THE late Cyrus H. McCormic , by his will, leaves property valued at about \$10,000,000, all of which is bequeathed to his widow and chil-

ALEXANDER WHITE, a wealthy dairyman of Grand Rapids, Mich. who lost heavily in New York last week shot himself dead at his mother's home at Utica, N. Y.

THE tobacco-growers of New Erg land have started a movement to secure the repeal of all internal-revenue taxes on their product, and they expect aid from southern and west ern politicians and tobacco men.

THE suspension of the firm of Donrell, Lawson & Simpson, the New York private bankers and brokers, was the most serious incident of last week's financial disturbrnce as far as nell, Lawson & Simpson, the New week's financial disturbrnce as far as the West was directly concerned, inasmuch as it involved a number of banking institutions in Missouri, Iowa and Indiana.

THEY have a wenderful system of financiering in Wall street. The New York World computes the capial of the several institutions in that city that have recently failed at \$7, 720,000, and the liabilities at \$37,050,-720,000, and the had are put down at ed.
000. Grant & Ward are put down at Mr. \$500,000 capital and \$14,000,000 liabilities. Their capital was only one-sixth

THE Pike's Peak Railway to be completed during 1885, is already in operation to a point 12,000 feet above the sea level. An exchange has the following concerning it:

The entire thirty miles of its length will be a succession of complicated straight track longer than 300 feet.

The maximum grade will be 316 feet

to the mile and grade with no piece of was arrested at Troy, N. Y., charged with robbing the depot at Eagle Bridge, of \$19,000 worth of railroad tickets. the radius changes every chain. The

THE mayor of Montreal has called is no clue. a meeting of citizens to protest against pauper emigration from England. The emigrants are largely from the ture. London slums, and are far from being desirable citizens. They cannot ing desirable citizens. They cannot or will not work, and become charges on the charitable institutions of the city immediately on their arrival. They have been induced to leave London, it is said, by the Marquis of the specific properties of a phenomenal incurrence of the characteristic properties of the specific properties London, it is said, by the Marquis of shape of 2 phenomenal incubator. Lorne, Sir Henry Tyler, Lord Napier, "slumming" has become a fashionable craze. The Dominion government will be asked to make representation to the home government in opposition to this class of emigration.

in a harn from the muskets of his pursuers. Cash was barricaded at suicide. Cheraw, and a sheriff's posse summoned him to surrender. Instead o complying, he opened fire on the beseigers, and, incautiously exposing himself, was riddled with bullets. Mr. Cash's thoughtful action has saved the state the worry and expense of a long trial and the probable disgrace of his acquittal. On the other hand, Cash "died with his boots on," a taking off peculiarly gratifying to men of his vigorous disposition.

TROUBLE is rapidly coming to climax among the Indians in th northwest territories. Peapot has called a big Sun dance and invited all the Indians, and will demand to be Department. given land where they can get fresh fish to counteract the effect of the bacon which has spread scurvey through the camps causing fifty of through the camps, causing fifty of his people to die in three months. He a favorable report on the bill to repeal the broken pleages of the tenure of office acts. complains of the broken pleages of the government as to the supplies. The Assimbonies and other tribes are to join the movement for a change. Yellow Calf's band is armed and de fying the authorities. Cannon and troops will be sent to the front from Regina and a fight is looked for.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY, in New Orleans is one of the most successful of the colleges established for colored students. Dean Hitchcock in speaking of the pupils recently said that their moral character is as good as that of the white students in the same circumstances. They excel in metaphysics. "They are," ne said, natural theologians and politicians In the exact sciences they are lacking. We are not giving the higher branches of mathematics, thinking it is useless to attempt them. In drawing and music they give especial satisfaction. It has been claimed that the negro is imitative, not inventive. I would like you to notice these original designs by the first class in drawing. You see they do possess some inven tion. Of course they may never be a race of inventors, but they will be poets and musicians."

THE bill relating to the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific railroad lands, introduced by Sen. Dolph, provides for the immediate restoration to the public domain and to the operation of the public land laws, that portion of the grant lying coterminous with its main line between Wallula Junction and Portland, a distance of 214 miles. It also provides for the forfeiture at the end of five years from the passage of the bill. of all lands adjacent to that portion of the Cascade Grant which shall then be unbuilt; which, in effect gives the road five years to built the Cascade branch. The bill proposes to authorize persons in posion of any of these lands to gurchase 320 acres, if so much has been improved by them, and the railway company is required to file its assent to the conditions of the bill, so as t

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL NOTES.

AT Ottawa, Ill., Monday, judgments aggregating \$1.845,257 were entered against the Eliot Brewing Company of

AT Water Ville, Miss., Saturday some persons emptied a bucket of tar ever a Mormon elder's head. In that region the Mormons are making many proselytes among the lower classes. THE wife of Henry Dillon, of Akron, deserted him recently, taking children with her. Since that their children with her. Since that time Dillon has fallen heir to a large fortune, and has begun the search for

Jerome Bonaparte is said to be complete. Victor has fallen heir to £40,000, willed by an unknown person. 6 An 8,000 horse-power natural gas well was struck on the Westinhouse proper-ty, in the east end of Pittsburg, at a depth of 1,560 feet.

THREATS against the life of the Spanish Consul at Key West were made by drunken Cubens, and Commander Batchellor, of the United States steamer Galena, has been instructed to use the naval forces to preserve peace and protect the Consul.

present government is so corrupt that any change would be desirable.

has considered, and it is expected will soon report, the bill of Serztor Cullom,

MR. VANDERBILT did not transfer back property made over to him by Gen ant before sailing for Europe, as stat-The deeds are still on record, and Vanderbilt's word only says it is a "debt of honor, etc." "debt of honor, etc." Should he die to-morrow his heirs could hold the entire Bank, while their liabilities are near-ly three times as large.

The desiration of the Metropolitan preperty deeded to him by Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant drew the \$15,000 interest on the trust fund money May 1, and that went into the financial maelstrom and was sucked down with all the rest, so that he is literally without a dollar.

CRIME.

TULLY H. SMITH, a prominent business man of Milwaukee, who disappeared several days ago, committed suicide in New Orleans. JOHN MCLOUGHTEN, of Hoosac Fall,

to the mile, and the average grade 270 feet. The line will abound in curves from 500 to 1,000 feet long, in which expense and trouble of trying and excenting him. cuting him.

road will cost from \$12,000 to \$15,000

a mile.

THE City Clerk's omce at East St.
Louis was entered by burglars Wednesday night. The safe was broken open and money and scrips to the value of several thousand dollars taken. There THE City Clerk's office at East St.

MRS. PAUDILA MILLER, 401 Hanover place, Brooklyn, engaged Abraham Douglass, colored, to move her furni-ture. While they were alone in the

FERDINAND WARD, of the firm and other British notables with whom

Grant & Ward, was arrested by the deputy sheriff in a suit brought against him by Nefson I. Tappan, city chaimberlain.
Ward is held in \$300,000 bail, the amount fixed in the order of arrest. He has not yet been lodged in jail, but is in custody of the sheriff. Bail has not yet been furnished by Ward.

THE career of that chivalrous South
Carolina murderer, W. Bogan Cash,
has terminated suddenly by his death
in a barn from the muskets of his

WASHINGTON.

N. G. Summerfield, an assistant superintendent of the railway service, has been removed. The issues of standard dollars for the week ended May 17, was 338,995. Cor responding period last year, 155,995.

Dr. Vincento Garcia, formerly president of the Columbian state of Bolivia. has been appointed Columbian minister to the United States.

THE president nominated John D. Seaman to be receiver of public moneys at North Platte, Neb. Tur House Ways and Means Commi

tee Friday began consideration of that part of Representative Hewitt's tariff bill which was prepared at the Treasury THE president has approved the bill granting a loan of \$1,000,000 to the new

Orleans Exposition. TER House Committee on Civil Ser

POSTMASTER GENERAL GRESHAM has ordered all mail matter beretofore sent from New York, New Orleans, and Galveston to Mexico by sea shall kere-after be sent via Elpaso, Texas, over the Mexican Central Railroad.

THE students of Washington and Jefferson college recently nominated Mr. Edmunds for president at a mock convention, and notified him. He sends the following reply: "I sincerely thank the young gentlemen for the compliment. I much prefer it to the actual office in question, the embarrass-ments and burdens of which I do not desire to assume.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS, of St. Louis who has been here a day or two, is in-teresting himself in the bill fixing the teresting himself in the bill fixing the salaries of the district officials of the department of justice. The bill, as it now stands, fixes the salary of the St. Louis district atterney at \$1,000 less per year than that of the same officer at Cincinnati and Chicago. This, he thinks, is an injustice, as the duties of his office are quite as heavy as those of either of the others named.

THE sub-committee having in charge the Sioux Reservation bill will report it to the full Committee on Indian Affairs. The most important amendment they recommend to the senate bill is to strike out the clause which provides for patents in fee to the Indians as tribes. This will probably be agreed to by the full committee, and it is understood the friends of the measure will not oppose the amendments. In other respects the full committee will undoubtedly agree to the bill substantially as it is.

to the bill substantially as it is.

The secretary of state received a dispatch from the minister to Mexico announcing that the president of the republic had, in accordance with the decree of the chamber of deputies, given an appropriation of \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the government of penses of the government of at the New Orleans exposition.

THE bill recently reported from the Pacific railroads committee, authorizing the censtruction of a railroad from Stoux City west, via Yankton, to connect with the 190th meridian, is attracting a good deal of attention from the northwest. It authorizes the construction of a road over the line which the Union Pacific should have built from Sioux City west, and requires the Union Pacific to pro rate with it. It is claimed that this line will put Minneapolis 400 miles nearer the Pacific coast than now, and Milwaukee 150 miles nearer, besides giving them the adventage of being in Union Pacific territory.

The house passed three appropriation THE bill recently reported from the

THE house passed three appropriation bills yesterday. When they were taken up on motion of Mr. Randall, Mr. Canup on motion of Mr. Kandall, Mr. Can-non moved to recommit the Consular and diplomatic appropriation bill with instructions to the committee on ap-propriations to report back the bill car-rying appropriations similar to those for the current year, with certain specified exceptions. It was lost—yeas 83, nays

136. The bill then passed—yeas 129, nays 136.

The army and district of Columbia appropriation bills passed without epposition.

THE house committee on invalid pensions has unanimeusly agreed to report favorably the bill increasing certain pensions prepared by Representative Matson as a substitute for the bill of imilar character. The substitute provides that all persons on or hereafter placed on the pension roll, who while in the military or naval service of the U. S., have lost an arm or leg, shall be entitled to a pension of \$40 per month, and those who have lost a hand or foot to a pension of \$20 per month, and if to a pension of \$30 per month, and if their children with her. Since that time Dillon has fallen heir to a large fortune, and has begun the search for his children at Detreit.

RECENT hurricanes in Macon and Champaign counties Ill., and in several localities in Central Oxio have done serious damege.

The rupture between Victor and Jerome Bonaparte is said to be compared to the serious damege.

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nonth.
THE Secretary of the Treasury teleauthorized to pay the bonds embraced in the 125th, 126th and 127th calls, with accured interest, subject to the decision of the Department as to the regularity of assignment, the expressage to the Department to be paid as heretofore, by the parties having bonds redeemed.

(Signed) CHARLES J. FOLGER,

of the road will be built or extensions of the present branches made this sections. He says Mr. Stevens has failed in securing money in England for the extension of the Manitoba Southwestern.

AT Liraves, Mexico, a serious conflict is reported to have occurred Monday between the troops and the people, and fears are expressed that a revolution has begun which will spread to all sections of the republic. It is said that the present government is so corrupt that

back
Gen
stat.
and
t is a ent parents of decased pensioners. The bill provides in substance that every honorably-discharged soldier or sailor who served three months, and who is disabled on account of wound, injury, disease, not the result of his own gross carelessness, disreputable conduct, or vicious habits, may be placed upon the pension roll during the continuance of such disability at a rate proportionate to the degree thereof, the pension to commence at the date of filing their

FOREIGN.

KING ALFONZO, of Spain, promises that the pay of the soldiers shall be in-creased, and that there shall be a reform in the system of national taxation. THE artisan arrested at Rossbalch, Prussian Saxony, confessed that he was implicated in an attempt to destroy with dynamite the statue of Germania at Niederswald.

PRIVATE advices state that the Mala gassy government offers France £1,600,-000 indemnity on condition that France Iadagascar.

shall renounce all claims to territory in Madagascar.

THE marquis of Normandy, governor of Victoria, Australia, and the marchioness were among the passengers on the steamer Australia which arrived at San

AT Bei-Bazer, a city of Asia Minor. 950 dwellings. 544 stores and shops, 11 mosques and 15 schools, 9 khans and 146 other buildings were burned. Eleven persons perished.

The wool-spinners of Liegnitz, in

Prussian Silesia, have brought their strike to a successful termination, the strike to a successful termination, the owners of the woolen-mills having ac-ceded to their demand for an increase of 15 per cent in their wages. In the commons Monday evening Joseph Chamberlain, spoke for nearly

four hours and moved to a second reading the Merchants Shipping bill. David Maclver, Conservative, and other ship owners opposed the motion. The pass-age of the bill is regarded as improba-

loudly cheered by the populace on the streets. These may be signs of better days to come for afflicted royalty.

WHILE a regiment of infantry were marching across a bridge just completed at Berlin Germany, Wednesday, for the purpose of testing its strength, a portion of the structure gave way, precipi-tating many of the soldiers and by-standers to the ground and into the river. Twenty persons were injured, ome of them mortally.
GREAT excit-ment has been caused in

the northern part of Germany by the success of the experiment of boring for petroleum in Pomerania. A large flowing well has just been struck at Swanton, which yields 50 per cent of pure oil. The nearness of this locality to the Balting Son offerde heaven and handle heaven. tic Sea affords cheap and abundant transportation, and the Pomeranians are flattering themselves with the prospect of becoming independent of America and Russia by a home supply of mineral

FIRES AND CASUALTIES. SPINK's shoddy mills at Philadelphia vere burned recently. Loss, \$25,000 THE village of Caro Tuscola county

THE strawberry crop in South Illinois is likely to prove a failure, ewing to the appearance within ten days of insects

and rust. Eighteen boys near Harredsburg, Kentucky, ate hemlock for wild pars-ley. Two died and the others are more or less dangerously ill. The names are

THE Cincinnati Lead Pipe and Sheet Company's works at Cincinnati were destroyed by fire Monday, involving a loss of \$5,000. Two persons were fatal-

ly burned. A PORTION of the Owensboro (Ky. wagon factory was surned recently, with a large quantity of hubs and spokes. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10;-

JAMES ANSTY, of Toronto, while out hunting two months ago, attempted to body was found yesterday, horribly mutilated, by being jammed in the ice. ELLETT. Dewey & Co., wholesale dry goods, of Richmond, Va., have assigned; liabilities, \$500,000; assets not known. Dewey thinks they will pay dollar for dollar. Preferred creditors' dues

nt to \$103,000 THE bridge across the Scioto river at

killed.

A FIRE in the Arcade block, Oswego,
N. Y., destroyed \$50,000 worth of property. The heaviest losers were, O. S.
Osterhout, clething, loss \$35,000, insurance \$20,000; D. Long, confectionery,
loss \$8,000, insurance \$3,000; C. M. Hilbert, millinery, loss \$6,000, insurance
\$2,000; E. Waite, picture frames, loss
\$3,000, insurance \$1,500; John Phillips,
tailor, loss \$12,000, insurance \$9,000; ailor, loss \$12,000, insurance \$9,000 Petrie & Purdy, millinery, loss \$2,300

that wholesome medicine Bitters, will tranquilize and the Bitters' subsequent ing remedy before they culminate in some worse. That ceaseless disturber of the, indigestion, is also overceme by the, and it is a specific of acknowledged effor fever and ague. billious remittent an es of the kidneys and bladder. It is also be aefficial in rheumatism, and infuse CONGRESSIONAL

MONDAY, MAY 19. Senate—The chair laid before the senate the resolution offered Thursday by Mr. Morgan, directing the committee on finance to examine the cases on finance to examine the cases of recent failures of national banks, and to accertain whicher such failures were due to violations and evasions of the law on the part of the officers or directors of the banks. Mr. Merrill moved to amend by substituting, for the purpose of investigation, the comproller of the currency for the finance committee.

mittee.

Mr. Morgan said the very reason why Mr. Morgan said the very reason why he moved to devolve the duty on the committee was because the officers appointed to see that the banks complied with the laws had not performed their duty. There was, for instance, a law for over certification of checks which, it had become notorious, was utterly disregarded. On the passage of the law on the subject in July, 1883, the New York newspagers had broken out into spasms of merriment, and told congress the banks laughed at the acts of congress, and were beyond congressional centrol. and were beyond congressional centrol The failure of the Marine bank was du to the fact that the bank was connecte with a firm of brokers; and that the bank had supported Grant & Ward in all the wild schemes which the young propulations say proper to a proper in A all the wild schemes which the young speculators saw proper to engage in. A spectacle had been presented to the world that argued a painful condition of commercial honor in the city of New York. Wouse-Mr. Hurd, from the commit

tee on ways and means, moved to sus-pend the rules and pass a bill to abolish liscriminating duties on works of art. the production of foreign and American artists. The bill imposes a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on works of art, whether the production of foreign or American artists.

Messrs. Kasson, Belmont and Hurdspoke in favor of the motion, and Dunn, Mills. Warner (Ohio) and Boutelle

Mills, Warner (Ohio) and Boutelle against it. The motion was lost; yeas, 52: nays 179.

Notice was given that the Wallace-McKinley case would got be called until Monday.

TUESDAY, MAY 20. TUESDAY, MAY 20.

Senate—The agricultural appropriation
bill passed the senate, with antendments
providing \$15,000 to encourage silk culture, and for an appropriation for the sinking of artesian wells to reclaim arid Senater Slater introduced a resolution asking the president by what authority he had appointed commissioners to examine sections of the Northern Pacific completed after the logal time. House—A bill appropriating \$40,000 to reward the officers and crews of the Cumberland and Monitor for their gallantry in the fight with Merrimac, was reported favorably to the house naval structure.

100,000 to the relief of sufferers by the lower Mississippi floods was objected to. The senate amendments to the Dingley shipping kill were non-concurred in Mr. Hewitt rose to a question The ruling classes of Mexico are read in Mr. Hewitt rose to a question of Spanish and mixed blood. of privilege, and denied the authorship of the letter purporting to be a reply to Mr. Oliver's letter.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.

Senate-The resolution calling on the president for information concerning the appointment of commissioners to examine certain sections of the North-ern Pacific railroad, was referred to the

em Pacific railroad, was referred to the judiciary committee; yeas, 27; nays, 28. The following bills were passed: For the erection of public buildings: In Vicksburg, \$100,000; Chattanooga; \$100,000; Opelanda, La., \$50,030; Portland, Oregon, \$25,000; Sacramento, \$500,000; Dayton, O., \$250,000; Springfield, O., \$200,000. The above sums include the cest of sites and buildings. The bill passed to authorize the issue of the congressional record and statutes at large to public libraries. The bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Sibley, Missouri. The Utah bill was laid aside, and the bill establishing a bureau of labor statistics was taken up. tistics was taken up.

House-Mr. Blackburs supported the claims of the contestee. After considerable debate Peele addressed the house in his own behalf. English's claims were advocated by Hurd, Springer, Henley and Converse, of Ohio. Mr. Hart lish sat at a desk in the last row and lish sat at a desk in the last row and kept tally; and looking over his shoulder stood his father. A number of of Rassia was recently celebrated at St. Petersburg with regal pageantry. The members of the imperial family were was evident that the sebstitute was agreed to Springer, who had voted in the negative changed his vote to the affirmative for the purpose of moving the reconsideration. The vote was the reconsideration. The vote was then announced, yeas 121, nays 117. The following democrats voted with the republicans in the affirmative: Aiken, Beach, Boyle, Budd, Connolly, Dargan, Findlay, Greenleaf, Hardeman, Herbert Hewitt of Ala., Hunt, Jones of Wis., Dare, Miles, Morgan, Neese, Peel of Ark., Potter, Stevens, Sunner of Col Throckmorton, Tillman, Turner of Ga Woodward, Worthington and Yaple Mr. Springer immediately moved to reconsider the action, and Mr. Hart mov ed to lay that on the table, pending which, Mr. Converse moved to adjourn. The motion was carried, 119 to 118, amid applause on the democratic side.

THURSDAY, MAY 22. Senate-Ia the senate the title of the Bureau of Labor Statistics bill was changed to "Department of Labor Sta-tistics." The senate committee report-ed an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation giving \$30,000 for the ex-ploration of Alaska. An amendment granting \$50,600 to open consular regrasting \$50,600 to open consular re-lations with the Congo country. The bill closing the mails to publications in which are lottery advertisements went to the foot of the calendar. House—In the house Mr. English, the

contestant in the English-Pee'e case, contestant in the English-Feele case, was seated by a vote of 130 to 127. It was charged that Win. H. English, his father, had used his privilege of the floor as an ex-member to lobby for his son's success and that Representative Weller had been influenced to cease voting against the contestant after the first bellott. A computite variance to the ballott. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges. In the house the bill to forfeit the land grant of the Oregoo Central railroad was debated. The committee on ways and means has decided to give no consideration to that part of the Hewitt Tariff bill which ooks towards a reduction of tariff.

FRIDAY, MAY 23. Senate-In the senate Mr. Harrison re ported favorably a bill providing the the Dakota legislature shall consist of the the council and forty-eight of the house. The pension appropriation bill passed the senate. Also the bill establishing a bureau of labor, with a commissioner at year and a chief clerk at \$2,000.

House-In the house Mr. Weller in lignantly denied that he had been in diginalty defined that he had been in-fluenced to cease voting against Eng-lish. Mr. Kellogg appealed for an investigation of the charges against him in the Star-route cases, and, after some hesitation, it was referred to the com-mittee on judiciary to decide whether the house had power to investigate the acts of a person committed before he acts of a person committed before he became a member of the house. Mr. Springer attacked Gen. Grant in the Springer attacked Gen. Grant in the house, calling attention to his connec-tion with the greatest swindel of the age. The house tavoratory reported bill giving \$300,000 to pay quarterms The house favorably reported

Bees that Made Honey in a Stove.

San Bernardino Index.

Miss Valhe Case, principal of La
Sierra public school, in this county, is
responsible for the following bee story: Recently on opening the stove, in which there had been no fire for several days, she was surprised to find that a colony of bees had taken possession of it and had commenced possession of it and had commenced to make honeycomb. To get into the stove the bees came down the chimney and pipe, making the turn of two elbows before reaching the bot tom. The bees, on being disturbed in their work, attacked the pupils vigorously and drove them out of the school house. The school mistress escaped injury by fanning the bees industriously with her pocket-handker-chief. The bees were at last thoroughly subdued by being smoked out and killed. AN ELOPEMENT'S SAD ENDING.

The Bunaway Couple Overtaken While Crossing a River—A Struggle Ensues in Which Two Persons are

Details of a melancholy accident from Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs. The sad affair happened Springs. The sad affair happened Thursday evening and has caused profound sensation throughout the eastern portion of the county. For several months past John Biggs, a young man of good family but of somewhat dissipated habits, had been courting Miss Ellen Farrer, despite the strang convexition of her father a the strong opposition of her father, a wealthy farmer living near the west bank of Greenbrier river. Thursday evening the young lady and her lover determined to elope. Biggs having made arrangements with a minister of the opposite side of the river to marry them. The couple proceeded to the river and were on the point of embarking in a skiff to cross to the other side when the sound of approaching wheels was heard. Having anticipated a pursuit, Biggs pushed off, but had only reached a few yards from land when a buggy dashed down to the water's edge, and Miss Ellen's father and brother sprang out, entered another skiff and started across By the moonlight Biggs recognized his pursuers, and pulled hard to escape, but the two pairs of oars man aged by the pursuers were too much or him and in midstream he was overtaken. Father and son sprang into the first boat, where a desperate strug-gle ensued between the former and Biggs, which resulted in the frail bark being capsized. The brother swam ashore with his sister, but the father and young Biggs sank, locked in each other's arms. Early Friday morning a searching party recovered the body of Biggs, but Mr. Farrer's corpse has not yet been discovered.

The People of Mexico.

The population of Mexico is com monly estimated at 9,000,000 or 10. 000,000. No census has been taken, bu this estimate is probably not exagger ated. The great mass of the inhabi-tants are Indians, and in race and habits they are similar to the Pueblo, Zuni and Navajo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona, They are generally small in stature, sober, honest industrious, temperate and intelli-gent A more valuable peasantry can scarcely be found. Their virtues are their own; their vices are of European admixture. School education has a done little or nothing for them; but election case from the Indianoplis district, was debated in the house, but was not decided. A joint resolution to add \$100,000 to the relief of sufferers by the lower Mississiani deadware the structed; and if, as we trust, there is their own; their vices are of European admixture. School education ha

mainly of Spanish and mixed blood. The late President Juarez was a pure Indian, but the number of educated people, with nothing Spanish in their origin, must be very small indeed. Among the civil and military functionaries the Spanish element ap-pears to predominate; and the po-

These vermin, when very numerous, greatly annoy and enfeeble the sheep in winter, and should be kept entirely out of the flock. The draft upon the vitality of lambs infested with ticks is very great, and sufficient to arrest their growth altogether. To rid the flock of these pests is therefore a necessary labor in the spring or early summer, and, if need be, again in the autumn. The easiest remedy is to dip both sheep and lambs, as soon as the sheep are shorn, and again in August or September, in a decoction of tobac-co mixed with sulphur. Coarse plug tobacco, or tobacco stems, which are cheaper that the leaves, and equally effective, are steeped in water at a boiling heat, but not boiling, at the then offered to substitue for boiling heat, but not boiling, at the majority resolution the resolution or the minority confirming the of water. One pound of flowers of right of Peele to his seat. During the sulphur is then stirred in the liquid, progress of the vote there was a great deal of interest manifested. Mr. Eng-120 degrees, and kept so during the dipping by the addition of fresh hot liquor. During the dipping, the mixliquor. During the dipping, the mix-ture is kept stirred to prevent the

> or lamb, which is taken by the feet b two men and plunged into the bath at the temperature mentioned, when it is held for a minute or two until the wool is thoroughly saturated The animal is then placed in a pen with a raised floor sloping on each side to a trough in the middle, along which the superabundant liquor escapes into a pail or a tub placed to receive it.
>
> This method of dipping is calculated for small ficks, or for a few kundred lambs. For larger flocks, a larger tank is provided, 12 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. A fenced plat-form leads from a pen in which the sheep are gathered, up to the edge of the dipping tank, and the sheep are taken one by one from the pen, led up the platform and pushed into the tank in which the dip is sufficiently deep to cover them. As the sheep plunge into the dip, they are seized and kept beneath it, except the head, which alone is suffered to emerge above it. If, in their struggles, a little of the dip enters their nostrils, no harm results, but the hot tebacco water is, on the contrary, beneficial to those sheep which are affected by catarrh or grub in the head, and the violent sneezings

which often inhabit the nasal sinu-The sheep are rapidly passed from hand to hand along the tank until they reach the end, where there is a sloping plank upon which they can walk up to another platform. Here they are allowed to remain while the excess of dip is squeezed from their wool. From this the liquid drains into tubs, and is carried to the boiler

numbering several thousands, in this manner, twice in the season, is five cents a head, and the improvement in the quality of the wool, which re-sults from the cleansing of the skin from dust, grease, and the accumala ted refuse of its secretions, and its increase in quality, consequence upon the greater comfort of the sheep, and their escape from the persecution of ticks and other parasites, is estimated at 20 cents per head, so that the cost is repaid more than threefold. The comforting knowledge to the hu-mane shepherd that his flock is freed mane snephere that his nock is freed from a most annoying torment, is also semething, which, although it does not enter that a pecuniary calculation, and is not measured by dollars and cents, yet it is not on

Many innocent-sounding expres have a strong meaning, whil on the other hand many strong sound-ing expressions are perfectly innocent. If a little boy said, for instance, that he "didn't care a dam," he would probably get into trouble, yet there is no harm in the phrase, except, of course, that 'don't care' came to a bad end. A 'dam' is a small Indian coin of trifling value; not to 'care a

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 19. The colored man, Joe Barbow, wno cut the throat of Randall Jackson (colored) on November last in the

Pneumatic Tube Nearly One Hun-

Chicago Tribune

The canal commissioners have granted the privilege to Mr. J. W. Beach, of this city, to lay a penumatic tube along the line of the Illinois & Michigan Central Canal from Chicago to La Salle. The invention was patented by Mr. Beach in November, 1882, and he made arrangements with a railroad commany to put it in overa-Regular time-tables will be arranged, and at the start but one tube will be in operation. Mr. Beach proposes to organize his company as soon as pos-sible and begin operation.

He has received a letter from West-

C. A. Dana, in New York Sun.

liu.cal usages of the country are decidedly Spanish in their nature.

Ticks on Sheep.

condsiderable falling off in the num ber of deaths from drinking reported in 1881 and 1882. The circumstance

which follow, may help to free them from these troublesome parasites

to be reheated, and then returned to the tank for use again.

The cost of dipping a large flock,

Farmers Encyclopaedia. As to Saying " Didn't Care a Dam.

From the London Standard.

WIND AS A MOTOR.

dred Miles in Length.

a railroad company to put it in opera-tion along the line of its tracks, but for some reason this right was afterward denied. The enterprise which Mr. Beach proposes to incorporate will be known as the Pneumatic Transportation Company, which will be composed, he says, of substantial capitalists. It is the intention to transport, not only packages and letters, but also grain. Mr. Beach is very sanguine as to the success of his project, and say that eventually he will extend his lines to St. Louis by way of Peoria and Springfield. The tube between here and La Salle will be ninty-nine miles in length and seventeen inches in diameter. The motor will be compressed air, and the inventor claims that a speed of ten miles a minute can be attained. Both points from which the materia is sent are to be provided with a de-vice which will force the air into the tube at a pressure of 100 pounds or more to the square inch, and at either end will be attached a receiver, a little distance from which a break will be arranged in the pipe, so as to break the force of the article when receiv-Provisions are made for receiv ing the matter at intermediate points by disjointing the tubes, both ends being inclosed in an air-tight receiver.

ninister, England, which states that a similar tube between the House of Commons and the central telegraph

of Denmark, Mr. Harris, Counsul at Copenhagen,

to be in these cases generally the fault of the husband. As to the influence

per cent., and in Copenhagen the in crease of suicides is 'very marked.'

For some unexplained reason there is

office-a distance of two miles-has been in successful operation for some Drinking Habits in Denmark. It is reported on the trade and comdraws a gloomy picture of the drink-ing habits of the Danish people as exhibited in statistics recently collected by the Governmem. Between 1860 and 1880 the total number of places licensed to sell intoxicating drink is stated to have risen from 21 to 51 per 1,000 inhabitants. It 1871 there were 825 divorces granted in Denmark, seventy of which were brought about by drunkness; in 1880 the figures were 380 and 104. In Præsto and Born holm all the divorces are stated to have been brought about by drunk-ness. Excessive drinking is declared

of drinking habits in bringing people to pauperism, the statistics show that 30 per cent of the persons relieved at public expense are habitual drunk ards. The increase in the amount of lunacy between 1870 and 1880 was 20

From the Farmers' Encyclopaedia

is the more remarkable since there was during the same period a large increase in the number of public houses, as well as in the consumption of drink. This is strikingly shown in the fact that, although the license tax was raised in 1880 and again in 1883 to a very high rate, the amount of the drink taxes levied in 1883 was 270,000 kroners, against 120,000 only Etiquette in Mexico. Native Mexican gentleman—"I deeply regret to be obliged to inform you, my dear friend, that your action last night in the presence of that charming senorita were very rude." American visitor—"You shock me. What did I do? I assure you that I tried my best to make a favorable impression on that lovely girl. In fact. I am in love with her and would not offend her for the world."

sulphur from subsiding. The dip may be conveniently placed in a trough or tub large enough to allow of the immersion of the sheep you an ignorant boor, too beastly selfish to be trusted with any woman's happiness. American—"Oh!it cannot be. What have I done?' Mexican—"You lighted a cigar in her presence—"

American—"But she assured me hat she did not object to it. Mexican-"And you smoked it to the end without—"
American—"Without what? me quickly. Mexican-"Without offering her She Twigged. He called at the house and asked if she had any carpets to beat, adding that he had been in the business over

twenty years.
"How much to beat the parlor carpet?" she asked. "One dollar."
"Why, that's awful! There was a man here yesterday who offered to do the job for 50 cents."
"Exactly, madam, but how was he prepared?"

"He had a club in his hand."

"I presume so. He intended to take he carpet out on a vacant lot, didn't

> 'Yes, sir. Our yard is too small, you know."
> "Exactly. That is a tapestry brussels carpet. It is badly worn. It has numerous holes in it. He would make a great show in getting it out and in there. Out on the lot he would give you away to every one who asked who the carpet belonged to. Is that

the way to do a job of this sort?"
"How do you do it?" 'I take the carpet out through the alley. I wheel it home. I beat it in a yard surrounded by a high board fence, and while I am returning it, all nicely rolled up and covered with a cloth, if any one asks me what I have I reply that it is a velvet carpet for No. 224 Blank street. If no one asks any questions I call at the house on either side of you and ask if they have just ordered a Wilton. They watch me and see me come in here. Madam, in the language of the Greek, do you twig?"
He was given the job.

A Trick on a Spider. St. Nicholas.

A great many years ago, a prisoner of state, who was allowed to cheer the solitude of his dungeon by playing on his flute, discovered after a while that, every time he played, a great number of spiders gathered around him. Since then, the liking of spiders for music has been proved. I myself had often wished to play for a spider audience, but I was not well enough acence, but I was not well enough ac quaited with any musical instrument to coax a tune out of it.

quaited with any musical instrument to eax a tune out of it.

A scientific gentleman of Europe gave me a valuable hint by an experiment of his own. He used a tuning-fork. Now I can play a tuning-fork as well as anybody. I procured a tuning-fork, and then sought out a spider. I found a handsome, brandnew web, and thought I did see Mrs. Epeira, I knew she must be at home. Epeira diadema is her full name, though most persons call her a garden spider. It is she who makes those beautiful, wheel-like webs which festoon the rose-bushes and trees.

As I have said, Madame Spider was not visible. I knew, however, she must be in her gossamer parlor, which is attached to her web.

Here was a good change to try tuning-fork music. I rapped the fork on a stone, and in a moment a soft, melodious hum filled the air. I touched one of the spokes of the web with

flew out of her parlor in great haste, hesitated a moment at the outer edge of the web, and then, instead of going strait to the tuning-fork, ran to the

very center of the web.

When there, she quickly caught holt of each of the spokes one after the other, and gave it a little tug, as a boy does his fishing-line to see if a fish is hooked. Each was passed by until she came to the spoke upon fish is hooked. Each was put until she came to the spoke upon which the tuning-fork rested. which the tuning-fork There she stopped, as it was see she was excited. She g should be used to dry with. Very lit-tle wiping will be required, as the She gave the tle wiping will be required, as the second pan of hot water makes them whole web a shake; then tugged at the spoke again. "Hum-m-m-m sang the fork, rather faintly now

Madame was satisfied. Her was made up. Down she darted and caught the end of the fork in her arms. She tried to bite into the hard metal, and at the same time she spun a web of silk around and around the prongs, which by this time had ceased vibrating.

I pulled the fork away, and Mad-

ame Eperia retired in disapointment to the center of the web. But if she was disappointment, so was I, for I was satisfied that it was not the music of the fork that had attracted her. Un fortunately, it was altogether too probable that she mistook the hum of the fork for the buzz of a fly,—a sort of music no doubt very sweet to her. Time after time I repeated the ex periment with the fork, touching in turn each spoke of the web, and each

wisdom by repeated disappointment.

time Madame Spider was deluded in-

Dairy Notes. Scalding the milk before feeding will usually remedy scours in calves if taken in time. Checking the disif taken in time. Checking the dis-charge too sudden is a common mistake, as the drugs usually given for this purpose permanently injure the digestion, which is all important for

the animal either for beef or milk, -The fat calf, if fed milk all winter, will be a large strong animal in the spring, and by the following win-ter, or when one year old, will not need much more care than the older animals. The spring and summer calf will be weaned in the fall, and the chances are that it will not get the extra care it necks the first win

-To cure cows from self-sucking i recommend to tie short, and to apafter milking, says the National Stockman. The pungent bitter taste of the drug, after one or two applications, will generally effect a cure. Keep up the treatment for several days for fear the appetite for milk will return.

-The London Agricultural Gazette says that Brittany cattle are small, silky-skinned, docile, and gentle animals, giving as rich a milk as one can well desire. Brittany butter, delicate and superior, of which thousands of tons are annually imported into England, is produced from the milk these cows. They are also natural let to cheer you, and then when the of these cows. They are also naturally larger these cows. They are also naturally larger these cows are devening the country in the country i

food that will injure the quality of months at a time without a cent in my the milk. Hence he should be sure pocked; but Geewhittaker! the exciteeven more carefully than he does in his own cornfield, and as water, when his own cornfield, and as water, when tainted, will work the same evil as don't know how to kick himself hard bad food, he should see that only a enough; you bet he don't. I was pure article is within reach of the down on the Stanislaus once, I was cows. - Western Agricultulist.

are two great mistakes made by dairymen; one that cream must be sour, and the other that it must be churned hot. Air the cream by frequent stir-ring, so that the oxygen of the air will ripen it; churn in revolving churas at about 54° or 55°, and wash out the buttermilk with brine and set the color at the same time. These off with his outfit to the place where

are the three great things for dairy Mexican—"I fear you have dashed people to know. your hopes then. She now considers —Among other -Among other reasons in favor of winter dairying, a writer calls atten-tion to the fact that a burden of the milking and general dairy work comes when the "men folks" have the most leisure, and the care of the dairy interferes with general farm work less than it would at any other season. Another reason is that cows are dry during the months of July and August, when farm work is most pressing, when pastures are shortest, and the flies most troublesome. It is also a fact that choice butter always brings a better price in the winter than at any other season, and bad odors are less troublesome about the

-The Dairyman says: There are but few practices in the dairy upon which writers on the subject seem able to agree, but they come about as near it in their advice on the subject of keeping the teats dry while milking as they do on any other point with which we are familiar. As a rule, we believe they are right, for the average miker is too careless about keeping his hands clean for it to be safe admired to the safe admir vise to council him to wet the teats with milk, and yet the best milkers we have seen follow this practice. It makes the teats soft and pliable, creating less friction and consequently less injury to the skin of the teat. It certainly is the custom of the calf to wet it, which shows what nature is-intended. If the udder was well washed and the hands kept reasonably clean, it would seem to be the best

practice. -The influence of good feeding, good care and kindness in increasing the flow of milk is well illustrated by the Channel Island cattle. On these islands the cow is the pet of the house-hold, and her great milk yield has been developed solely by the extra solicitude shown for ker. Another solicitude shown for ker. Another treatment is to stir in all the laundry starch that can be disolved in a gill of milk warm water, and add one teaspoonfull of Jamaica ginger. Give to the calf and repeat once in two hours for ten hours. Then scald punt of sweet skim milk, stir in more starch, and feed once in about four hours; and as the calf improves three times a day will be often enough to give the starch. Scalded milk in quantities sufficient to nourish and quantities sufficient to nourish and and not to over-feed will be necessary until appetite is gained and bowels beuntil appetite is gained and bowels become regular. When looseness is checked, the starch can be disminished we went back and 'rahed around the

come regular. When looseness is checked, the starch can be disminished in quantity.

The Handy Housewife.

Dish-washing is one of the homeliest home occupations. Three times a day the dish pan has to be brough down and the same old routine gone through. Housekcepers often say: "If I only had some one to do the dishes I should not mind housework at all;" but these are probably the housekeepers who wash dishes without system. Tkey put all the dishes, knives, forks, etc., into the pan and in a few minutes the water is very reach soiled, and time is wasted in heating or pouring in clear water.

An excellent housekeeper gives the fellowing directions for cleaning the table and washing the dishes: First, put away the meat and potatees remaining, the butter, bread and other eatables. Then collect all the spoons forks and knives by themselves, and the glasses. Pile the saucers up, and the glasses. Pile the saucers up, and the cups, pouring the waste coffee or tes into one cup; collect the largest plates, scraping all the refuse into one dish, and, after everything is neatly piled up, remove to the sink-stand or tho kitchen table.

It is a saving in the end to have two dish-pans. Always get them large.

the fork. On the instant, Madame flew out of her parlor in great haste, put a tiny bit of soda and a piece of put a tiny bit of soda and a piece of soap in the first. Have a large tray for draining. Put the glasses in the first pan and wash with a small dishmop, which may be purchased for 10 cents; rinse in the second pan, and put on the tray. The spoons and forks should be washed next; then the saucers, cups, plates and platters in the order named. Each dish should be rinsed in the clear water in the order and left to drain. A clean cloth

For directions for washing oots and

clean and bright.

ness practices, penmanship, correspondente to wash them the moment she is through using them; it will take but a few moments, and the grease does not After the dishes are put away the hands should be washed in lukewarm ly instructed.

water and castile soap, and then rub-bed with a little Indian moal and water, and lastly with a little vinegar water, and lastly with a little vinegar or lemon juice. They may thus be kept soft and white, and will lose that unpleasant feeling that dipping in dish-water gives.

Knives should be cleaned after the should be cleaned after which are furnished by the greatest railway.

The pretty rcd-and-white table-cloths are the best for general use at a table where there are children. They will last clean three times as long as white ones. Red napkins are also desirable for children, and may be purchased in all sizes.
Stationary wash-tubs or any other

to trying to capture the tuning-fork. It was odd that she did not learn kind are much better when painted inside. She best color is white. Enough for two tubs may be purchased already prepared for 25 cents, and the painting may easily be done by the housekeeper. Two coats should be put on and the paint thoroughly dry before clothes are put in.

Tin fruit or vegetable cans should be put aside and saved for future use. They make very artistic flower pots, covered with small colored pictures or painted a deep r d or green. They are also useful for holding salt, rice coffee and other groceries.

The best iron-holders are made out

of felt or chamois. STORY BY A FORTY-NINER.

New York Tribune "I tell you what, sir"-it was an old forty-niner who spoke, as he sat with his feet on the top of the hotel stove— 'there ain't no life on God's earth a comes up to minin'; leastwise no lif that I've struck, and I've tried a good many things, too. A man don't make money at it, not one in 500; rather they get plenty but they camble away in camps as fast as they get it so't when a region's petered out there pro'ably ain't three men outside the bunko men and saloon-keepers as have got a dollar in their pockets.

"But it's the fascination of it. man, when you've struck rich and can see your gold right in fron't of you; when you're piling up every half hour o' the day, with nugget now and again as big as a bul France.

—The quality of butter depends immediately upon the character of the cows food, and should put the cautious dairyman upon his guard to see that his cows cannot get any kind of food that will injure the quality of the country of the count pocked; but, Geewhittaker! the exci

cows — Western Agricultulist.

—The foreman of an extensive creamery makes the following excellent suggestions for butter makers: earth that was lyin' handy. Well, it Cream can't swell in churning if it is shut away from ovtside air. There he sorter reached out his hand to catch it, an' it all broke in pieces leavin' some in his hand. I expected he'd throw it back at me; but he \$250 out the first day. An' I don't knew how many thousand he took out before he'd done with that claim. As the clod broke in his hand it laid bare a small nugget, maybe as large as a pea—he showed it to me after-ward—an' he said it startled him so ward—an he said it startled him so he very nigh called out an' gave his-self away, as nobody supposed there was any gold left just there. It was all thought to be worked out, but the darned fools had gone right by the richest part of it. I wish he had called out, I know; but you bet I never felt more like kicking my-self into the river's I did then. Why, if I'd only turned the cussed thing

over, or broken it in two-it was sight too large to throw at once, as I thought when I threw it, but—! "But there was another time when I felt like hurting myself, too—hurt-ing myself right bad—and so did all the other boys, I can tell you. There were some two hundred of us in it sir. An' we were all foels. It was one Fourth of July, down to Moke lumne, an' we wanted to do su'thin to celebrate, an' we were pretty badly fixed for what to do. Well, after rakin' round a bit we settled on an rakin' round a out we settled on an old tree—one o' these sugar pines. The gold, ye know, used to lie all along the bottom of the gulches—or so we used to think—and nobody ever thought of going up the little hillside thought of going up the little hillside to look for it, but just kep on work ing along the gulches. An' this sugar pine was some three hundred feet up the hillside, right away from where the gold was. It was a tree, as straight as whisky for eet or more without a bough or a lea on it, and then the boughs on it, and then the boughs began all of a sudden. It stood out there all by itself like, an' we settled we'd blow it up. So we gets a twenty-five pound keg o' blastin' powder and hauled i up the hill, an' set to work to dig a hole under the tree. We got as founder as we could for the tap ro

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