# FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

An Interesting Summary of the Important Occurrences of the Week.

A Budget of News Gleaned From the Latest Dispatches From Far

ADVICES BY TELEGRAM. In the senate the 16th Senator Blair presented

the memorial and resolutions of the Knights of Labor general assembly, in favor of an investigation into the management of the bureau of engraving and printing, and for such legislation as will prevent the debasement of currency, notes, etc.; also for an investigation as to the present method of supplying post offices amps, etc. Among the bills introduced were the following: To idemnify settlers on the bes Moines river lands, above the Raccoon forks, Iowe, for payments made upon lands subsequently taken from them, and also for dama es sustained thereby. It authorizes the president to appoint three commissioners to determine the amounts which should be paid to each settler. For the establishment of a bureau of harbors and waterways in the war department, to be officered by a corps of United States engineers. The proposed bureau is to be charged with the construction, conduct and preservation of harbors and waterways. Senator Vest, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported favorably a bill to appropriate \$1,200.00 for the erection of a public building at Kansas City. The bouse c minittee on marine and fisheries reported the Donnelly resolution, calling for information relative to the discrimination in tolls against American vessels passing through the Wellend can 1. On the call of states the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred: To reduce the treasury surplus and to grant bounties to wheat-growers. To establish a national cemetery at Quincy, III. For the relief of purchasers of swamp and overflowed lands, For the cection of a public building at East St. Louis. To provide for the retirement of United States bonds Labor general assembly, in favor of an investithe relief of purchasers of swamp and overflowed lands. For the creetion of a public building at East St. Louis. To provide for the retirement of United States bonds before maturity. Appropriating \$200,000 for the crection of a public building at Chicago; also, to test the science of spelling and to provide for establishing 100 schools for that purpose. Making grants of public lands to the state of Illinois. Authorizing the commissioner of public lands to furnish citizens with maps at cost. Amending the Pacific railroad acts, and to secure to the United States the payment of all indebtedness of certain companies therein named. Placing all kinds of lumber on the free list; also, to repeal the law for the payment of attoracy fees on claims for increase of pension on account of the increase of the disability for

on account of the increase of the disability for which the pension is allowed. -James G. Blaine has arrived at Venice. -Eugene Higgias has turned over the office of chief of the appointment bureau of the treasury department at Washington, to his successor. Perry C. Smith, and has retired to private life.

-W. H. Biglow, of Maine, has been appointed postmaster of the United States -O. A. Sawyer, an engineer on the Omaha

road, was instantly killed near Hoskins, Neb., while bucking snow recently. -Baron Von Alvensleben, the German

minister at Washington, arrived on the

-Leading Knights of Labor at Philadel phia talk of bringing suit against the Philadelphia and Reading road and coal company, in the name of the state, on the ground that in their refusing to arbitrate and settle the difficulties with the miners

and railrord employes they are failing to do things that are required by their charter. Several specific charges are made on which -The 16th was the coldest day experienced at Muscatine, Ia., for fifty years. -The Austrian government has decided to begin the movement of troops to the frontier at an early date, in order to be in

position to check any move that may -The secretary of the treasury has transto cover deficiencies in the postal service

-Lamar, Vilas and Dickinson were confirmed by the senate the other day. The vote on Lamar's confirmation stood 28 to 32. -Dr. Norvin Green and G. G. Hubbard will shortly appear before the senate committee on postoffices and postronds to argue upon the government telegraph bills. The senate postoffice committee has ordered a favorable report on the house bill allowing certain marks and imprints on third

#### and fourth class mail matter. THE FAR EAST.

The people have become suspicious of the paper money of the country and refuse to take it. Shopkeepers and merchants refuse to accept it in payment for provisions, and the people have been rioting in the streets, and had two meetings each day. forcibly entering stores and helping themselves to prevent starvation. There is very little coin in the country, and it is feared that serious disturbances will arise before order and confidence are again restored.

-The New Free Press says that Russia that Prince Peter Karageorgeisch be made ruler of Bulgaria. Austria flatly refused to accede to the proposition, and Russia with-

-Lieut. Schwatka, the noted explorer, has been investigating certain portions of Alaska, and his reports indicate that that territory is much more valuable than is generally supposed. He says that the territory is almost an inexhaustible source of through vast regions which are permeated | and C. C. Carpenter. by navigable rivers, so that they are accessible and may be readily utilized when needed. As to mineral treasures. Lieut. Schwatka says that only a minute fraction of the valuable ores have even been visited, not to say examined.

-The removal of the remains of Napoleon III. and his son, the Prince Imperial, from Chiselhurst, England, was surprisingly quiet and free from estentation. Every de tail was conducted amid most respectful silence. Crowds of people filled and surrounded the chapel and lined the route from the former resting place of the dead to the chapel and thence to the railway station, but there was far less noise than is ordinarily heard in the streets of the quiet little

-The Allgemeine Zeitung says it has re ceived information from a reliable source in St. Petersburg that a plot against the Czar has been discovered, and that numerous persons, including several army officers, have been arrested on a charge of being implicated in it.

-Trouble has occurred among the crofters of Aigash district, in Invenshire, Scotland. Landless crofters to the number of 1,000 drove the sheep off the farms and offered determined resistance to the police and troops sent to the scene. Numbers were wounded on both sides. Many crofters were arrested.

-The French Official Journal publishes a decree suspending M. Vineau, examining magistrate in the legion of honor decoration scandal case, on the ground that he acted contrary to the law and professional dignity at the first examination of M. Wilson and Mme. Ratazzi.

-News has reached Ottawa, Ont., tha Operator Lawson and five of the Canadian Pacific railroad officials had been arrested and placed in jail at Port Arthur for the negligence which resulted in the recent Horse Shoe curve horror near Sack Fish

-Gaudilla, in the West Incles, was in undated by a huge wave recently, which swept away fifty-three houses and caused great loss of property. The stone wall of the cemetery was carried away and cleven bodies carried out to sea.

-The remains of Napoleon and his son, the prince imperial. have been removed from Chiselhurst to Parnborough, where

they will be deposited in the mausoleum erected by ex-Empress Lugene. After religious services at Chischurst the bodies were conveyed to the railway station.

PERSONAL -Jefferson Davis' daughter Varina has written a long article on "A German Waterng Place" for a Tennessee paper. It is

fession. -Moses Hull, a negro who died at Wash ington, Pa., recently, was Stonewall Jackson's body servant and attended him through the war of the rebellion. He was ninety years old and left a family of fifteen children to mourn his loss.

-A young girl in North Adams, Mass., has seven grandparents living. She has one great-grandfather, two great-grandmoth-

ers, two grandfathers and grandmothers. -Prof. William G. Hammond, formerly at he head of the law department of the Iowa State university, and now dean of the St. Louis law school, has gone to Boston to deliver a course of lectures on the "History of the Common Law" at the Boston University Law school.

-The father of Lieut. Schwatka, of Arctic fame, died at Salem, Ore., lately. He was 78 years old and was one of the founders of Odd Fellowship in the United States.

-"Grandma" Garfield, the aged mothe of the late President Garfield, is ill at the old homestead at Mentor, O., and as she is very old it is thought that she cannot live

-Luis E. Torres, ex-governor of Sonora, A. T., and party passed through Nogales recently in a special car en route to Ensenada. Lower California. The governor will at once enter upon the duties of the office of "Jefe Politico" on his arrival there. Governor Torres confirms the reported killing | 000 by the sale of spurious tickets to a series of Bernal at the Nuestra Sonora mining camp in Sinaloa, but could give no partie-

-Mrs. Otis Fuller, of Melford, Ind., was accidentally shot and killed by her husband. According to Mr. Fuller he was in the act of laying the weapon on the table when it discharged, shooting her through the chest and instantly killing her. The deceased was twenty-one years of age.

-Prof. Harrison Webster, of Rochester (N. Y.) university, has been offered the presidency of Union college. -James G. Blaine is a grandfather. The

wife of James G. Blaine, jr., has presented him with a son, -Dr. Schweinfurth, the African explorer, writes from Cairo, under date of December 30, that the news that Stanley had reached

More definite advices are expected shortly. -Rev. John Lawther, an English divine and rector of Bolton, near London, suicided ecently. He had been summoned to answer a charge of indecent assault upon a servant. The deceased was a cousin to

#### INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

Lord Lonsdale.

-The dissatisfied members of the Knights of Labor of New York and vicinity have followed the example of their brethren in Chicago, Cincinnati and Philadelphia and at a mass meeting appointed a provisional committee against the present management of the order. The committee has issued a long manifesto, couched in the same language as that prepared in Chicago, giving their reasons for rebellion, and calling on all locals to join them.

-Senator Stewart has offered an amendmitted to congress an estimate of \$151,000 bullion, and receive certificates therefor. plied: "What I have intended to do for a The price to be paid for gold bullion is fixed long time." at \$1 for 25 and 8-10 grains, 9-10 fine, while the price for silver is to be fixed by the secretary of the treasury, on the 1st and 15th of each month, at the average price of silver in the New York market during the preceding fifteen days, provided that the price shall not exceed an ounce of gold for six-

teen ounces of the same fineness. -The thirteenth annual convention of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, metin Boston, 200 delegates being present. The convention was welcomed by Mayor O'Brien. President Darragh, of the St. Louis union, responding, Delegate from Union No. 1, of the United Order of -A terrible state of affairs exists in Peru. American Bricklayers of Minneapolis, were admitted, and a special committee appoint ed to investigate the financial condition of that union and its method of work. The

convention continued in session ten days porters were excluded from the meetings. -Delegates representing the national association of wool growers, wool manufac turers and wool dealers met in Washington for the purpose of agreeing upon a mutually satisfactory revision of the tariff on wool. recently proposed to Germany and Austria woolens, and wool substitutes. The conference was composed of leading men of

-The Iowa Agricultural society met at Des Moines recently, over 100 delegates being present. The reports were read, showing the society to be in debt about \$5,900. The following officers were then elected: Presi- | He denies the report that he intends going dent, H. C. Wheeler; vice-president, John to Florida. Hayes; treasurer, G. H. Maish; secretary, lumber supply. Moreover, the great forests J. R. Shaffer; directors, P. G. Ballingall, F. cover the country along the coast and N. Chase, L. C. Baldwin, J. W. McMullen

### FROM WASHINGTON.

-The report of the public printer. Benediet, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, has been submitted to congress. It claims that the public printer has added greatly to the convenience and working capacity of the office, but still there are marked deflciencies that ought to be supplied. The output of public printing for the year was considerably larger than ever before, and this result, which has disposed of a great deaf of delayed work, was accomplished at a cost greatly below the average of the previous years. The report claims that the actual cost was \$262,481 less than the cost

of the preceding year. -Representative Chipman, of Michigan has laid before Secretary Bayard the com plaint of S. F. Tolsma, a citizen of that state, alleging that his nets have been seized and that he has been unlawfully deprived by the Canadian authorities of th right to fish in St. Mary's river. The trouble arises out of a dispute as to the boundary

line between the two countries. -The value of the exports of breadstuffs for the twelve months ended December 31, 1887, was \$158,301,768, as against \$146,123,020 for the twelve months ended December 31,

-The house has received the annual report of the board of managers of the national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers. The average number of inmates present during the year was 9.718, an inrease of forty-four per cent. during the last five years. The death rate for the year was sixty-one per cent. more than the rate of men of similar ages in ordinary health. During the past three years the number of those admitted on account of wounds received during action has materially fallen off, while those received owing to age

infirmatives greatly increased. The homes are now filled to their utmost capacity. -Representative Struble, of Iowa, has introduced a bill in the house making it lawful for any person or company or corporation to construct and maintain under the laws of Iowa and Nebraska a high wagon bridge across the Missouri river at or near Sioux City, for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the | CATTLE .... trasit of animals, accommodation of foot | Hogs.

passengers, etc., provided that the plans | BEREP .....

and specifications shall be submitted to and ! approved by the secretary of war before the

-Acting Secretary Muldrow has requested the attorney-general to institute suit in the name of the United States against the state of Iowa, for the recovery of about 22,-500 acres of land in O'Brien county, said to have been wrongfully pattented to the state under the grant for the benefit of the Sioux said that she will make literature her pro-City and St. Paul railroad company, approved May 12, 1864.

#### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

-The full extent of the damage by the recent storm is not known. Reports of death from freezing, especially in the territory, continue to come in, and already the list reaches nearly a score. Everybody says it was the worst storm ever experienced in the northwest, and in extent it was remarkable, covering the entire territory from the Rocky mountains to Lake Michigan.

-Frank F. Thul, of Des Moines, Iowa, has been indicted by the grand jury, three times for embezzlement and twice for forgery. His career has been a remarkable one. He was bookkeeper for the King Iron Bridge company, of Cleveland, at the office of the general agent for the west in Des Moines. For about three years he has been carrying on a systematic robbery, stealing nearly, \$10,000. -Two school children named Fitzgerald,

at Inwood, Lyon county, Ia., lost their way while returning from school Thursday evening, the 12th, and perished. A man named Allen, at Mitchell, D. T., was out arms. W. B. Headley, of Parkston, D. T., was frozen to death. -The man who about a year ago swindled the people of the City of Mexico out of \$30,-

of concerts by Patti. has been arrested at

New York and locked up. ,He is a well-

known and dangerous confidence crook. -The dead body of David Miller, a substantial farmer living near Cuba Junction. who was cleaning his revolver near by. Mo., was found six miles from that place lying in the doorway of an empty cabin His face was mashed in with a blunt instrument and a bullet hole was in the back of appeared. Lewis Davis, a neighbor, was arrested for the crime. He denies the charge, but such is the belief in his guilt that a party has been organized to lynch

-M. P. Handy, of the New York World. has brought suit for libel against the Central News company, of Philadelphia, and Town Topics, of New York, for an alleged libelous publication. Emin Bey arrived at Cairo December 22,

-- Everything is in readiness for the exeeution of Henry Schmidt at West Union. Ia. A high enclosure about the jail has been built, inside of which is the gallows, the same that was used at Charles City to swing off Chester Bellows. Sheriff O'Neill has brought Schmidt from Anamosa. He seems to be indifferent to his impending doom, and laughs and jokes like a half-witted person. He says: "I don't tink I done noding to get hungsfor; I mean not to kill Mrs. Peek.

-Bob Smith, Jack Smith and one Rhodes, alleged train robbers who captured the Salt Lake express on the Rio Grand road, have been lodged in jail at Grand Junction. Col. This makes five of the gang of six implicated who have been arrested.

#### GENERAL PARAGRAPHS.

-A Princeton, Minn., special says that Swede living twenty miles from there is said to have killed his wife and seven children, ment to the bill providing for the invest- chopping their heads off with a broad-axe. ment of certain funds in the treasury. It | H boy of 16 jumped from an up-stairs winprovides that any person may deposit, at dow and escaped. When asked by a neighany mint or assay office, gold or silver bor what he had done, the murderer re-

> -The corner-stone of the ice palace at St. Paul has been laid. There was a parade of snow shoe and toboggan clubs, and speeches by President Thompson, Gov. McGill and Mayor Smith.

> -The president has pardoned Levi G. Pratt, convicted in February, 1886, in the southern district of Iowa, of passing counterfeit money and sentenced to five years'

> -Both houses of the Mississippi legislature have passed resolutions ulogizing Lamar, and extending an invitation to Jefferson Davis to visit Jackson during the session and to address both houses.

-It is reported that a rich gold find has been made at Eureka, Neb., in ground that has not heretofore been worked for min-

-Micager Hancock, living near Monor Ind., cejebrated the one hundredth appiversary of his birth the 10th. Mr. Hancock is a grandson of John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was born in Delaware. He went to Indiana in 1844, settling in Wabash county. In 1850 he noved to Polaski county, where he now lives. He has six children living, their ages the wool industry, who represent in their ranging from 50 to 71 years. He can read private business not less than \$100,000,000. without spectacles, has a good memory and when the storm struck them and they beexcellent health, and walked to town a dis-

tance of six miles, within a year. -Master Workman Powderly is slowly improving and steadily gaining strength.

-The heaviest snow ever known in Kansas, fell recently. It was one foot deep. -The president has nominated Joseph by far the largest in Dakota. The follow-Block, of Cleveland, to be consul at Buda-

### MARKET OUOTATIONS.

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,	No. 2 red	.901			ű
301	Conn-Ungraded	.601	400	.64	ă
1	OATS-White	.38		.40	
	PORK-New mess	15.50		6.00	
221	LARD	7.70	@	7.723	4
	CHICAGO.				Ī
5	BEEVES-Shipping steers	3.00	an.	5.50	
13	Stockers and feeders	2.20		3.50	
31	Cows, bulls and mixed.	1.75		3.15	
t	Hogs	5.15		5.65	
	SHEEP	3.50		5.00	
2	FLOUR	3.50		4.00	
5	Prime to choice spring	3.50		4.50	
	WHEAT-Cash	77	at		Z
t	Corn-No. 2	48		483	
6	OATS-No. 2			343	
88	RYE-No. 2	62			•
91	BARLEY-No. 2	73	ca	83	
	Тімотну	2.43		4.40	
33	FLAXSEED	1.433		1.44	
2	BUTTER-Choice creamery		5 6		
t	Fine dairy	224	. 28	25	
1	Eggs	20		92	
9	CHEESE-Full cream	11	60	113	ć
	Light skimmed	073	45	08	•
3	Flats	111		13	
,	Ponx-Mess	14.80		15.27	
	SHOULDERS	5.60	@	5.90	
	SHORT CLEAR	8.15	@	8.20	
8	SHORT RIBS			7.671	6
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.763409 .. 14.75 @15.00 OMAHA. BUTTEB. WHEAT-No. 1 hard.

CORN-No. 2..... OATS-No. 2 mixed.

5.20 @ 5.50 2.25 @ 3.50 SIOUX CITY-UNION STOCK YARDS.

## NORTHWEST HOWLER

Appalling Horrors and Loss of Life in the Recent Blinding Blizzard.

Over Fifty People Reported Dead in Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa.

## The Oldest Inhabitant Fails to Remember

Anything Approaching the Severity of the Storm. [Sioux City, Iowa, Correspondence.] The blizzard which swept over the couny January 12th, was in many respects one

f the most remarkable winter storms known in years. It was short, swift and fuhurricane and such a wild rage of the the Storm King. It was the demoniac commingling of howling, sweeping blasts with blinding masses of chaotic snow which gave the storm a crown of added termore lives are lost and great numbers of rors. Even the most solidly built portions cities, and in the most sheltered places there, the storm swept irresistibly and man and beast fled to shelter. Upon the open prairie, where the wind could wreak its full vengence, the fury of the gale was terrific, Ashton, aged about 25, residing with a short of the same results of the same results and team near Marion Junction one man near White Lake; four school children near Lenox. Miss Lizzing Ashton, aged about 25, residing with a same results and team real state of the same results and the same resul engence, the fury of the gale was terrific, and this is the story of all of the descripthat many more have perished. The storm overed an enormous stretch of territory,

below zero. The blizzard was accompanied with but little snow.

During the prevalence of the gale in

Sioux City a fire occurred in the business center of the place, and it required hard fighting by the fire brigade to confine it to the buildings in which it started. It was the buildings in which it started. It was an all night's effort. Many During the night men were kept busy hunt. ing for the supposed remains of a missing 9-year-old boy, who was found at a neighbor's house about half a block away next morning, where he stopped for safety. Sev-eral school children had narrow escapes from being lost in the storm. Numerous adults were unable to reach home, and found shelter at a neighbor's.

Two men perished near Primghar, and

two boys and ninety-five head of cattle The worst blizzard of the season is reported in the vicinity of Muscatine. The snow was heavy and deep. Roads were badly blocked.

It snowed steadily all day at Des Moines, delaying trains several hours. Next morning it grew cold and changed to a blizzard, storming violently. All trains were aban doned except on the Rock Island and Chi cago, Burlington and Quincy and they were much delayed. The storm was very bad at Knoxville.

The mercury stood 16 degrees below zero.

The snow fell all day at Manilla, coming from the southeast. The temerature wa Suddenly at 5 20 degrees below zero. clock, in an instant, it commenced to blow violently from the northwest, hurling the snow in such frightful gusts that it immediately became dangerous to travel. The temperature continued to fall rapidly until it reached 24 degrees below at 7 o'clock next

ossible to fully realize the flercethe day, but the wind was from the south and the snow was falling through a warm atmosphere that rendered it wet and heavy. At 4 o'clock when the snow, fall was the heaviest, the wind suddenly whirled to the northwest and blew a gale. It quickly checked the snow-laden clouds, and packing them in dense masses, sent them back before it in such density that almost Egyptian darkness reigned. The electric light machinery had to be started up and the gas and lamps lighted to enable business to be continued. The wind blew with almost the force of a tornado and gathering up the snow that had fallen mingled it with the mass in the air and sent it howling over the country in blinding volumes. The thermometer reg-istered 24 below zero. At Pella the storm

was equally severe.

At Dubuque the evening of the 12th the temperature was 30 above zero. Next morning a tremendous hurricane wind prevailed and the mercury was 18 degrees be-low zero. Such a blizzard has been unwn for years. The snow piled in huge drifts, completely blockading the highways and the railroads.

Shortly before the storm John Olney and Bernard Bell, aged 16 years each, left their homes, two miles north of Marathon, came separated. Bell left his horse in a slough and went east with the storm, reaching Laurens more dead than alive. The following day section men found Olney's horse tied to a snow fence two miles east of town. A crowd immediately started search and found him five miles east frozen dead.

The loss of life is shown to have been ing summary shows the names of those who perished, thus far roported: At Hitchcock, Emil Gilbertson; Mitchell, Geo. Allen, Jr., Joseph Anderson; Mind, James Smith and two sons; Raymond, Wm. Drivers and two sons, Charles Heath; E. Gilkeson, Robert Chambers, Emil Gilman, Thomas and William Nelson, and an unknown man; Aberdeen, William Love, Judson Westgate, Bowdle,

Mr. Paine; Roscoe, Peter Terhume; Virgil, Frank Nirison, William Nirison, Jos. Wilson; Iroquois, J. W. Goslee, Mrs. Divine, Adam Gerner; Parkston, W. B. Headley; Delamare, Virgil, Termina Delamare, W. B. Headley; Delamare, Virgil, Termina Delamare, Vir ton, W. B. Headley; Delamare, Miss Cora Curtis; Brookings, un-known young man; Claremont, Miss Stineburner, of Amherst, dead, and three others missing; Watertown, four farmers dead and three missing; Leister-ville, two men and two children, names not known; Gary, Chas. Staltzenberg, of Altamont, started to procure a coffin for his dead son and has not been heard from. Two children of Joseph Hutchinson, living west of there, perished while going home from school; Sioux Falls, a lady teacher named Jacobson, and pupil named Ginde; G. Grunstorm, two others names not known were frozen to death in that section: known were frozen to death in that section; at Leisterville Jocob Krutz died from the cold and his wife badly frozen and Frederick Milburger may die from exposure; another man, unknown, is known to have been frozen; three deaths are re-ported from Tyndall, Bon Homme county, and two girls near Wakonda, Clay county; Flandreau, it is said reported that a lady school teacher in the northern part of the county was frozen to death; Miller, the body of J. W. Gassler, a wealthy farmer, lost in the bligger lost in the blizzard, was found two miles from his home; At Faulkton, Emma Lemar, a school teacher southwest of there, and death; Doland, Will G. Carthwaite, a farmer's son, got lost in the blizzard when going from his father's house to the barn, and was found dead in the snow.

A very pathetic story is told of the suf-fering, bravery and death of Robert Cham-bers, who lives six miles southwest of Huron. Mr. Chambers, with two sons, one 9 and the other 11, went to Rush, a place one mile distant, to water the cattle Chambers was on foot and each of the boys had a horse. The father seeing indications of a storm sent the older boy home, as he was troubled with rheumatism. This boy reached home safely. Chambers and Johnny, the 9-year-old boy, undertook to drive the cattle. They were soon bewildered and lost. Johnny says that when his father saw they were lost he made n place in the snow for him and wrapped him up the best he could. They had no overcoats tirely from religious motives.

or extra clothing. Johnny says he was so covered up that he was warm. The father went out and called and the St. Bernard dog barked, but no answer came. Then the father and dog got into the snow beside him. While he was warm and, knew his father was getting cold, he urged his father to try and find the trees, and then they could make the house. The father said: "No, I cannot go and leave you here." The boy urged, but the father would do no more than call for aid, within a certain reach of the boy's bed in the snow. The dog kept with the boy. Through the night dog kept with the boy. Inrough the hight they had conversations about perishing, but the father kept assuring the boy that they would get through all right if he would only lie still. The boy knew that

Johnny, you pray. I will pray and then I know tood will take you through all right." They prayed and soon after the father was dead. The boy, entirely covered up except rious. Other storms have extended over a little breathing place through the snow, longer period, and often there has been a heavier fall of snow, accompanied with an equal degree of cold, but there has rarely been such a sudden rush of a winter ly been such a sudden rush of a winter ly been such a sudden rush of a winter ly been such a sudden rush of a winter ly been such a sudden rush of a winter ly been such a sudden rush of a winter ly been such a sudden rush of a winter ly been such a sudden rush of a winter ly been such a sudden rush of a winter ly been such a sudden rush of a winter ly been such a sudden rush of a winter ly been such a sudden rush of a winter ly been such a sudden rush of a winter ly been such as sudden rush of a winter ly been such

his father was freezing, but was quite com-fortable himself, and finally fell asleep

When he awoke it was near morning and

Johnny was awake, his father said:

miles north of Tyndall,; the wife of Frank more lives are lost and great numbers of

brother, five miles northwest of Artewith his son after cattle, and the boy was frozen to death and the father loses both great loss of human life which is half a mile distant, and was returning great loss of human line which is reported. The reports, too, are not complete as yet, and there is ground for apprehence as yet, and the yet as yet, and the yet as yet, and the yet as yet, and the The storm was very severe on stock near Mitchell. At Ashton, Chas. Osman was north of the Ohio river, but it seems as if it vented its most malicious spite upon the wairing of the northwest.

Miss Bessie Stansfield, a school teacher, and the miles south, perished while attempting to go to her boarding place, and was found a short time after near the school-The storm was very severe at and in the vicinity of Sioux City, but so far no lives are reported lost, though a number of persons were badly frozen. The storm began late in the afternoon, and continued during the day and most of the night. The merhis head. Two hundred dollars, which had been on his person when last seen, had disbeen on his person when last seen, had disanother missing. Bowdle reports that Mr. Pine, a stage driver, is lost, and no trace of the team or mail bags has yet been found.

O. E. Stearns, teaching school six miles north of DeSmet, with his three children, were caught in the blizzard and were out in the storm twenty-four hours. A boy had his feet frozen to the ankles. He walked mile in this condition, his feet giving out, and then crawled half a mile to Porter Lewellen's. He will lose both feet. A girl was so badly chilled that she was unonscious five hours after being found. Stearns was not badly frozen. The storm was the worst ever known in the vicinity of DeSmet. The mercury was

30 below zero. Cattlemen anticipate heavy losses on the ranges.

Lewis Merriman, aged 60, and his son living fifteen miles northeast of Hitchcock perished in the storm.

J. V. Hines, living in the northern part of Schuyler, started to bring his children nome from school. On his return he be me exhausted just before reaching the ouse and had to be helped in. He soon after died from the effects of his exposure.

The storm at Neligh was the worst ever known, and the weather changed fro pleasant, with the wind from the south, to a northwest blizzard, and the temperature fell twenty degrees in twenty minutes.

Large numbers of cattle have been frozen to death. The only person known to be seriously frozen is F. W. Taylor, of Clearwater, who was picked up barely able to speak, and will probably not recover. W. J. Austin, of David City, had his bend torrible for the control of the cont ness of the blizzard that raged at Council Bluffs. It had been snowing heavily durbelonging to John Denlinger, of Garrison, who had attempted to go home from school, lost their way and were out all night. When found they were partially burried in the snow. One of them was frozen to death, and the others, though suffering intense agony, will likely recover. Judge Geo. W. Post and another man, who were

> are yet missing. In several school districts scholars and teachers were compelled to shelter themselves in the school-house during the night. Two persons are reported lost and two children badly frozen at Atkinson. The thermometer was 18 degrees below zero at Lincoln, and the storm very severe. Among the fatalities reported are: Mrs. P. Smith was frozen to death at Woodlawn. John Sparks, ex-member of the legislature was found frozen dead nine miles west of Beatrice. Emil Grassman, of Peru, a farm laborer, was found dead within twenty yards of his house. A child named Rodine is reported missing near Nebraska City The death of an old man named Matthews

out hunting, were caught in the storm and

is reported from Dustin. He was lost in going from the house to the stable to feed Other Points. A blizzard struck the vicinity of Gold-

thwait, Texas, the 14th, when it became aimost dark. The wind suddenly shifted into the north and in two hours the cury dropped from 60 degrees to 20 degrees. The day opened summer-like. At 6 o'clock at night the thermoneter registered 16 degrees. tered 16 degrees. It snowed hard. The storm had no appreciable effect or live stock on the western ranges, so far as reported. North Platte, Sidney, Cheyenne and Laramie say that the losses, if any, are light. Stock is reported from all points as being in prime condition. No trouble is anticipated now as the weather is moderat-

ing steadily.

In Chicago the snow was dry and hard, and whirled in great clouds through the streets and over the prairies, bringing to a standstill all traffic that could by any possibility bear delay. At night when the out-look was apparently for a blockade that would last days and cost the railroads alone many thousands, the snow suddenly ceased and the howling wind became almost balmy. By 10 P. M. a light sprinkle of rain had fallen, and the snow was melting somewhat. No serious delays to trains were reported, but telegraph communication was uncertain and slow. Advices from all parts of Wisconsin say the most severe blizzard of the season

raged all the afternoon of the 12th. Trains were generally delayed, but none of them were stalled. The mureury at Winchester, Virginia, registered four degrees below zero.

A Billings, Montana, special of the 12th says: "The weather has moderated. The snow is rapidly thawing, and vast tracts of bare ground are reported all over the cour try. Grass is good everywhere and plentiful."

An intermittent snow storm prevailed during the day at Springfield, Ill., turning to a light rain in the evening.

The storm at Winnipeg extended through the territories. Nearly all the Canadian Pacific trains were abandoned, and great suffering is reported with many fatalities. The mercury early the morning of the 12th, in Ontario, stood as follows: At Ottawa, 17 degrees below; North Wakefield, Quebec, 28 below; at Maniwaki, Quebec, 31 below, at Pembroke, Ont., 30 below, and at Mattowa, Ont., 39 below. The weather reports the 12th showed the following below zero temperatures: Helena, Mont., 24; Bismarck, 26; Moorhead Minn., 12; Querppelle, 34; Minnedesa, 26

Fort Garry, 24.

A fierce blizzard prevailed in St. Paul. Several farmers living twelve to fifteen niles north of Adrian, Minn., started nome from there, and have not been heard At Denver the temperature suddenly dropped from zero to 20 below. All trains were greatly retarded or abandoned.

A heavy fall of snow between Flagstaff

and Williams, Ariz., on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, suspended all business. TILL the fifteenth century no Christians were allow to receive interest for money, and the Jews were the only usurers, and therefore often banished and persecuted. In England, under Edward VI, interest was forbidden en-

### RURAL TOPICS.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

Information of Value to the Farmer, Stock-Breeder, Housewife, and Kitchen-Maid.

AGRICULTURE.

growth, will occupy as much ground, draw as much nutriment from it, take in as much of the life-giving sunlight and of the foodhis father was still alive. Discovering that Johnny was awake, his father said: "Now bearing atmosphere as a good stalk of corn. A farmer and team near Sioux Falls were that enough comes to meet the wants of both corn-stalks and weeds. The practical lesson of this is that every weed growing with or near the corn is robbing it of the very things it wants from the soil and from the air, and is also stealing some of its

Sixty to seventy corn-stalks yield on an stalks enough to produce a bushel of corn. He must be a poor, slow worker indeed, weeds in a day, if he takes them when

after we have used the horse implements to kill out what weeds we can without going down to disturb the young roots of ning the gautlet of ills t'at beset the corn, it will pay grandly to have men go modern pig, it reaches that uncertain age last weeds which are left. If one man kills subject to the ravages of swine sufficient number of thieves to steal from the soil, the air, and the sunlight, which would support stalks enough to yield ten bushels of corn, worth \$3 or \$4. If the weeds are not large enough and growing thickly enough to rob the corn of all its needed earth, air, and sunlight, yet every weed that does grow is doing something to ultimate yield of corn.

Brethren, think of these things, and keep

the hoe going now. Look upon every weed allowed to grow up as being as much a robber of your crop as is the thief who takes it at night out of your corn crib, with only this difference, that the weeds rob the field in open daylight, right beswine, but it seems to me we may lay fore your eyes, and when you at perfect liberty to murder them without mercy and without any formality of dragging them

Farm Notes. RAW onions, chopped fine and mixed with the food twice a week, are said to be a preventive of chicken cholera. THE freshest eggs are heaviest. Placed in a pan of water they sink; older eggs partly sink and stale ones float on the top.

brate animals, but a little of the dust blown upon insect of almost any kind is sure and speedy death. NEW ENGLAND farmers attribute the

PYRETHRUM is not poisonous to verte-

A SARATOGA, N. Y., farmer reports that tunity and kind of food to grow healthy, well-developed breeders he keeps crows from pulling the corn by scattering a few quarts over the field for them to pick up, and repeating it if neces-sary. The crows eat enough grubs and cut worms to pay for the corn.

Run green clover, rye, wheat, oats, or corn through the feed cutter, set to cut in half-inch lengths, and feed to fowls confined in yards. This is the soiling system applied to poultry-keeping, and works additional to the same applied to poultry-keeping, and works additional to the same applied to poultry-keeping, and works additional to the same applied to poultry-keeping, and works additional to the same applied to poultry-keeping, and works additional to the same applied to poultry-keeping. mirably, as those know who have tried it. FARMERS do not, as a rule, pay sufficient attention to the comparison of re-sults obtained from different animals. For instance, one cow will give five pounds of butter per week; this at 20 cents per pound usefulness during the year, would amount to \$20. Now if another cow yields eight on \$200 for the year. And supposing another cow to yield ten pounds of butter per week at the same price for the same time, the difference would be \$20, or equivalent to the interest on \$333.50 for the year at 6 per cent. Improvement of

#### the stock is a step to improved farming, and the same care should be exercised by farmers that is exercised by professional breeders.—Germantown Telegraph.

FLORICULTURE. Florat Hints. Roses, grape-vines and chrysanthemums, besides hundreds of other species of plants cultivated both in the open air and under glass, are more or less affected by mildew and aphis. A certain remedy is to apply a mixture of one part of black or virgin sulpher to nine parts of tobacco dust, applied with a sulphur bellows, when the leaves are wet, at least once a week, while twice a week is better.

It is best to apply the sulphur and tobacco dust mixed, the sulphur being the specific for the milde wand the tobacco for the aphis. These remedies most be persisted in. One or two applications may check the trouble,

but will check it only.

Every kind of plant known to be liable to be attacked by aphis or mildew should be dusted over with the mixture of sulphur and tobacco dust twice each week from June to October. Of course, at such times as the roses or chrysanthemums are in flower, or when the fruit or grapes is ripening, it must not be used. But these conditions only occur for a short season during the summer. Soot water is a cheap and easily made fertilizer for pot plants. It not only benefits all kinds, but it clears worms from the soil. It should be used after the roots have taken to soil freely. To make it, half fill an old bag with soot, adding a brick for weight. Tie up the mouth and sink it in a barrel of water. Commence its use in moderate

In tying out the branches of geraniums chrysanthemums, and many other plants, in training for good shape, a leading difficulty met is in the matter of places to tie to. To render this matter easy, some English gar-deners employ simple and convenient wire devices in the form of circles, the same being supped over the pot from the bottom up, and resting against the rim. With small projecting buds in the circle, places are afforded by which to attach the twine. By the aid of such a collar, almost any plant can readily be tied out for increasing shapeliness of form.

A Wisconsin florist remarks that for bril-

A Wisconsin florist remarks that for bril-liant hues and for a constant succession of blossoms, no annuals can excel the petunia then it will heat without blistering. and the phlox. They are healthy, robust plants that are successful with amateurs. Asters are desirable because they come into bloom after the greater share of garden flowers have passed their prime. Tulips are a riot of colors, and no counter spread with velvets ever showed so soft and lustrous as a bed of pansies. While prairie roses and multifloras frequently fail, the old-fash-ioned French Boursalts yield neither to winter's cold nor summer's drought. In house plants a few choice specimens are better than numberless poor ones.

Horticultural societies are using their influence in recommending to colleges, academies and all other institutions of learning

their distinctive character and value.

Blooming plants of abutilons, and those whose pots are well filled with roots, delight in liquid manure at times. Young plants need to be shifted as required. Practice pinching for securing bushiness. As the supply of cuttings increases, propagate in this meaner. Air should be freely given to plants on favorable occasions, yet avoid draughts. Aim for a uniform temperature. Plants placed in cellars for the winter should be examined occasionally. Guard against damp, but do not permit them to

shrivel or dry up .- American Cultivator. STOCK-BREEDING.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Three weeds, of moderate size and Agricultural Experiment Station, writes Gazette: Because cheaply grown and the hogs like it, it does not follow that corn is the best food for bearing atmosphere as a good stalk of corn. It must be a rich and strong soil that can stand the full draft of two crops growing on it at the same time, one of corn and one of weeds, and yet stint neither of them. The rays of sun, so necessary to the life and growth of nearly all vegetation, of all crops, come to the plants in direct lines, and if interrupted by the stalks or leaves of weeds, cannot go around them to reach the corn. The carbonic acid of the air is the best food for hogs at all times; sugar of late years has become a very cheap article of human food, and children and many grown persons are very fond of it, but we know it can very easily be used to excess. The experiments of Prof. Sanborn, of Missouri, and the writer show beyond all question that the exclusive feeding of corn, even to a hog of considerable maturity, will greatly change the structure and composition of the creature's body. These experiments the great supplier of the main portion of all crops, both stalks, leaves, and roots. But this carbonic acid exists in very small But this carbonic acid exists in very small quantities in the air, only about one quart of it in 2,500 quarts of air. Air must be moving quite rapidly to bring in enough of this gaseous carbonic acid to supply the wants of a ready-growing corn-stalk. A whole gallon of the carbonic acid weighs only 113 small grains, of which it takes 7,000 to weigh a pound. Now, if weed leaves stand along with, or near corn leaves, they steal away a good deal of this carbonic acid that corn leaves want; and it carbonic acid that corn leaves want; and it old at the start we reduced the breaking is only when the wind is blowing strongly strength of the thigh bones over 300 pounds each, or a weakening of over two pounds a day in the natural strength of these bones from what they should have

What are hogs with weaker bones, lessened blood, reduced kidneys and other organs, less hair, and thinner skin but hogs with poorer constitutions than they average about a bushel of corn. Two hundred weeds, on the same ground, use all the materials that are needed by corneach generation of offspring is fed as the parents were, how long can such irrational feeding and breeding go on before the rewho cannot with a hoe cut and kill 2,000 sultant animals form but a weak, sickly type of their progenitors? Such is the average hog in the great corn belt of the The evident lesson from this is, that West in far too many instances. That the pigs are born weak and die easily is not to be wondered at; while if, perchance, runover the ground with hoes and remove the when we call it a hog, the creature is still weeds in a day, he has destroyed a hog cholera, and many other mysterious but very fatal maladies. In vain we search for a healthy race of hogs. Let fresh blood of vigorous, healthy stock be introduced, and be it ever so popular at first, in a few generations it runs out, and the stock of hogs stands just where it did. Be age hog in the corn districts of the West diminish the health, vigor, growth, and and not the animal under care of thought ful breeders and feeders. How, then, shall we improve? To know the cause of the evil puts us, if we really propose to do better in the future, well on

the road to improvement. Excessive corn feeding is, of course, by no means the only cause of the poor constitutions of our goodly share of the ills of hog flesh to this one great error. First of all, we must feed to all breeding stock a ration which has in it an abundance of muscle and bone-making food. Heading this list we would place skim milk and buttermilk, and following close after come shorts (shipstuff or middlings), bran, oatmeal, peameal, and clover pasture. For young pigs three parts by weight of

milk to one of corn meal or corn is about the proper proportion. If shorts, mix three parts to one of corn, while if oats, about the same mixture will do. As the pigs grow older increase the proportion of corn and decrease the other constituents of the ration. Bran is too coarse, and does not suit hogs as well as shorts, but it is disease known as weak loins in hogs to lying in hot-house manure. It is a rheumatic trouble which may be cured by active and continued rubbing. It may also be cured by exercise and fresh air. healthy, well-developed breeders or feeders. If to be fed off when the frame is grown, corn can be the exclusive diet with no harm to the creature at so late a period in life.

### HOUSEKEEPING.

How to Boast Meat. Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, of the school o domestic economy at the Iowa Agricul-tural College, says: In roasting meats of all kinds the method adopted should be the one that in the most perfect manner preserves the juices inside the meat. To roast beef in the best possible manner, place the clean-cut side of for twenty weeks, the average period of the meat upon a smoking hot pan, which to the pan until seared and slightly pounds of butter per week for the same browned. Reverse and let the opposite time at the same price, the result would side become similarly seared and brown. Then put it at once in the oven, the heat of which should be firm and ste too intense, and leave it undisturbed until cooked. The time that should be allowed for cooking beef in this manner is twenty minutes to the pound, if it is to be rare, less half an hour deducted from the aggregate time on account of searing. In other words a five-pound roast of beef will require an hour and a quarter, a six-pound roast an hour and a half, and so

> If the oven is not too hot the beef requires no basting and is better without it.
> When the oven is at the proper temperature and the cooking is going on all right, the meat will keep up a gentle sputtering in the pan. If, upon cpening the oven door, this sputtering is not perceptible, more heat is required. But if in addition to the sputtering any smoke is discernible in the oven, the heat is too intense and should be lessened. Unless the heat of the oven is too great, the drippings in the pan will not burn and smoke, and when the meat is cooked there will be a thin coating of brown jelly in the pan where the meat rested, which, by the addition of stock or water will make a delicious

A roast of beef should never be washed. and if it has accidentally been wet or moist-ened, it should be carefully wiped dry be-fore it is seared or put to cook. Searing piece of meat, and prevents the escape of juice in the after process of roasting, while a firm, steady heat gently but thoroughly cooks it, and thus both juice and flavor are preserved. Basting is a troublesome as well as damaging process. And as salt and water have a tendency to toughen and extract the juice of meat, they should not be used on it while roasting, if it is desired to have the meat sweet, jucy, and tender. preserved. Basting is a troublesome as

Hints to Housekeepers KEEP large pieces of charcoal in damp corners and in dark places. NEVER use a sharp knife in cleaning the nails. Fill under the nails with soap, and then remove it by brushing with a nail

VERY pretty curtains which can be laundered and look as well as new on made of white muslin with large round dets the size of a silver half-dollar. For the dyspeptic, fried oysters are for-bidden. When roasted in the shell oysters case even by a weak stomach. Ir molasses is used to mix the mustard

with, the mustard plasters will remain

FOR a burn or scald, make a paste of FOR a burn or sound, water, apply at common baking soda and water, apply at the skin is broken, apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant re-lief, as it keeps the air from the flesh. PITCHERS of milk should never be allowed to stand around after they are taken from the table, unless placed at once in a refrigerator containing only milk or cream

municate its odor and flavor to milk or cream. To BRIGHTEN a Brussels, or any carpe mies and all other institutions of learning which own grounds, to plant and protect in growth on these grounds as many different species of trees and shrubs as may be practicable, both for the ornament and shade they will afford, and for the aid they will render in giving lessons to the students on their distinctive character and value.

10 BRIGHTEN a Brussels, or any carpet that is faded, sponge in a mixture of one part ox-gall to two parts water. This is excellent. A lady recently bought a much faded carpet (Brussels) at a second-hand store, and restored it to almost its original beauty in this way.

At the first signs of a ring-round, take a

and sweet butter. Rancid butter will com-

Ar the first signs of a ring-round, take ;

plants are dry enough to need it, and then | DIED ON THE GALLOWS.

Hanging of Henry Schmidt, the Young Murderer, at West Union, Iowa.

He Makes a Statement on the Scaffold, Saying He Was Hired to Do the Deed.

Henry Schmidt, the second man to die at the hands of the hangman in Iowa in the last twenty years, was hanged at West Union on Friday, the 13th inst, for the murder of Lucretia Peek. He was also charged with hav-ing murdered Abram, the husband of Lutempted to kill Abram Leonard at the same me. Schmidt was taken to West Union from the



son T. Smith to murder Leonard; would not have killed Mrs. Peek had would not have killed Mrs. Peek had she not got in his way, and that Ellison T. Smith killed Mr. Peek by beating him to death with a club near the gate. He said \$5.00 was too strong a temptation for him. He declared himself willing to die for the murder of Mrs. Peek, but he thought Ellison T. Smith should also he have affect.

a few remarks to the crowd before him. He tinctness. His face did

tion, and only once when LUCRETIA PEEK, he recognized the three sons of the murdered woman in the crowd before him did his voice falter. He assisted the Sheriff in adjusting the noose, and when the cap was drawn over his owes, shutting out the light of earth fer the hoose, and when the cap was drawn over his eyes, shutting out the light of earth for-ever, he awaited the end without the tremor of a musc'e. Exactly at 10:36 the drop fell, and his body shot through the drop. In three minutes his heart ceased beating. His neck was broken by the fall, and death came to him almost without rain. There were no convent



—then all was over. The gallows was the same used in the execution of Chester Beilows at Charles City last month, and was an

lows at Charles City last month, and was an exact model of those used in the execution of the Chicago anarchists.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

The story of Schmidt's crime, as brought out at the trial, is as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Peek lived on a farm near West Union and Abram Leonard resided with them. All were aged people. Mr. Peek was 75 years old and Mrs. Peek was 66. On Sunday, Jan. 5, 1887, as the day dawned, Leonard, halfdressed, dazed, and bleeding, aroused a neighbor, and announced that Peek had been murdered, his wife badly wounded, and that he (Leonard) had two bullets in his side. Neighbors went at once to the Peek house,



employed by Mr. Peck. had disagreed about t employed by Mr. Peek. He and Peek had disagreed about the amount due from Peek to him, and a lawsuit between them was pending. Schmidt was arrested and identified as her assailant by Mrs. Peek, who lived until Sept. 25. Schmidt was tried, and, on Oct. 29, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged.

The evidence brought out in the trial of Schmidt showed that the murderer entered.

schmidt showed that the murderer entered the Peek house some time in the night, carrying some straw, to which he immedi-ately set fire. He then heren sheeting into began shooting into the room, where there pied by Mr. and Mrs. Peek and by Leonard. The latter was shot first, and Mrs. Peek made an attempt to dow, when the was

dow, outside. She said: you hurt mey" and the assassin said, "I didn't mean to hurt you, Mrs. Peek."
Later a desperate struggle was had near the gate where Schmidt brained Peek.

Eleven days after the trial Schmidt made a confession in which he mede the charges confession in which he made the charges against Ellison T. Smith, reiterated on the scaffold. Schmidt was at the time in the em-ploy of Smith. The latter's wife would inherit ploy of Sintin. The latter's wife would inherit property from Leonard upon his death and this was the implied motive of the alleged instigation. Smith was arrested and tried, but there was so little evidence against him that he was acquitted.

PETITIONS FOR CLEMENCY.

After it became apparent that Schmidt would be hauged numerous petitions were presented.

ABRAM PEEK.

be hauged numerous petitions were presented to Gov. Larrabee asking that the sentence be to Gov. Larrabee asking that the sentence be commuted. It is said that these petitions bore the names of 1,800 signers. The Governor, however, declined to interfere, and it is supposed that his decision was greatly influenced by a letter written him by Judge Hatch, before whom Schmitdt and Ellison T. Smith were tried. This letter is now first published. In it Judge Hatch save that he be. ishel. In it Judge Hatch says that he be lieves that the murder was the work of Schmidt alone and was prompted by his own depravity, and that in the hope of executive elemency he sought by perjury to send to the gallows a man whom he knew to be innocent.

PUBLIC OPINION. EURLIC OFINION.

Schmidt's dying declaration, which was in perfect accord with his confession and with every statement made by him since he first confessed, has done much to lead public opinion to the belief that he was not alone in planning the murder. Still, there are some who stoutly maintain that he was alone in the crime and they git the fact of the hear.

who stonly maintain that he was alone in the crime, and they cite the fact of the boy's previous life, and also that his father com-mitted murder in Bavaria, a fact that has been substantiated by therough investigation. Eli-son T. Smith, who was tried for the same crime on Schmidt's confession and was acquit-ted, has gone to Kansas. AUTOPSY. An autopay was held on the remains. The bra'n weighed forty-four ounces, and the top of the head was quite noticeably flattened. making the transverse diameter greater than normal. The liver was very much enlarged and showed a slight scar, but the cause of it could not be ascertained. The body was placed in the town-hall, where all who wished were allowed to view it.

Platt Ousted.

The jury in the case of the State against ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, to oust him from the position of Quarantine Commis-sioner of the city of New York, on the ground that he is not a resident of that city, returned a verdict against Platt, and an order has been issued ousting him from the office.

Fresh News Items. PRESIDENT GARFIELD's mother is ill at Mentor, and nearing the end.

By the aid of the big telescope in the Lick Observatory at San Francisco, a new star has been discovered in the constellation of Orion. THE block tin market is cornered by a syndicate of French capitalists, and prices have been advanced 60 per cent, above the

minimum within the last sixty days. their distinctive character and value.

At the first signs of a ring-round, take a cupful of wood ashes, put in a pan with a spalled to plants in the morning. Let it be of the same mean temperature as the air in which the plants are growing. Never give a little water. Rather give none until the

Penitentiary at Asamosa on Tuesday, the loth inst., and from that time up to the hour of his

up to the hour of his execution he occupied himself in conversing freely and pleasantly with acquaintances, reading the newspapers, and smoking cigarettes. He looked calmly upon his impending doom and declared he would die bravely. He displayed a strong aversion to newspaper men, for the they had misrepresented him. The only press representative that he consented to receive was an acquaintance of his in West Union. To him he related nothing particularly new. He told over again his connection with the crime, declaring that he was hired for \$500 by Ellison T. Smith to murder Leonard; that he

reek, but he thought Ellison T. Smith should also be hanged for killing her husband. Schmidt was only 20 years old. About forty persons witnessed the hanging. Schmidt was escorted to the scaffold by Sher-iff O'Neil and addressed a few remarks to the

repeated his confession before made, reiterating the charge against Smith. His voice was clear and rang out upon the frosty air with remarkable distinctions.

almost without pain. There were no convul-sions of the body until the final moment of dissolution, when the muscles of his face contracted slightly and then instantly relaxed

