since March 4, 1885, without examination and certification by the civil service commissioners.

The president sent to congress a message without recommendation, but accompanied by a letter from Secretary Bayard and a large batch of correspondence in regard to differential tonnage dues.

Tuesday Jan. 15.

SENATE.—The senate today devoted most of its session to the discussion of the duty on salt. Mr. Voorhees, from the library committee, reported a joint resolution accepting the donation of the battle sword of Capt. Samuel C. Reed from his son and providing for the presentation to the latter of a gold medal. Mr. Voorhees said he would submit some remarks on the subject in a few days. At 12:20 consideration of the tariff bill was resumed, the pending question being Mr. Vest's amendment putting salt on the free list. When the bill was laid aside, the senate went into secret session, and at 5:55 adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Springer, of Illinois, spoke in advocacy of the omnibus bill, which he proposed to offer as a substitute. He called attention to various provisions of the constitution of 1885, which he considered bore the marks of having been formulated hastily, and argued that they presented another reason why a new convention should be held. He criticized the clause of the constitution declaring that all the existing archives, records and books belonging to the territory of Dakota should belong to the State of South Dakota. Under that clause the secretary of state of the new state was authorized to go to Bismarck and denude the capitol there of every scrap of paper and every book belonging to the territory.

Mr. Cox, of New York, believed that congress had been derelict in regard to the admission of Dakota and the other territories. He was in favor of the omnibus bill with certain amendments, but he was willing to help any little conference between the two houses of congress which would result in elevating the territories into the rank of statehood. Every territory (except Utah) should be admitted into the union when it had a population sufficient under the law, to elect a member of congress. Some gentlemen talked about the annexation of Canada. It would be time enough to annex Canada when the nebulous territories had put off their rudimentary and donned their stately stoles of manhood. In conclusion Mr. Cox paid a glowing tribute to the great West and was warmly applauded.

Mr. Gifford and Mr. Toole both discussed the bill at some length and their remarks were warmly applauded.

Wednesday Jan. 16.

SENATE.—Among the correspondence concerning affairs in Samoa, referred to in President Cleveland's message to congress and which was presented to the senate today, are instructions to Admiral Kimberly from Secretary Whitney, ordering him to proceed at once to Samoa and extend full protection to American citizens and property, and protest against the subjugation and displacement of the native government of Samoa by Germany, as in violation of positive agreement and understanding between powers, and form the German and British governments of our readiness to co-operate in causing all treaty rights to be respected and in resting peace and order on the basis of recognition of Samoan rights of independence endeavor to prevent extreme measures against the Samoans and to bring about peaceful settlement.

The senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill. The proposition of Mr. West to put salt on the free list was rejected without further debate—Yeas, 23; nays, 23. During a discussion between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hawley, the former said that the young negroes of Alabama were in respect of industry the most God-forsaken people outside of Algiers or Morocco. If the negroes could be expelled from Alabama, the price of lands would go up 100 per cent. In answer to a question of Senator Blair, he said that he favored Senator Wisdom's plan to distribute the negroes throughout the Southern states.

Mr. Blair said that the people of his state would be as glad to welcome the black people of Alabama as to welcome the white ones.

HOUSE.—This was another interesting day in the House on the territorial bill. There were great volumes of oratory, most of it from young orators. It was a field day for the delegates from the territories, who got in their work. Dubois, of Idaho, made his maiden speech.

The House was first addressed by Mr. Joseph, of New Mexico, who presented the claims of that territory for admission into the Union.

Mr. Struble, of Iowa, opposed the admission of New Mexico, saying that a large proportion of the inhabitants of the territory were unable to speak or understand the English language.

Mr. Voorhees, of Washington Territory, voiced the demand of the people of this territory for admission into the union.

Mr. Munson of Missouri, advocated the admission of New Mexico, asserting that the people were fully capable of self-government.

Harry D. Schall, assistant cashier in the paymaster's office of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company, has left Chicago with $11,500 of the company's funds, and $2,500 belonging to the Clerks and Mechanics' Building and Loan association, of which he was the treasurer. Schall had a taste for society life and fine clothes, and it is thought his expensions exceeded his salary. It is now said that young Schal's defalcation may reach $50,000. Three days elapsed from the time of the theft till its discovery, and it is believed that the defaulter has made good his escape.

Lewis McMullen, appraiser at New York, was requested to resign, but refused to do so. The president has therefore directed his removal from office.

DAKOTA JOTTINGS.

The Argus-leader announces that the Methodist university will beyond a doubt be located at Sioux Falls.

Dakota has about 175,000 sheep. Hutchinson county has 11,346 and Spink is second 7,984.

Out of fifty-six bachelors in Pierre only six have been married during the past year.

The improvements, public and private, made during the past year in Sioux Falls, amount to $1,500,000.

The improvements made during the past year at Madison amounted to $260,000.

It is reported that several "blind pigs" which closed at Oakes during the recent term of court have reopened.

"The Dog Got Left; or How She Captured the Rooster," is the title of a new book soon to be given the public by an Iroquois lady.

Thirteen saloonkeepers have turned in $6,500 to the treasury of Sioux Falls for the privilege of dispensing booze during the next six months.

During the past two years there has been taken in at the penitentiary at Sioux Falls as admission fees from visitors $455, woich will be spent for the library.

A negro was recently confined in the Yankton insane asylum for one day. When he was discharged he attached a red rag to a long pole and struck out on the railroad track.

The Rapid City Journal estimates the trade of the Black Hills in cured meats during the past year at $150,000 and agitates the question of locating a packing-house there.

City Marshal Dunn, of Deadwood, reports a total of seventy-nine arrests during the year, the heinous offense consisting of too much stimulant and too much noise.

Husband (confusedly)—Oh-er-two or three gentlemen called to see me on business, and they were shown in there. That's the ante-room, my dear.—New York Sun.

Many of Lead City's young bachelors are getting tired of boarding at the regular boarding-houses and hotels and consequently are setting up establishments of their own.

A couple of prospectors who have been looking over the Turkey creek region east of Yankton a few miles assert that they have uncovered two formations of coal on Dan Stafford's farm.

The Cass County Farmers' alliance has a letter from an eastern party who is ready to invest $10,000 in a creamery in Fargo, on the condition that 1,500 cows and sufficient ground for a plant be guaranteed.

One of the topics of conversation in political circles at Bismarck is the action of the retiring board of county commissioners in reducing the salary of the district attorney from $1,200 to $400 per year.

The Sioux Falls Argus-Leader says: "There is a man in town who says that four months ago he was not worth $500, and that to-day he is as easily worth $50,000. He made it in real estate."

The Press declares that nothing would please Brookings more than to enter into an alliance with Madison and Mitchell to bring about the extension of the Manitoba line from Marshall, Minn., to Mitchell.

Chief Fields of Fargo received information that Thomas Lagrange, supposed to have been implicated with Dick Wood in the robbery of the store at Hickson some time ago, has been arrested at Barnesville, Minn., and will be brought to Fargo at once.

The Press deals with social affairs in Miller as follows: "It is pleasant to see people nicely dressed and it is proper, but it betrays a large degree of mental vacuity in one who endeavors to work the 'exclusive' racket in society in a western country town like this."

The county commissioners of Lawrence county adopted a resolution fixing the license for liquor dealers at $500 a year. In Deadwood twenty licenses were granted; in Lead City, eleven; Central, four; Galena, one; Whitewood, one; Brownsville, one; Terraville, one.

The district court opened at Grafton, Judge Templeton presiding. James Collins was brought before the grand jury and indicted for the murder of Moore, which was committed at Minto on last Fourth of July morning. His trial will take place next week, Attorneys C. D. O'Brien of St. Paul and W. J. Hughes defending; Prosecuting Attorney Spencer and Gen. A. B. Ward of Grand Forks for the territory.

Several prominent Dakota Democrats will leave for Washington from Huron in the interest of the immediate admission of South Dakota. Among them are Judge Spencer, Judge Bartlett Tripp, Gov. F. M. Ziebach, Hon. E. W. Miller and Gen. Moris Taylor. Besides these, J. W. Shannon, editor of the Huronite, and L. H. Hole will go to Washington on the same errand soon. It is thought that the presence of these gentlemen with other representatives of both political parties, will have a good effect and hasten the disposition of the Dakota question.

The Albany Journal states that a dirty tramp called at the house of a Bethlehem widow, living alone, about 7 o'clock in the morning, and offered to saw wood in return for a breakfast. Are ye hungry?" she asked. "Yessum, hungrier nor a bear." "Well, ye can have yer feed first, I guess." He was given a bountiful meal. At its conclusion the tramp rose and took up his ugly-looking bludgeon: "I'll keep my eyes wide open tight," he said grinning, "and if I see a man as wants ter saw yer wood for his breakfast I'll give him your address." Then he opened the door and walked out. He had gone but a few steps when he heard the widow's sharp voice calling a halt. He turned with an oath and saw a gun pointed squarely at him. He came back and sawed not one, but two cords of wood, whitewashed the hen house and cleaned out the cow stable.

One of the newest devices for utilizing sawdust is the scheme of a Canadian mechanic. He claims that by grinding the refuse into a uniform fineness, mixing it with the refuse gas tar from the gas house and compressing the substance into cakes, a fuel can be made in every way superior to soft coal for open fires.

THE FARM.

Short Notes.

A late estimate places the average yield of wheat per acre in France the past year at 14 bushels, against an average of 16¾ bushels for ten years.

Last year 10,000,000 bushels of peanuts were imported into Marseilles, France, to be pressed for oil very little of which was sold under its proper name, most of it being put on the market as olive oil. The residual pomace is employed in adulterating chocolate.

Indian corn, says Professor Hunt, of the Illinois College Farm, is the most economical pork-producing material during the Winter months in regions where it is extensively grown. Undoubtedly, but better pork is made with at least an admixture of other grains. The taste for solid fat is passing away.

Subsoiling should be done in a manner so as not to turn under the top soil. It is simply to follow the plow and loosen the hard pan, in order to permit the roots to extend lower. Subsoiling should be accompanied with thorough draining, which permits the air to enter, thereby hastening chemical action, as well as to carry off excessive moisture and increase warmth of soil.

A correspondent of the Country Gentlemen says as a weed-killer no crop surpasses Hungarian grass or milet, and that no crop except lucerne will surpass it for soiling or hay. But it must be cut for hay while the heads are green, just before the seeds forms; a crop of both hay and seed cannot be secured from the same straw. Grown for one purpose, on proper soil in a dry season, Hungarian grass is profitable.

Care of Seed Potatoes.

If seed potatoes are in the cellar, or where they can be readily seen, it will pay to watch them closely to prevent sprouting. If possible, they should be spread thinly, and exposed to light and air at a temperature only a little above freezing. If put into a tight barrel the potatoes will almost certainly be too warm. Empty them upon the floor. The more they dry out in a light, cool place, the more vigorously the eyes will push when the seed is placed in right condition for growing.

Frosted Bits.

No horseman who regards kindness to his charge as a virtue will use bare iron bits in cold weather. It is very easy to cover them with leather, thus preventing ulcerated mouths and sore tongues from contact with frosted iron. It is always a protection to warm the bit before putting the iron into the mouth. In driving during the severest weather the iron becomes chilled outside the mouth, and sometimes will make sore the flesh which it touches where the breath does not warm it.

Lime in Cellars.

Lime is a good disinfectant. It is especially valuable to place in cellars where vegetables have been stored, especially such as have been put in wet or showed signs of decay. The past Fall has been so wet that more than usual attention must be given to cellars to prevent losses. By absorbing superfluous moisture the lime prevents the rising of foul odors that dampness with warmth is sure to generate. Most vegetables in cellars are better if covered with earth and the lime sprinkled over the top of the heap.

Suffolk Breed of Pigs.

The breed had great popularity thirty or more years ago. It was especially a favorite in England where Prince Albert introduced it, which was a sufficient recommendation to loyal subjects of the queen. The breed is to some extent still popular in England, whose climate favors it, The Suffolk pig has short, thin hair, as far removed as possible from the bristles of the wild type of hog. But the pigs scald in our hot Summer suns, and freeze unless give especial care in Winter. Hogs for American use must have more hair than the Suffolk.

Pure Bred Cattle.

There are 50,000,000 cattle of all kinds in this country, and but 200,000 of the pure breeds. The latter have done good service in not improving the common stock by the infusion of pure blood; but as the Weekly Times suggests, it should not be thought a waste of time and labor to improve the common sto[ck] within itself as far as possible, b[e]cause the better this can be ma[de] the more valuable it becomes as [a] foundation for improvement by pu[re] breeds. It has been clearly demo[n]strated that the same care which [is] given to valuable pure breeds w[ill] very greatly improve the quality [of] the native cattle, both the yield and richness of the milk being largely increased.

How Not to Have "Cholera."

In his report on the swine plague, Frank S. Billings lays down these rules:

1. Don't leave a well hog in a place where a sick one is or has been a moment longer than can be helped.
2. Don't fail to examine such separated well hogs twice a day, and to remove any that may become ill.
3. Don't allow the same person to take care of the affected and well hogs.
4. Don't allow any intercourse of men, dogs, or hens between the pens of either lot of hogs.
5. Don't put a new lot of healthy hogs in a pen or upon land where swine plauge has been for less than three years, unless the same has been thoroughly cleansed of all refuse, plowed or dug up several times, and exposed to the air for an entire summer season.
6. Don't forget that closed pens sheds, straw stacks, and accumulated litter are more dangerous than open country, when swine plague has prevailed in such places.
7. Don't water hogs from running streams.
8. Don't place your hog pens, or runs, so that they can drain into running streams.
9. Don't forget that all such places should be well drained and kept as dry as possible.
10. Don't bury dead hogs when you can burn them up.
11. Don't buy or sell sick hogs.
12. Don't visit your neighbor's hogs when sick or allow him to visit yours if well.
13. Don't forget that watchfulness, carefulness, and diligence will do more to prevent swine plague than all medicines.
14. Don't forget that without these things being adhered to the most practical vaccine will ever prove next to useless.
15. Don't forget to keep to these rules.

Jack Price, Deck Hand.

I suppose not one in a thousand will care to read a deck hand's story. People call us coarse aud vulgar. Granted: but our work makes us so. There are ladies, I fancy, who will shudder at the thought of such a story, and gentleman who will dip into it carefully, expecting to find a string of oaths. Judge for yourself whether this tale of Jack Price, my partner, is fit for refined ears.

No need to tell you of a deck hand's life. A man that beats about in the cold and rain, handling sleety ropes or balancing himself on the gunwale of a coal barge with twenty feet of swift water under him, is not apt to be a pretty, kid gloved, soft voiced fellow, If his face is red it is because midwinter winds on the Ohio are not good for the complexion. He deals with rough work and is rough himself; but his heart is just about as apt to be right as that of a senator or a judge.

We started from Pittsburg, on the George Hammond in July, Jack and I. There was a big river and we made good time to Louisville, where we shipped on the Charley Roberts, bound for Orleans. To say we found it hot on the lower Mississippi gives no idea of the weather. Half the crew were unfit for duty. One morning there was a whispering among the boys.

"What's up, Jack," said I.

"Steve Robinson's down with swamp fever."

The boys gathered in a knot around the captain. Before long there was a panic among them. The mate shook his head and looked thoughtful.

"The man must be put ashore!" said the captain.

"No, sir!" cried Jack Prince.

"Who are you?"

"Plain Jack Prince; but Steve don't go ashore. It's an outrage to think of it."

"Who's to nurse him?"

"Me."

"Do you know what swamp fever is?"

"Doubtful."

"I'll nurse Steve, I tell you! We've made five trips together, and if he is put ashore here in the swamps, I go with him."

"You it is," said the captain, turning on his heel. "Not another man goes into Steve's state room."

For ten days Steve's room was quarantined. Nobody but Jack saw the inside of it. We saw him sometimes, carrying something to the sick man or sitting on the guards to get a breath of air; but every soul on the boat kept out of his way. We all liked Jack, but the fever might be in his clothes. He began to look pale, but he never grumbled. One day the news came out to us that Steve was dead. A few hours after we buried him on an island in the river in a pine box, and the only thing like a prayer said over him was from Jack: "God help him!"

The fever did not spread, and we all breathed freer. A few evenings after Steve's death I was on watch at the head of the tow, and Jack was with me. We were puffing at tobies to keep off the musquitoes. There was a haze over the water, but the stars were shining, and the broad river was quiet as a lake.

"Jack," said I, "I've got a raging headache."

"No?" said he, as if he asked a question. He took my hand and held it.

"Not fever, is it, Jack?"

"Come and lie down," was his answer.

A dizziness came over me, and without Jack's arm to steady me I would never have reached my bunk. I remember very little after that. I learned afterwards that I was delirious: but how long I cannot tell you. I remember Jack's face near me at times as in a dream—the kindliest face you ever saw, not handsome, maybe; but a face with some of God's goodness in it.

When I got back to reality again I found Jack bending over me. I was in the same stateroom and I could feel from the motion that the boat was under way.

"How long have I been here, Jack?"

"Quite a while, my boy."

"And where are we?"

"Not far from Memphis."

"Going up or down?"

"Going home. Don't talk if it tires you."

"What was the matter with me, Jack?"

"A touch of fever; but you're better now."

"Can't I look out, Jack? It will do me good to see the sun."

He raised me up gently as a woman w[ould] have done, and I looked out [through the g]lass door of the state- [illegible] ...he ...e? ...ke ...er ...he ...ne ...to

"Pay me for what?"

"Look at me; I'm thin as a ghost. I must have been sick a long time. You've pulled me through, Jack."

"I've done nothing of the kind," said he, laughing.

I noticed for the first time how very thin and pinched his face was. It seemed as if he had grown old.

"Look at me, Jack; you've been the best friend I ever had."

He made no answer, but took my hand and pressed it. It seemed as if a mist came between us, and I saw big tears standing in Jack's kindly eyes.

"I thought I'd got past this," said he, coughing.

Next day he came in smiling, with a letter and some oranges.

"I went ashore at Memphis," he explained, "and found a letter from Sister Annie. They're looking for me home."

"We'll soon be in Pennsylvania again, Jack."

He looked me full in the face and smiled. His eyes seemed very large and his cheeks were bloodless. It saddened me to look at him.

"I must go now," said he. "I hope you'll enjoy the oranges."

I was mending fast and expected to be out very soon. Jack did not come again that day. Next morning the cook brought me a cup of tea.

"Where is Jack?" I asked.

"Busy."

I thought of him all day, but he did not come.

"Cook," said I at last, "I want you to tell me the truth about Jack."

"Don't you fret!" he answered.

"But I must know."

"Well, he's not able to be about."

"Where is he?"

"In No. 8, But you can't go near him; he's got the fever! Delirious! Wouldn't know his own mother!"

"Who's nursing him?"

"I am—what little he gets. We can't make a hospital out of the Charley Roberts."

Cook tried to stop me; but I staggered across the cabin into No. 8. I could hardly recognize Jack as he lay on the bunk, his face was so flushed and his eyes so bloodshot. He had dropped down too weak to take his clothes off. I took his hand and sat beside him.

"Jack, my boy, what's wrong?"

"Nothing, Sam."

Jack never said much. He was botter at doing than saying.

I looked at the poor fellow in despair. I had never nursed a sick person in my life. The captain came in while I sat there,

"We must have a doctor, captain," said I.

"Might as well want a gold mine," he replied.

"But look at Jack, captain. What can we do?"

"I don't know."

"Sam, said Jack, looking at me with a strange expression, "you know my sister Annie?"

"Certainly, Jack."

"I want you to tell her about me."

"You will soon see her Jack."

"No, Sam; I'm going."

"We're both going home."

"Yes, going home. I'm tired! Tired!"

"Then rest, Jack. I shall be here."

"Take my hand, Sam."

"I have your hand, my boy. Try to sleep."

"Yes," he went on, pointing. "There's Annie at the door. She looks more and more like mother as she grows older. She's glad to see me from the way she smiles."

"Indeed she is Jack."

"That's Sam's voice; he got over the fever well. I believe I had it, too. Hear old Pont barking at the gate; he's most as glad as Annie to see me back. Ah, Sam, it's good to be back in Pennsylvania—God's country! Annie! Annie!"

He fell back in a stupor, with his eyes set. I felt a spasm pass through his frame, after which his hand lay in mine like a lifeless thing. I looked up questioningly at the captain.

"God help him! He is dead."

"O, surely not!"

"Dead!" he repeated.

Only when I bent over him did I believe it. Jack was dead.

"He died working for others," said the captain, and in lieu of better words these must stand for his epitaph.

I can only tell Jack's story in a plain way. I cannot fill your eyes with tears as mine are filled, as there is no art behind my words. You read of good men—unselfish and heroic men that poets sing of and historians immortalize—but here was one that nobody ever heard of. Who was there to read a funeral sermon over him when we buried him in a lonely place on the river bank next day? Who prayed over the rough pine box? Not a prayer, not a hymn at the funeral; only some tears that came of genuine grief. We left him there on the river bank, with a piece of driftwood to mark his grave, which the next flood would sweep away. I found a little flower growing there—a violet, I think—which I brought away for Annie.

Jack was as homely a man as ever you saw, a big raw boned fellow, with a twinkle of the eye that made one laugh. Had you been hunting for a man of polish and education you would not have picked him out. His head had not been cultivated at the expense of his heart. He used strong language sometimes when a rope got tangled, or the pumps worked hard, or the coffee didn't suit him. I am not trying to picture him as perfect; I want you to know him as he was. His voice in a sick room was as gentle as a child's he had a big, tender heart, kindlier than most women have, and a hand that served a friend until ready to drop from weariness. I remember him as he bent over me while I lay helpless with fever, a kindly light beaming in his face that beautified it. I learned then how unselfish he was, and my heart went out to him as your's would have gone had you known him. This was Jack at his best.—H. D. Mason in Pittsburg Bulletin.

Feeding Coal to the Fire.

The throwing of fuel upon the fire is generally considered as a means of augmenting the amount of heat produced, and taken as a whole it does have that effect. But for the maintenance of a steady fire and an even heat only a small amount of fuel should be thrown upon a fire at the time. The reason for this is that coal is dependent upon two constituents for its heat giving properties. One of these, the carbonaccous, remains in a solid state, while the other, the bituminous, is volatilized. As the latter process must be accomplished before the first will be ready for burning, the first effect of throwing fuel upon the fire is that of cooling. Not only must the solid coal be raised to the furnace temperature, but the volatilization must be carried on. Here the same laws come into play as in the evaporation of water. The evaporation and volatilization require more heat than that accounted for in the elevation of temperature, and which is therefore rendered latent. Hence unless care is taken to burn off the gases, as they are given off it would be better that they did not exist. For it will be easily understood that if the fire, which is due to the combustion of the solid carbons, did not have to heat these gases, it would give out just the same amount of heat that would be available for steam making. It is due to this fact that coke has been accredited, with greater heating properties than bituminous coal, simply because the gases in the coal have been distilled and not burned. But when the furnaces are so designed that these gases are thoroughly burned, the heating properties of the coal will be found to be greater by just the amount of heat given out by the combustion of the gases in excess of what was required to distill them.

Convicted by a Piece of Bread.

Paris Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.

A tramp named Lianty has just been condemned at Blois for the murder of an unfortunate woman, whom he met on the highroad. He attacked and stabbed her repeatedly, afterwards throwing her into a pool while she was still living, first taking from her her little savings, amounting to 60 cents. The peculiarity of the case lies in the evidence that convicted the murderer. On the bank of the pond near the spot where the corpse was discovered there was found a large piece of bread, the end of the loaf with a singular bulge at one side. One of the neighbors testified that on the morning of the day the crime was committed, Lianty had come to her house to beg for something to eat. She gave him a glass of piquette and a hunch of bread. He drank the wine and put the bread in the breast of his blouse, saying that he would eat it later. The loaf she had cut it from was home baked. One of the bricks in the floor of her oven was missing, so that in each batch of loaves there was a protuberance marking the site of the missing brick. It was this protuberance that enabled her to identify the bread found near the body with the piece she had given Lianty. He was forthwith found guilty and condemned to death.

A Contented Pair.

There are some queer characters in the White Cap section of Indiana, writes an Indianapolis correspondent, and a gentleman who recently traveled on business in that part of the country relates the following conversation which he had with a citizen of one of the little towns:

"I've got the best wife you ever see," said he. She is a Swede or something like that. Her mother was a Swede or Norwayer or Denmark woman, you understand, but my wife's American to the backbone. She is a saving, hard-working, modest Christian woman, goes to church, has her pick among the women for friends, never gossips or quarrels, and just naturally likes to go out with me once in a great while in a wagon and get dinner somewheres away from home. That's the best fun she has, and I like it in her. I'd be a-scared something was wrong with her if she didn't like fun. Well, now, I'll tell you what I done with her when we was first married. I ain't sorry, neither. I thought it all over again and again, and then I up and I says it to her. 'Look here,' says I, 'we're married, and we can't tell what a day will bring forth. Now, if it should happen that you see any one you like better'n me, and you should do me a wrong, why, I'll tell you now, once and for all, what I'd do. I wouldn't git up and stomp around a ten-acre lot, nor I wouldn't shoot, nor I wouldn't get no divorce, nor have no scandal. I'd just give you my house and half what money I had, and I'd sell out my business, and I'd go away. You wouldn't want to folme nor ever see me again. I'd take the children, because you wouldn't be the likeliest one of the two to bring up children c'rect.'

"That's what I said to her, knowing she was the salt of the earth, but not knowing what might happen. Didn't I do right? Pshaw! she's an angel on earth, that's what she is, but she understood me."

"Did she ask you what was to happen if you were ever to blame?"

"Pshaw, no! Women don't ever ask a man that. Don't know why they shouldn't though. The women folks are getting kinder high-headed, though, ain't they, nowadays? Shouldn't wonder if things will stop being so one-sided now, as I hear they are makin' their own livings and crowding the men. Teach a woman business and she'll be business, same as a man."

Why the Bear Got Mad.

Said Mr. Southmayd; "When a man goes out after them he wants to be sure that his ammunition is all right. Sometime ago I was out gunning for birds and happened to run across a big black bear. He was about ten yards. away, standing on a log and looking at me in the most impertinent manner.

"I aways carry a couple of buckshot cartridges in my left coat pocket for just such occasions. Breaking open my gun, I extracted the cartridges of small shot, kept my eye on the bear and inserted two shells from my left pocket.

"Then I confidently blazed away at his head. He didn't tumble over as he ought to have done, but snarled wickedly and made a break for me. Without retreating a step I let him have the other barrel, and that didn't stop him worth a cent.

"About that time I began to suspect that there was some hitch in my combination, and when he knocked the gun out of my hands I inferred that it was time for me to get away. You ought to have seen me go. I guess he would have won the race if it hadn't been for a big split bowlder in the track. The split was just wide enough for me to get through, and I went through there lively. He reached out and got a piece of my shirt, but he stuck fast in the cleft long enough for me to get a hundred yards the start, and then I was safe.

"When I got home I found two buckshot cartridges safe and snug in my side pocket. I must have dropped two other shells in with them absent mindedly, and it was just my luck to grab the light loads when I wanted big shot. I had pepered that old bear in the face with quail shot, and I don't blame him for getting mad. I was mad myself when I found it out."—San Francisco Examiner.

Lucky Jest.

The French author Martinville, who began his career toward the close of the last century, is said to have owed the preservation of his life to a witty piece of audacity. He was a Royalist, and did not hesitate to attack the French revolution and its authorities. Presently, of course, he was summoned to appear before the revolutionary tribunal, with the terrible Fouquier at its head.

The revolutionary tribunals at that time did not hesitate to send everybody to the guillotine who had ventured to attack them. Martinville expected to go with the rest of the victims.

"What is your name?" asked the revolutionary judge.

"Martainville," said the young author,

"Martainville!" exclaimed the judge. "You are deceiving us, and trying to hide your rank. You are an aristocrat, and your name is De Martainville."

"Citizen President," exclaimed the young man, "I am here to be shortened, not lengthened! Leave me my name!"

A true Frenchman loves witticism above all things, and the tribunal was so much pleased by Martainville's grim response, that it spared his life.

"Truth has a quiet breast," says Avon's bard, but when the breast is racked with a cough it can not be quiet. Try a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The cough it will stay, the soreness allay, and you'll bless Dr. Bull for many a day. 25 cents.

"This will last out a night in Russia when nights are longest there" he said, clapping his hand over his aching tooth. Salvation Oil was applied, and he was fast asleep in twenty seconds. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

A new cable is to be laid across the Gulf of Mexico.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN CURES PERMANENTLY BACKACHE, HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE. CURES PERMANENTLY ALL ACHES. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

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ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

The Indians of the Lower Brule agency, Dakota, have decided to call a general council of the Sioux, and will send letters of invitation to the different tribes to meet at the Rosebud agency in the near future and select a delegation of chiefs to go to Washington with instructions to negotiate the sale of their lands. The Brules express themselves as satisfied with the proposed bill of Indian Commissioner Oberly giving them $1 per acre, and they think all the other Indians will agree with them, but they desire to send a delegation of chiefs of their own selection, instead of having the agents select for them. It now looks as though a satisfactory settlement of the reservation question might be reached this time.

A little book of more than ordinary interest has just been published by Col. Hans Mattson. It relates to the 250th anniversary of the Swedish settlements in America and contains valuable historical information from old colonial times. There is in it a fine picture of the old Swedes' church at Wilmington, Del., one of the most valuable antiquities in the country.

The eloquent and instructive address delivered on the occasion by Hon. W. W. Thomas, Jr., is also given in full; and Hon. Pennock Pusey, for many years a well known citizen of this state but now a resident at Wilmington, contributes a most interesting and finely written historical sketch of the Swedes in both hemispheres. Less voluminous, though hardly inferior in interest, are several letters from persons in some way indentified with the history and fate of the Delaware Swedes. Prominent among these, is the present secretary of state, Hon. T. F. Bayard, who, with feeling and evident pleasure, refers to the many ties that link himself and his family to the Swedish settlements on the Delaware. The secretary indeed traced his ancestry on the maternal side back to a Swedish lady who married Joseph Willing, an Englishman from Bristol who owned the land on which the first Swedish settlement was made, and from whom the present city of Wilmington derives its name.

The book is neatly gotten up, and in order to defray the cost of publication a limited number will be offered for sale. Every student of American history should read the book, and it ought to be preserved in the libraries of the country.

It will be sent, post paid, on receipt of $1 per copy, or of $5 for six. Orders should be addressed to Col. H. Mattson, Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

Albert Lobetta, the Bohemian anarchist who was hanged by enraged citizens at Gilman, Wash., for attempting to blow up a house, is not known to the police of Chicago. If he was a member of one of the "groups he must have been one of those whose names were concealed by friends and whose connection with the plans of the agitators will forever remain a secret. Detective Nordrum, who knows the private records of as many decided anarchists in the city as Bonfield himself, says that Lobetta's name is not on his books.

Information has reached Spokane Falls of the fatally shooting of Sergeant Callahan by Joe Moran at Fort Spokane, 200 miles northwest of the Falls. The shooting occurred in a dance house of which Moran was the proprietor. Callahan paid attention to Morgan's wife and aroused the latter's jealousy. A quarrel ensued, and both men drew their guns. Morgan got the drop on his opponent and sent three bullets through his body.

If Sufferers from Consumption,

Scrofula, Bronchitis, and general Debility will try SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hyposhites, they will find immediate relief and permanant benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

Minneapolis saloons are ordered closed at midnight and on Sundays,

"The Gods give no great good without labor," is an old proverb, and a true one; the hardest labor is not always that which is best paid however, To those in search of light, pleasant and profitable employment, we say write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va,

The Senate votes to place fresh fish on the dutiable list.

Something New.

A new and very effective thing which is taking hold on the market is a valuable discovery made known through The Charles A Voggeler Co., Baltimore, Md., proprietors of the renowned St. Jacob's Oil, and known as Diamond Vera-Cura, for Dyspepsia, a positive cure for Indigestion and all stomach troubles arising therefrom. If not found in the stock of druggist or dealer, it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of two-cent stamp. It has been found on trial to be a specific for sour stomach, heartburn, nausea, gidiness, constipation, nervousness and low spirits, and it is spoken of and recommended by hundreds who have used it and have found lasting benefits.

The National Farmers' alliance, composed of representatives from Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota, convened at Des Moines, Iowa. Officers present were: President, J. Burrows Nebraska; secretary, August Post of Iowa, and lecturer, A. D. Chase of Dakota. Reports were made of the condition of the alliance in the states and territories which showed the alliance to be rapidly growing.

S.S.S. TRADE MARK

Swift's Specific cured me of malignant Blood Poison after I had been treated in vain with old so-called remedies of Mercury and Potash. S. S. S. not only cured the Blood Poison, but relieved the Rheumatism which was caused by the poisonous minerals. GEO. BOVELL, 2251 3d Avenue, N. Y.

Nine years ago Scrofula attacked two of my children, and they were badly afflicted with that disease, which resisted the treatment of my family physician. I was persuaded to use Swift's Specific by seeing an account of cures in my county paper. The improvement was apparent from the first few doses, and in a short time my children were cured, and are still sound and well. JOHN WILLIAMS, Lexington, Va.

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Jem Smith challenges Peter Jackson to fight.

For Coughs and throat troubles use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—C. FALCH, Miamiville, Ohio.

W. R. Foster has given the New York produce exchange gratuity fund $50,000 to partially atone for the loss of $198,000 it suffered by the defalcations of W. R. Foster, Jr.

It is a pleasure and satisfaction to many to learn that Allen's Lung Balsam, that standard family medicine for coughs, croup, and all lung diseases, can now be procured at 25c., 50., and $1.00 a bottle at any drug store.

Charles Frink and his wife, living in the town of Ellsworth, Pierce county, Wis., have been arrested on the charge of poisoning Abel Olson, a farmer, who died some months ago.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

TO THE EDITOR.—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. My remedy has cured thousands of hopeless cases. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

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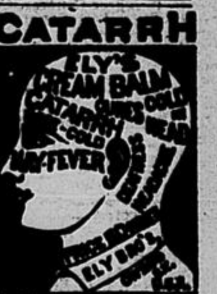
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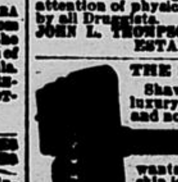
The oldest medicine in the world is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER. It is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in use for NEARLY A CENTURY. For all external inflamation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy, and is unequalled in removing inflamation of the eyes, at the commencement, and in curing chronic cases. We invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all Druggists. JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1779.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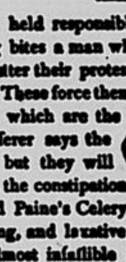
My Poor Back!



That "poor back" is held responsible for more than its share of the sufferings of mankind. If your dog bites a man who kicks it, do you blame the dog? On the same principle the kidneys utter their protest against nervousness, impure blood, and resulting constipation. These force them to do extraordinary work in ridding the system of the poisons which are the result of effete matter retained in the blood. Then the sufferer says the back aches; the kidneys are diseased. "Not yet;" but they will be unless the nerves are strengthened, the blood purified, and the constipation removed. These are the causes of kidney troubles, and Paine's Celery Compound removes them quickly. With its tonic, purifying, and laxative effect, it also strengthens the weak kidneys, making it almost infallible in curing all diseases of the nerves and kidneys. If your hopes of cure have not been realised, try Paine's Celery Compound; it gives perfect health to all who complain of "their poor backs." *Price $1.00.*

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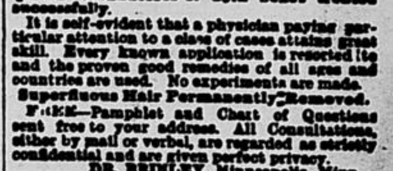

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