

WASHINGTON.

The Sundry Civil Bill Before the Senate.

The Gold Reserve Question Precipitated.

Extreme Gold and Silver Men Angriely Divide.

The Pension Matter Comes Up Again in the House and Causes a Scene of Confusion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—[Associated Press.]—The sundry civil bill occupied the senate most of the time today. An amendment was discussed yesterday, the effect of which is to continue in effect the law for the federal supervision elections. It was carried by a party vote. The question as to the issue of 3 per cent bonds to maintain the gold reserve was precipitated on the senate in an amendment by Sherman. Stewart raised a point of order against it which was overruled. He appealed and the appeal was laid on the table by a vote of 28 to 18. The merits of the amendment were discussed for the remainder of the day. In the course of the discussion Stewart said there was no necessity to sell bonds and buy coin. There was plenty in the treasury. If silver was good money for everybody and there was plenty of it. Mills moved to strike out the five years provision and leave bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the government. Sherman thought it would not be wise to venture of the Mill's motion now; he didn't believe that any considerable amount of three per cent bonds would ever be issued. Teller opposed the amendment which he said came to the senate because the bankers and brokers of New York desired that the government might issue securities on which they might bank. Voorhees supported the amendment. Without disposing of it, the senate adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the house today the senate bill was passed extending to the North Pacific ocean the provision of the statute for the protection of fur seals. After two or three bits of display of temper by different members as a relic of yesterday's warfare the pension bill was taken up and the consideration completed. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. After a scene of confusion during which the speaker appealed to the members to conform to the rules of the house, the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and the amendment agreed to increasing the appropriation for the payment of salaries of postoffice clerks, and without disposing of the bill the committee rose and the house adjourned.

TWO CONTESTS.

In Each an Animal Fights Against Odds.

The Victim in the One Was a Mouse

And in the Other a Man Entangled by the Law.

The Result of Ed. Hill the Washington Murderer's Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

A REPUBLICAN reporter Saturday witnessed two remarkable contests. In both the struggle was one of life or death, and in one case the weaker contestant was a man, in the other a mouse. The mouse is dead but the man's fate is yet undecided, he being a more tenacious animal but he does not stand a much better show than the mouse. These contests occurred, one immediately after the other and the reporter was therefore struck by the wonderful similarity between them. A mouse for which a reward of \$1 had been offered was put into a glass jar with a rattlesnake. The mouse's only hope was a forlorn one and lay in the probability that the snake would take no notice of it. This was too much to expect; within five minutes the deadly rattle sounded and the greedy mouth of the snake closed half a dozen times upon the mouse. The little animal trembling with fright and pain made pitiful and fruitless attempts to escape. Within an hour the poison had done its work and the mouse was dead. Just about the time the mouse died Ed Hill, the Washington murderer for whom also a reward had been offered, was taken into the district court room to learn whether his application for a writ of habeas corpus made the day before would be sustained. His chances were about as good as those of the mouse, but no better. Through his attorney, J. E. Marks, he made as desperate attempts to escape as the mouse had done, but with little better prospect of success. The ground upon which he stood was that up to the time application had been made he had been improperly arrested and unlawfully detained. The arrest had been made on a telegram, but not a telegraphic warrant sent by the Washington authorities, a procedure which his attorney contended was inadmissible by the laws of Arizona. That he had since been properly arrested was not denied though it was not admitted. The court asked the prisoner's attorney if in case the application was granted what would prevent the authorities immediately re-ar-

resting the prisoner. "That is another question," replied the attorney. "We'll then have an opportunity of contesting the sufficiency of the warrant besides another warrant may be served upon which will detain him in this county." Although this latter warrant was supposititious, the district attorney understood that there was really another warrant in waiting to defeat the Washington authorities.

Mr. Marks spoke bitterly of the proceedings connected with the arrest and the telegrams which enjoined that his client should be denied communication with persons on the outside, proceedings he said which had been paralleled only in France during the Reign of Terror and in Russia at the present time.

His arguments were well met by the district attorney and the court took the application under advisement until 5 o'clock when he denied it.

A petition was immediately filed by the prisoner for his discharge on the ground that the warrant issued by the governor was insufficient and the case was continued until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

REPUBLICANS ON TOP.

The Kansas Populists Finally Have to Give In.

TOPEKA, Feb. 17.—[Associated Press.]—Governor Lewelling received telegrams tendering encouragement and assistance from Pittsburg, Kansas, offering one thousand men. Coffeyville offered a like number and Smith Centre two hundred. Senator Peffer and John Davis telegraphed from Washington: "Guard the state safely; storm the rebels out." Both houses have ratified the compromise and the Republicans remain in possession of the legislature hall, while the Populists seek quarters elsewhere.

All the indications point to a peaceable settlement of the political war. The learned governor has accepted a compromise submitted by the Republicans. All show of force has been withdrawn and everything is to remain in statu quo until the court decides the case.

The Policemen Acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The jury in the case of S. W. Harper, on trial for the murder of Harry Degreaver, brought in a verdict of acquittal. Harper, who was a park policeman, shot and killed Degreaver, who was driving in the park. Degreaver was driving too fast and when stopped by Harper, made a motion to draw a pistol and was shot by the policeman.

Uncle Jerry's Successor.

LAKEWOOD, Jan. 18.—Mr. Cleveland announced this evening that J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, who visited him today, was tendered the secretaryship of agriculture and he accepted it.

Mitchell Will Fight.

NEW YORK Feb. 18.—Mitchell covered Corbett's \$10,000. The fight will take place the second week in December before the club offering the largest purse.

Dr. Ancil Martin, diseases eye, ear nose throat specialty. Glasses fitted

Pneumonia.

III.

BY WM. W. HUBBARD, M. D.

Acute pneumonia varies in its severity. Although some seasons it is quite light, at other times it is the reverse. These variations are not readily explainable. Undoubtedly the cause is largely atmospheric. One influence which causes serious results in this disease is largely due to previous health. When the physical state has been undermined and a weakly constitution has thereby resulted acute pneumonia becomes serious. There is no single habit or condition which influences more unfavorably than that of habitual drunkenness. In cases of long continued abuse of alcohol the mortality is large no matter how scientific the treatment may be, ranging from 20 to 25 per cent. When there are complications in pneumonia they should at the earliest possible moment be recognized and treated, for it is by these complications the worst results follow. A gradual rise of temperature after the fifth or sixth day is always to be viewed with much apprehension. A pulse which is persistently over 120 is of grave significance. When there is marked delirium toward the close of the first week it is a grave significance. A dry, brown tongue is unfavorable, especially when the fever is not increased. Intense prostration, profuse sweating and sunken features all indicate a severe type of the disease. When acute pneumonia is developed in course of a continued fever, malarial, or other diseases, it may lead to a fatal termination. Occurring in persons affected with organic disease of the heart it is likely to prove serious. Acute pneumonia not easily conjoined with other diseases, especially when treated by a careful and intelligent physician. Sometimes it is so mistaken, as for instance the somewhat rare form of acute tuberculosis, commonly known as galloping consumption in which a large area of the lung becomes rapidly consolidated. Here, however, although the whole lung may be involved, the disease usually commences in the upper lobes so that abnormal physical signs are more marked at the apex. The beginning of the disease also does not have the abruptness and suddenness of pneumonia. It is slower and more protracted. The irregular course of the fever is also marked, there is not that difference as to pulse or temperature at various times of the day. Pleurisy has sometimes been confounded with pneumonia. In pleurisy, however, there is not generally such suddenness there is usually an effusion poured out as the result of inflammation and the side affected distinctly bulges out. The pain is severer sometimes so much so that it is almost unbearable. It is also as to cut short of breath. It is different in character—stabbing like. In pneumonia the patient should always take to the bed and keep it until convalescence is fully established. The convalescence is fully established when the temperature is normal, the pulse is ranging from 60 to 65 degrees save, in exceptional cases where there is considerable sensitiveness of the bronchial tubes, of course there should be thorough and systematic ventilation so that the air of the sick room may be of the greatest purity. The chief aim of the diet should not be as regards the quan-

ty given, but rather the quality. Every article should be thoroughly cooked and of a kind that is most easily digested. Food which represents nutritiousness should be had. Good milk, meat essences, beef, mutton, chicken and oyster broths. If weak, there may be a moderate use of sherry or port wine. If the appetite be very poor it may be stimulated by some bitter or acid or a stimulating tonic. If there be constipation it should receive proper attention without delay. Everything that will increase the comfort of the patient should be carefully attended to. The sick one should not be allowed to converse with callers, but should be kept at rest. When there is an uneasiness and pain in the side hot applications will assist in relieving the same. But when the pain is severe quieting medicine by way of hypodermic injection works most satisfactorily, bringing results in a shorter time than as if given by the stomach. There is also need of a less quantity of medicine when thus administered. Not infrequently the cough is a very distressing symptom. The old method of treating a cough by opiates is a mistake, as little opium as possible should be given in such cases. There are other ways of relieving this distressing symptom which the intelligent physician will always choose. In order to ensure sleep the sick room should be kept very quiet and at times darkened. Careful attention should be given in the latter part of the evening to sponge the entire surface of the skin. Since a very soothing result will in many cases follow which will prepare the patient for a much better night than he would otherwise have. The effect of such treatment is not only to reduce the bodily temperature, but also the frequency of the pulse and respirations, and it often tends to induce quietness. During the period of convalescence the tendency of a relapse should be carefully borne in mind and due care be had to everything that will act unfavorably. The patient should sit in a sunny room and remain indoors on unpleasant days, especially during the winter months and in the severer climate of the eastern states. Early going out of doors is not objectionable after the time of convalescence if one exercise care. A substantial diet may also be taken when this period has been arrived at. When fairly on the road to recovery a larger liberty may be had than is allowed in convalescence from other affections. Not only in diet, but otherwise.

(Continued February 26th.)

WORTH STEALING.

A Bonanza Combination Broken Up.

Miners Carry Out in Their Dinner Buckets Ore Worth \$5 a Pound.

A systematic theft of valuable gold ore from the Bonanza was recently discovered and one of the members of the combination is at Yuma awaiting the action of the grand jury. But for a forgetfulness on the part of one of the thieves the steal might now be on progress. Most of the miners employed at the Bonanza are Mexicans and though the ore has at times been very rich it has never been considered sufficiently valuable as to require a system of espionage upon them. Some time ago no body knows how long, a force of the miners discovered a vein of peculiarly rich ore, so rich that it averaged in value about \$5 or \$6 a pound. The find was kept a secret and this vein was worked exclusively for the joint profit of the discoverers who nightly filled their lunch buckets with it and were rapidly becoming capitalists.

One day after filling his bucket just before quitting work, one of the miners forgot about it and went away. The bucket was found a few minutes later by some one who supposed that the bucket belonged to the boarding house. He took it ignorant of its valuable contents to the cook who soon discovered what it contained and informed one of the mine owners Mr. Hubbard. That gentleman was agreeable surprised to learn that such ore had been found in his mine, still he naturally felt unkindly toward the miners who had neglected to tell him about it.

The next night he waited at the top of the shaft for the miners to come out. The first one was Chimala Granillo. Mr. Hubbard asked for his bucket. Granillo hesitated about giving it up, but finally did so and it was found filled with the precious mineral. His companions didn't bring their buckets out with them so that no offense could be fastened upon them. Granillo, however, was arrested and committed by a local magistrate to Yuma to await the action of the grand jury.

BEYOND COURTS.

Populist Legislators of Kansas Defy the Judiciary.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.—[Associated Press.]—The state troops have been sent home and the armed posse of deputy sheriffs disbanded. Republicans and Populists have laid down their arms and the war is over. Republicans secure by the terms of the compromise undisturbed possession of the representative hall in the capitol main point for which they have been struggling. The Populists secure the privilege of meeting undisturbed in the same place. The final result of the struggle, however, will have no effect on the unfortunate legislative muddle. The Populists say they will go right ahead making laws no matter what the courts may do. The senate will continue to recognize the house and the governor will sign bills passed by it. Should they be declared invalid by reason of having been passed by an illegal house, then the Populists say the blame will rest upon the courts.

The district court this morning sustained the motion of the Republican house for a permanent injunction restraining the state treasurer from paying any warrants issued by the authority of the legislative appropriation bill passed by the Populist house. This is virtually a recognition of the constitutionality of the Republican house.

PINAL COUNTY made no mistake in electing Hon. Thos. C. Graham. He is a practical legislator.



FARM POULTRY HOUSE.

Plans of a Practical Building with Yard Attached.

It is well for farmers and others who raise poultry to provide, not the most costly, but the best-planned building for the flock that is kept. I also would advise having separate buildings and runs for separate breeds. True there is more work attached to such a plan, but its advantages, I think, overcome the obstacles brought up against it. The different flocks are more isolated from each other, and there is less danger of an epidemic of disease. It is not necessary to make buildings large nor put much money into them. I know a breeder of Black Spanish fowls who tells me that in thirty years he

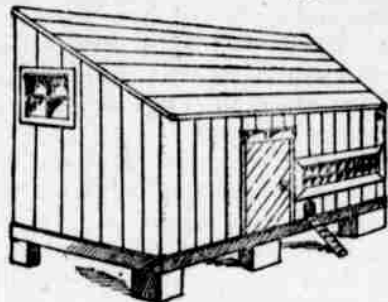


FIG. 1.—ELEVATION.

has not spent \$300 on his buildings, and he has the reputation of having the purest stock in this country. His annual sales run well into hundreds of dollars annually. Therefore do not understand me as advocating fine buildings unless you are able to erect them, for the money is better expended in the choicest stock you can obtain, every time.

I have shown in Fig. 1 a practical building with yard attached. The building is a plain one. It is 20 feet in length, 8 feet in width, 10 feet high in front (south), 6 feet high in back (north), with shingle roof. Walls are inch oak boards nailed to perpendiculars, with the cracks battened. The floor is double and tight. It is two feet from the ground, giving space under the same for the flock in excessively hot weather or even in rainy, damp days. It makes the building and floor very dry, and this means good health



FIG. 2.—INTERIOR VIEW.

to the flock. It also prevents rats and other rodents from a secluded shelter from cat or dog.

The floors should be always covered several inches deep with sand; it will answer also for dusting purposes. It is a deodorizer; the droppings are easily concealed or covered up and absorbed by the sand about them. The plan of the windows is a good one, being lower down and in a row. The sun in winter is low and the windows are just the right height to admit the rays, striking direct on the floor. The flock gets the benefit. In summer the sun is nearly directly overhead and the rays do not have so much effect inside, consequently it is not so hot in the building.

An open shed on the front can be added, about 5 feet in width, being very useful in bad weather, and in summer the shed roof would prevent the sun's rays from shining on the windows during the middle of the day. Doubtless some poultrymen would claim that this building was unnecessary high. I think not. I find that a

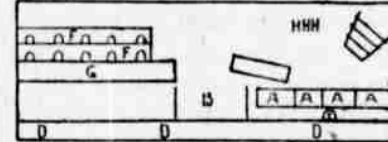


FIG. 3.—GROUND PLAN.

F, nest boxes; G, step or platform; H, perches; A, feed boxes; I, entrance for fowls; B, door.

low building is much hotter in summer than one that is higher.

The small window in each end of the building and the transom over the door furnish all the ventilation necessary. In winter, with doors and windows all closed, the shingle roof is all that is necessary for a ventilator. The building is large enough for 25 fowls to do well. Never overcrowd a house, no matter what else you do; disease will come soon enough without inviting it in this way.—J. W. Caughey, in Ohio Farmer.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Why cannot you secure private customers for your eggs and thus add a big percentage of profit?

Is the house overcrowded? Thin out the poorer specimens and give the others more room. The flock will pay better.

HAWKS may be caught by putting a dead chicken on a pole and fastening a steel trap on top. Chain the trap to the pole, of course.

WOOD ashes besides setting free the ammonia of the droppings bleaches the shanks of the fowls and should not be emptied in the poultry house.

A STEEL trap properly set will catch the possum that kills the chickens. Set it inside the house in front of the opening where the varmint enters, protecting it from the fowls by boards or a wire screen.

If there are no outer sheds with a sunny exposure for the flock to frequent they had better be confined to the house. Wading in slush and standing in a winter wind do not promote health nor induce lay ng.

THE best of the self-regulating incubators require watching. The operator must be intelligent. An ignoramus cannot succeed in hatching chickens by machinery. Instinct will beat ignorance every time, whatever manufacturers may say.—Farm Journal.



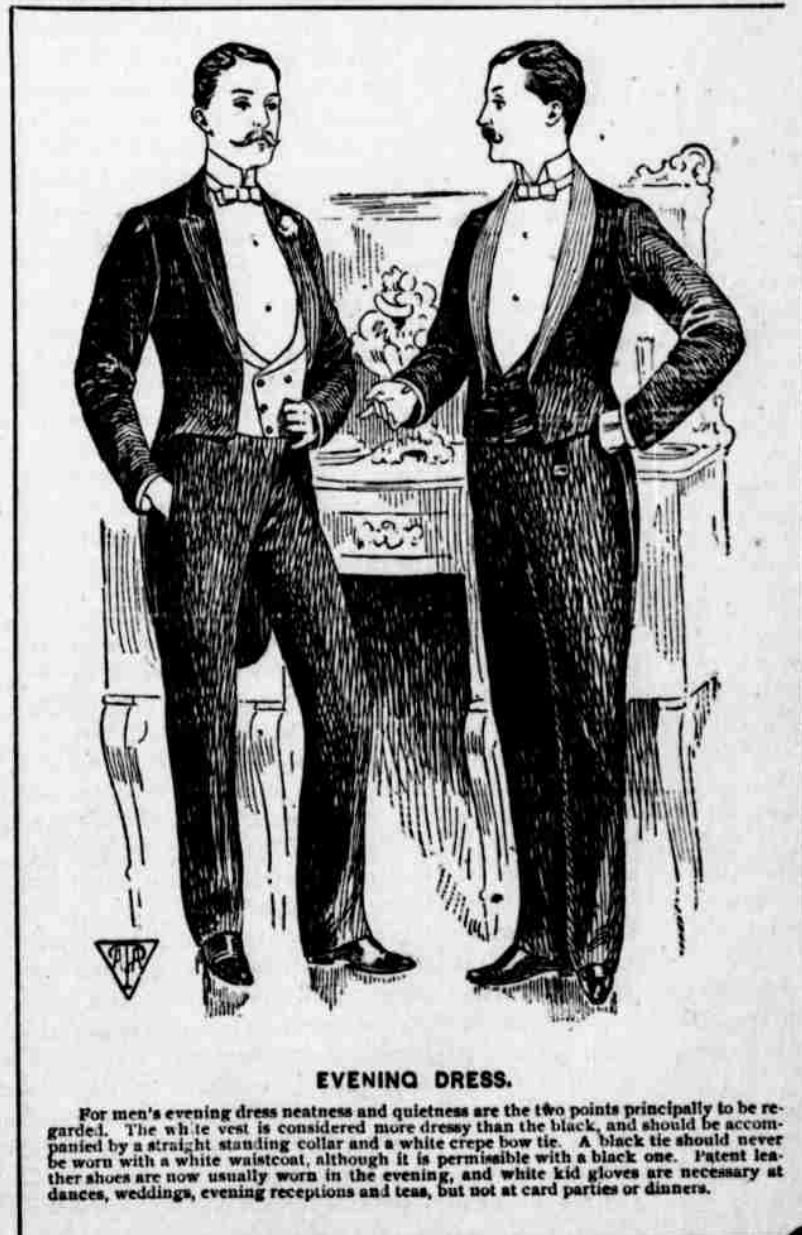
HANDSOME DINNER GOWNS.

Two of the handsomest of the season's dinner gowns are here shown, the effects being produced by simple treatment of rich material. The Empire gown on the left is of ivory satin and velvet of contrasting shade, with rosette and lace trimming. On the right is an elegant gown of white silk, the draped crossed bertha and novel looped panels on the hips being brocaded with flowers.



STYLISH COMBINATIONS.

The dainty cape for early spring wear shown above is made of gray melton cloth, trimmed with zibeline, the ribbon loops matching the cloth; the lining is of dahlia satin. The dresses for young girls are effective combinations of silk poplin or cashmere and guipure lace, the contrast between fabric and lace, if not too pronounced, giving a very rich result. A pretty arrangement of feathers and bows in trimming a felt hat for a young girl is also shown.



EVENING DRESS.

For men's evening dress neatness and quietness are the two points principally to be regarded. The white vest is considered more dressy than the black, and should be accompanied by a straight standing collar and a white crepe bow tie. A black tie should never be worn with a white waistcoat, although it is permissible with a black one. Patent leather shoes are now usually worn in the evening, and white kid gloves are necessary at dances, weddings, evening receptions and teas, but not at card parties or dinners.