ENTRIES OF LAND MAY BE MADE.

A Provision of the Law to Which the Attention of Boldiers and Bailors is Especially

Washington dispatch: The commis sioner general of the land office, with the approval of Secretary Noble, ha issued to the registers and receivers of the newly established land offices in Oklahoma a letter of instructions. which is of special interest to persons desiring to settle in that territory. The most important features of the letter are the following:

All except reserved lands are made subject to entry by actual settlers under the homestead laws with certain modifications, Attention is directed to the general circular of January 1, 1889 containing the homestead laws, and the official regulations thereunder. These laws and regulations are modified by special provisions of March 2, 1889, in the following particular:

The rule stated under the title, "Only one homestead privilege to the same person permitted," is so modified as to admit of homestead entry being made by anyone who, prior to the passage of said act, had made homestead entry, but failed from any cause to secure title in fee to land contained therein, or who, having secured such title, did so by what is known as commutation of his homestead entry. With regard to a person making homestead entries and failing to acquire a title thereunder, or commuting them after the passage of said act of March 2, 1889, the rule as to second homesteads is operative and will be enforced in relation to these lands, as well as others.

2. The statute provides for the disposal of these lands "to actual settlers under homestead laws only," and while providing that "the rights of honorably discharged union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war shall not be abriged." makes no mention of sections under which such soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, are permitted, with regard to public lands generally, to make additional entries in certam cases free from the requirements of actual settlement on entered tract. It is therefore held that soldiers' or sailors' additional entries cannot be made on these lands under said sections unless the party claiming will, in addition to the proof required, make affidavit that the entry is made for actual settlement and cultivation.

Entries will not be subject to commutation under section 2501. Any person applying to enter or file for homestead will be required first to make affidavit, in addition to other requirements, that he did not violate the law by entering upon or occupying any portion of lands prior to April 22. Town site entries may be allowed, but limits the area in any such entry to one-half section, or 320 acres, as the maximum, whatever the number of inhabitants.

RESOLUTE SQUATTERS. A special from Fort Dodge, Iowa, says: The old excitement among the river land aettlers has been revived by the resumption of evictions from the Hitchfield lands, and the action of the evicted settlers toward the parties who have purchased the lands from which the evictions have been made. At an early hour this morning a large number of river land settlers, fully equipped with machinery and seeds, started to plant crops on the farms of the evicted settlers. This action is in keeping with the threats made at the time that they would repossess themselves of the lands from which they had been evicted. The farm of Charles Pigman, which he purchased after William Spainhower was twice evicted, was first visited during Pigman's absence; when he returned a few hours later he found his field alive with men and teams sowing crops for the evicted settler Spainhower. Pigman came to this city at once and filed information against as many of the settlers as he knew and warrants were is--sued for their arrest.

The settlers announced that it is their intention to farm for the benefit of the evicted settlers all the lands from which the occupants have been removed and that the officials will be defied if they interfere. Such action will precipitate greater trouble than ever before in the river land cases and there is much ex-

THE PUBLIC FUNDS. The reduction in the public debt during the month past amounted to \$13,-605,655, and for the first nine months of the present fiscal year, \$50,900,994.

The total debt, less cash in the treasury to-day, amounted to \$1,114,783,662. The net cash surplus in the creasury is \$54,006,396 against \$48,096,158 a

month ago. The gold fund balance in the treasury has increased about \$1,500,000 during the past month, and to-day amounts to \$197,874,421, and the silver fund balance, exclusive of \$6,000,000 trade dollar bullion, has decreased about \$750,000 and now amounts to \$20,740,628.

Government receipts during March were \$31,013,991 against \$28,987,873 in Receipts from all sources for the first

nine months of the current year aggregate \$286,224,414 or \$3,000,000 more than for the corresponding months of the pre--ceding fiscal year.

The customs revenue and internal revenne receipts were each about \$3,000,000 heavier during the past nine months than during the first three quarters of the preceding fiscal year, while receipts from miscellaneous sources were \$3,000, 000 less. Expenditures during the past month were were \$17,383,696, or about \$750,000 more than in March, 1888. The expenditures for the past nine months were \$239,818,321, or nearly \$40,000,000 more than during the three quarters of the preceding fiscal year.

Mother and Three Children Burned to Death.

Milwankee dispatch: Mrs. Margaret Kinlin and her three children were burned to death in their home on Fifteenth street early this morning. The house is a two-story frame building and Mrs. Kinlin, with her children, occupied three rooms on the lower floor. Up stairs an old man named Jung lived with his son and two daughters and they were awakened about 2 o'clock by the smell of smoke which seemed to here in the spring and returning in the come from the room below. The son | fall with money earned during the sumpouring from the lower rooms. He smashed in the window, but got no response, and then turned in an alarm. It was an awful sight that met the eyes of the fremen, who arrived at the house soon after 2. In the middle room, the doors of which had been tightly closed, the charred bodies of Mrs. Kinlin and two sons, John and George, aged respectitely six and four years, were found. Later the body of Richard, aged two years, was found in the basement, a hole having been burned through the floor, through which the body had fallen.

mother had deliberately burned herself and children to death. They had all occupied the same bed. The smoke from the fire built beneath it had smoth-ered them all. Mrs. Kinlin's body was terribly disfigured and the children were horribly burned. Mrs. Kinlin's husband, who was a carpenter, died about ten months ago and she has supported herself by taking in washing.

-Governor Thayer has vetoed the live stock commission bill.

FEARFUL RAVAGES BY PRAIRIE FIRES.

Houses, Barns, Live Stock, Hay and Farm ing Utensils Wiped Out.

Yankton (Dak.) special: The disasters wrought by prairie fires in this vicinity last night prove to be greater than could be thought possible. The village of Volin, near Yankton, was entirely destroyed except three buildings. Seven buildings were de-

stroyed in Yankton. The village of Olivet, Hutchinson county, was almost totally destroyed. At Wakonda three buildings were burned and serious loss was sustained at Scotland and Mitchell.

The town of Pukwana was nearly totally destroyed, and the town of Mt. Vernon was entirely wiped out. The damage is reported at \$100,000 and 100

families are homeless. The losers in Yankton county are: M. Stockwell, R. Pringle, J. F. Olsen, David Perley, James Haxing, John Hundershot, Leroy Jencks, M. Holbrook, E. S. Volin, H. P. Volin, Joseph Bickmeir, Henry Rake, Charles Stincle, William Randall, S. M. Howe.

In the vicinity of Jamesville, twelve miles north of Yankton, eight farmers sustained losses ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000 each. Among these were Mathas Johnson, Charles Hauk, Wallace brothers, and E. C. Cook. Around Jamesville the loss will foot up \$10,000. One man lost \$1,000 in money which he had in his coat on a piece of plowed ground 300 feet from the grass. Two new wagons were burned 100 feet from the fire. Sixty miles of Western Union wire was blown down between Centerville and Huron. The records of the signal station show that during the prevalence of the fire the humidity was but 7 per cent, a condition of dryness, Sergeant Osweld says, never before attained in this region. The maximum is 100; the mean annual humidity here 70. This shows that the atmosphere was almost devoid of moisture. The velocity-

of the wind was forty-six miles an hour. The loss in South Dakota will foot up \$2,000,000 at a low calculation.

SCOTLAND SWEPT.

Another terrible prairie fire swept across the country south of Scotland yesterday afternoon and its path is marked by the smouldering embers of many houses. The wind was blowing at a rate of sixty miles an hour, and with the high grass as dry as tinder the terrific force of the fire was beyond description. At 5 o'clock word was brought to town that the prairie was on fire northwest of town, and immediately a hundred men started with teams toward the approaching flames armed all his barns and cattle sheds were efforts of the crowd were directed to swept down upon the town. Mr. Brown's residence was saved, but all his household goods that had been carried out were burned. One mile north of Brown's the fire burned Henry Hagelfry's house and he barely escaped with his family. Across from Hagelfry lived D. N. Tomlinson, a prosperous farmer, and everything about his place except his house was swept away. Five horses and several head of live stock were among his losses. By 7 o'clock last night the fire in the west had been extinguished, but the fire was still had lived on wild fruit and nuts. Abed Oliva, the county seat of Hutchinson short of open hostilities, to ruin the expedition. They induced the men to sell their rifles and clothing so that the men bridges on the railroad west of town were burned. The losses for the last two days will be fully \$50,000.

AT RAPID CITY. A prairie fire started one mile northeast of Rapid City at noon yesterday and was driven in a southeasterly course by the gale. The wind blew sixty miles an hour. Three houses were burned; the second was occupied by Mrs. G. E. Bailey, Eliza Madison and a hired man named Stone. The three left the house and ran through the flames. Mrs. Bailey and Stone escaped with some severe burns. Miss Madison fell and the fire catching her clothing burned it completely from her body. She was taken to a neighbor's and lies at the point of death.

VOLINE DESTROYED. The village of Voline, nine miles east of Yankton, was entirely wiped out last night, with the exception of three buildings. Among the buildings destroyed were the Chicago & Northwestern depot, the school house and all the dweling houses in the town. - Two thousand tons of hay and a large grist mill were also destroyed. The loss will foot up

It is reported here that the village of esterville was also destroyed, and that Elk Point was partly destroyed.

The whole country around Blunt is eing devastated by prairie fires. Several buildings in the suburbs have been burned but the city is as yet safe. J. I. Richardson lost 500 sheep, cattle and hogs. Many farmers are homeless. A strong wind arose before the fire, doing considerable damage.

A MINNEAPOLIS SCORCH. A prairie fire, six miles west of here lestroyed all the buildings on W Keith's farm and on the Butterfield The loss aggregates several thousand dollars.

Leola, the county seat of McPherson hirty-five miles northwest of Aberdeen. was destroyed by a prairie fire during yesterday's whirlwind. The fire came from the west and was not noticed until it struck the town on account of the terrible dust. Sixty dwellings and business houses were burned, entailing a loss of \$150,000. The only buildings remaining are the court house, two stores and six dwellings.

A Flood of Pauper Musicians.

New York dispatch: The musical union of this city is endeavoring to prevent the landing of strolling bands from Europe, who are in the habit of coming got up and going outside saw smoke mer. It is urged that such immigrants come within the provisions of the foreign contract labor act, but heretofore they have escaped detention by swearing they came as individuals and not as bands under leaders. When the steamer Westernland arrived this morning from Antwerp Superintendent Simpson of the landing bureau at Castle Garden discovered there were no less than 400 musicians on board, nearly all of them having spent the summer here for years past. Representatives of the musical union learned of the influx and immediately urged the strict investigation There was every indication that the they can be held under the pauper act if evidence is not forthcoming to warrant their return under the foreign contract labor law. Representatives of the Knights of Labor are interesting themselves in the matter.

-John R. Bucher was divorced in Omaha on Friday on the grounds of drunkenness and failure to support. This was his third divorce. On Monday

STANLEY IN THE LAND OF THE LIVING.

The Great Explorer Pressing London cablegram: Sir Francis De Winton, chairman of the committee, makes public the letter which he received yesterday from Henry M. Stanlev. It is dated Bungangetarstand, on the Aruwhimi, August 28, 1888. After confirming his short dispatch of August 15, already published, announcing that he had relieved Emin, Stanley proceeds to relate the story of his movements were perfectly civil they gave us water from June 28, 1887.

He says he had established a palisaded camp at Yambesi, on the lower Arumyi, from Zanzibar evidently had not arjust below the first rapids and appointed | rived or Emin Pasha would have arrived Bartellot commander, with Jameson as- at the lake. My boat was 100 miles dissociated with him. On the arrival of tant and there was not a tree in sight the men and goods from Stanley Pool and Bolo both officers were to report to tion in the five days fighting on the Bartellot, but no important action was to be taken without consulting Messrs. M. Johnson, R. Anderson, F. Ott, Mrs. Jameson, Troup and Ward. The officers admitted that the instructions were explicit and clear. Bartellot had 257 men. He was to stav at Yambesi until the steamer arrived from Stanley Falls with men and goods and if Tippoo Tib furnished the carriers promised, he was to march following the track blazed out arrow into our bivouac. We resumed by Stanley's advance column. If the the march by night. By 10 in the carriers did not arrive Bartellot might | morning of the 16th we had gained the disregard these directions and begin short journeys until Stanley should come down to his relief.

Stanley's column set out January 25, 1887, from Yambesi with 389 officers and men. On the first day the natives they met fired their villages and began fighting. The skirmish lasted only fifteen minutes. The natives continued for five days to impede the advance in every way they knew of, but not a man of Stanley's party was lost.

THE STOP FOR REST. The party reached the river again on July 5, and from that time till October 18 followed the left bank. After seventeen days' continuous marching they halted for rest. On the 24th day they lost two men by desertion. They made only four halts in July. On August 1, the first death occurred. It was from dysentery. They now entered a wilderness that took nine days to march through. The sufferings began to in crease and several deaths occurred. The river helped them, as the canoes relieved them of much of their burdens. August 13 they arrived at Aursib, the natives attacked them and five men were killed by poisoned arrows. Lieutenant Ayres was wounded near the heart and suffered greatly a month before recovering. On August 15 Johnson commanding the land party got too far inland and was lost. His contingent rejoined the party on the 21st. On August 31 the party fell in with a carawith brooms and sacks. Arriving at van of Manyema under Uledi Ralyns. Alfred Brown's farm, two miles north, On September 15 Stanley arrived at a camp opposite Ugarrowwas. Three found to be one blazing mass and the days later he left and on October 18 reached a settlement belonging to a saving his residence and beating the fire Zanzibar slave of Abed Bin Salem, the out that would in a short time have fierce old Arab who has made so much trouble in the Congo.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE. Stanley says: This proved an awful month to us. Not one member of our expedition, white or black, will forget it. Out of the 389 men with whom we had started, we lost sixty-six by desertion and death between Yambesi and Ugarrowwas and left fifty-six sick at the ington, as a special centennial thanks-Arab station. On reaching Kiligatonga giving: raging on the southeast. The town of Ben Salem's slaves did their utmost, were beggared, and some of them nearly naked. We were too weak to carry the boats and seventy loads of goods, and we left them at Kilanagorta under Surgeon Parker and Capt. Nelson, the new born public. This impressive act lafter, of whom was unable to march. After marching twelve days we reached where the Arabs had devastated the whole country so that not a native hut was left standing between Unargarowas and Ifwiri. What had not been destroyed by the slaves of Abed Ben Salem, the Arabs had ruined so the that the people of the whole country whole region was turned into a horrible wilderness. Our suffering from hunger, which began Aug. 20, terminated on Nov. 12. Ourselves and men were skeletons. Out of 386 the men now numbered only 174, and several of these had no hope of life left.

FROM FAMINE TO FEAST. We halted thirteen days in Iberri and revelled on fowls, goats, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, yamma, beans, etc. The supplies were inexhaustible. The peoole glutted themselves. The result was that I had 173 sleek and most robust men. I set out for Albert Nyanza,

On Dec. 1 we sighted the open counry from the top of the ridge, which was named Mt. Pisgah, because it was our view of the land of promise and plenty. Dec.5 we emerged on the plains, and the gloomy, deadly forest was behind us. After sixteen days of continuous gloom, we saw the light of day making

everything beautiful. On Dec. 9 we came to the country of the powerful chief Maseamboni. Our road lay through his numerous villages. The natives sighted us and were prepared. We seized a hill as soon as we arrived in the centre of the mass of villages about Dec. 9, occupied it and built a bauba of brushwood as fast as we could cut it. The warriors were running from hill to hill; across the valley the people gathered by hundreds from all points and commenced the struggle. We checked the first advance of the natives with a little skirmish and captured a cow, the first meat we had tasted since we had left the ocean. The night passed peacefully. In the morning we opened a parley. Then the natives were anxious to know who we were, and we were equally anxious to glean news. They said Mazambon only held the country for Kabbareza, who was then real king. They finally accepted cloth and brass rods to allow Mazambori to arrive and hostilities were suspended until morning when Magambonix sent word that we must be driven from the land. The proclamation was greeted in the valley with deafening cries. Their word "kanewanas" signifies peace and "kurwan" signifies war. We hoped we had heard wrong and therefore sent an interpreter to inquire. They re "kurwan" and emphasized it with two

Our hill was divided between two valleys. I sent forty men under Lieut. Starr to attack the natives in one valley, and thirty under Mr. Johnson into the

other valley. Starr crossed a deep river in the tace of the natives, assaulted the first village and took it. The sharp shooters did effective work, and drove the natives back up the opposite slope until the fight became general. Johnson also drove the natives in front of him. We marched straight up the valley, driving back the people and taking villages as we went along.

THE NATIVES VANISH. Not a native was visible anywhere ex-cept on one small hill a mile and a half west. On the morning of the 12th we continued our march. During the day we had four little fights. On the 13th we marched straight east and were attacked by new forces every hour until noon, when we halted for refreshments. This was his third divorce. On Monday At 1 p. m. we continued our march, he was married again—married to No. and fifteen minutes later I cried, "Pre4, Miss Katie Gardner.

This was his third divorce. On Monday At 1 p. m. we continued our march, and fifteen minutes later I cried, "Prepare for a sight of Nyanza." The men AS TO EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

murmured, saying: Why does maste, continually talk this way. Nyanza, in-

see the mountains? But fifteen min-

utes later, and after our four days'

march, the Albert Nyanza was below

them, and all came to kiss my hands in

be friendly because having never heard

of white men they feared we should

to drink, but nothing else. They

showed us the path and we camped half

a mile from the lake. My carriers

large enough to make a canoe. We had

used nearly all our remaining ammuni-

plain and a long fight must exhaust our

stock. There was no feasible plan, ex-

cept to retreat to Sbwiri, build a fort

and send for stores and ammunition,

sending the boat to search for Emin.

resolved upon. On the 15th we marched

to Kavaila, on the west side of the lake.

In the afternoon the natives shot an

crest of the plateau, the untives follow-

AN ENDLESS FOREST.

through one continual forest. Stanley

estimates its area at 246,000 square

five distinct languages were spoken by

the natives. Fifty miles before reach-

line of communication along the Ny-

On May 1, 1888, Emin Pasha came

with Stanley. He said he had decided

it was best that his party should retire

from where they were. The soldiers are

married and several have harems. Emin

feared that if left behind all discipline

among them would end; the more ambi-

tions would aspire to be chiefs by force,

and from these rivalries would spring

war and slaughter until none were left.

"The pasha proposed to visit Ft.

Bodo, taking Mr. Johnson with him. At

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Asking That Thanksgiving and Praise Be

Added to Divine Supplication.

rison to-day issued the following proc-

lamation recommending April 30 next,

the date of the centennial celebration

our forefathers founded, was formally

organized at noon April 30, 1789, in the

city of New York, and in the presence

of an assemblage of the heroic men whose patriotic devotion had led the

colonies to victory and independ-

ence, George Washington took the

oath of office as president of the

was preceded at 9 o'clock in the morn-

ing in all the churches of the city by

prayer for God's blessing on the gov-

for the day. In order that the joy of

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Har-

rison, president of the United States

of America, in response to this pious and reasonable request, do recommend

that on Tuesday, April 30, at the hour

of 9 o'clock in the morning, the people

of the entire country repair to their

respective places of divine worship to

implore the favors of God that the bless-

ings of liberty, prosperity and peace

may abide with us as a people, and that

His hand may lead us in the paths of

In witness whereof, I have hereunto

set my name and caused the seal of the

United States of America to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this 4th day of April, in the year of our

Lord, 1889, and the independence of

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

President Harrison has encountered

HARRISON'S TRIP POSTPONED.

taking a sea voyage, leaving here as ar-

ranged to-morrow evening with Mrs.

Harrison, and returning on Monday or

Tuesday, that it is very probable he will

bandon his trip. There is no govern-

ment vessel nearer Washington than

Baltimore, where a revenue cutter is

president and Mrs. Harrison to take

Baby McKee along, and as the child is

oo ill to withstand the railroad travel

resterday that one of the government's

CRAMPS CAN'T CONTRACT.

It is generally thought at the navy

lepartment that the contract for build-

ing the new armored coast defense ves-

sels, for which bids were opened Mon-

works of San Francisco. Mr. Scott's

bid was for about \$1,280,000, guarantee-

ifications and refusing to guarantee the

horsepower specified in the contract.

The Vote in Michigan.

start on his voyage.

ting the job.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

righteousness and good deeds.

the United States, 130th.

on that day.

Washington dispatch: President Har-

Stanley's letter concludes as follows:

The party passed 160 days going

We lost one man killed, and one

ing us until they became tired.

wounded.

with snow.

deed, is not this a plain and can we not n Favor of Their Consideration With Open Doors. Washington dispatch: The special committee appointed to wait on the recognition of my prophesy. Next morning we reached the village of Kakenbut were unable to make friends with the inhabitants. They would not ident that he would to-day communicate atmosphere. to the senate certain messages, but that after to-day no messages would be sent except of a formal character to fill vacancies as they arise.

Soon after the opening of the senate Teller offered the following resolution: Resolved, That hereafter all executive nominations shall be considered in open session of the senate. He said: "I do not intend to ask con-

sideration of this resolution at this time. merely offer it that it may be referred to the committee on rules. At the next i regular session of the senate, if I live to be present, I intend to press that resolution in season and out of season. I have never believed that there was any the absence of roots or ensilage try reason why an executive nomination This plan, after a long discussion, was should be considered by the senate with closed doors. I am satisfied that a great majority of the people of the United States, irrespective of party, are of the same opinion. I am tired of giving my reasons to the senate with closed doors for the votes which I give, and of seeing in the newspapers the next day entirely different reasons ascribed to me, and not infrequently no reasons at all. I have never expressed a sentiment or given a vote in do not believe that any considerable miles. Between Yaniboya and Nyanza number of senators desire to shield themselves from public criticism or the public gaze in matters of this kind. | ly mixed. While I admit that in considering quesing Nyanza they saw a mountain about 18,000 feet high, its summit covered tions of international relations there may be and frequently are times when Referring to Emin, he says the pasha the senate should sit with closed doors | what will produce the most and best has two battallions, one of 750 men and the other of 640. He is keeping up a should close our doors when we are asked to pass on the qualifications of anza and the Nile, about 180 miles in men nominated for public office. I do placed, length. In the interior west of the not desire to conceal from the public Nile, he relates, there are three or four any action of mine in reference to such from his steamer and had a long talk ceedingly anxious that when I exercise here I may execute it in the face of the proper means to secure a glossy coat. my constitutional and senatorial duty whole world, or at least so much of the world as has the right to call me in question for my conduct—and that is causes sore heels, the people of the United States. I believe the time has come when public sentiment will not tolerate the closing days, when but little work can be of our doors on a mere question of confirmation. I believe that the practice is one of the agencies that is calculated to bring the American senate into contempt and into disrepute, for the peo-Ft. Bodo I have left instructions to the ple will believe (under charges that are thorough cleaning, oil the machinery officers to destroy the fort and accompany the pasha to Nyanza. I hope to made day by day) that we are afraid to and keep them in a dry place. meet them all again on the Nyanza, as I rexpress our views in public, that there intend making a short cut to the is some truth in them. Newspaper men Nyanza. "Henry M. Stanley." in their zeal, must find some reason for our conduct, and very frequently put in

never thought. ommittee on rules. Stewart offered a resolution, which was laid over till to-morrow, that the senate has learned with profound sorrow of the death of John Bright, and remembering his constant and unwayering of the inauguration of President Washfriendship for the United States, desire to join with the parliament of his own fodder-corn that we never had before, country in paying grateful tribute to one who during his long public life was con-"A proclamation. A hundred years spicuous in his devotion to the cause of to it in a way that we have never have passed since the government which freedom and humanity.

The senate then proceeded to execu-While the doors were closed various

resolutions were reported and agreed to, authorizing several committees to sit better rations for cattle. Adjourned till to-morrow.

A Young Girl Ends Her Life.

Minnesota dispatch: Adele Menard, 17-year-old girl living in this city, committed suicide to-day by shooting ernment and its first president. The herself. She had been acting queerly centennial of this illustrious event in our history has been declared a general for some time and was probably insane. holiday by act of congress to the end Last summer she suddenly disappeared from home leaving a note saying that may join in commemorative exercises she was about to drown herself. She was found ten days afterward masquerthe occasion may be associated with a ading in male costume. She said she thankfulness in the minds of the peohad been living in the woods. She was ple for all of our blessings in the past to have been married in about a month and a devout supplication to God for after being brought back home but her their gracious continuance in the fuintended husband disappeared on the ture, the representatives of the religious wedding morning. Since then she had creeds, both Christian and Hebrew, have been even queerer than before and her memorialized the government to desigfreaks culminated in her suicide this nate an hour for prayer and thanksgiving afternoon.

Suicided in His Room.

St. Louis dispatch: Asa Kellogg, the well-known general agent of the Southern Pacific railway at Cincinnati, committed suicide in his room at the Southern hotel in this city early this morning. He retired at 2 o'clock, and not responding to a call this morning, the door of his room was forced open and Mr. Kellogg's body was discovered on the bed, and an empty laudanum bottle beside him. He was forty-one years of age and well known among railroad men.

A Peculiar Way to Suicide.

At Boone, Iowa, Mrs. James Harris, a resident of that city, attempted suicide in a very peculiar way. She took the heads of half a dozen sulphur matches, put them in a cup of water, and after soaking them, drank the mixture. She became violently sick, and a physician was sent for. After energetic so many obstacles in the way of his treatment she began to get better and is likely to recover. General despondency is the only reason assigned for the

The Forum for March contained an attack on the public school system by Cardinal Manning. In the April numanchored. It was the purpose of the ber Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale, makes a reply and points out the necessary conflict between Catholicism, as inbetween this city and Baltimore the trip terpreted by Cardinal Manning, and American institutions, defending freeis to be postponed. It was thought on dom of religion and the public school. ships would be anchored in the Potomac | The extrordinary career of Boulanger in by the time the president desired to French politics is narrated by a Parisian journalist, Guillaume C. Tener, who explains from within the condition of parties and politics whereunder a dashing adventurer, by means of a fine horse and of a popular song in his praise, may even become President of France. The Rev. Dr. William Barry analyzes social day, will be awarded to the Union iron unrest to find signs of impending subsist. Such food as straw and corn economic revolution, which are the loss of the old bond of the chrch, the rule of ing all that the specifications required, the rich everywhere, and the increase of against a bid of \$1,614,000 from the poverty with plenty all about it. Other Cramps, making several important modable writers contribute timely articles, making the April number an exceedingly interesting one.

The extra \$14,000, it is thought, will not stand in the way of the acceptance of The poem by Oliver Wendell, in honor the bid, inasmuch as Scott guarantees everything and Cramp practically nothof the dinner given to James Russell ing. It is understood that Charles Cramp, the president of the firm, left naturally the first thing to which the for home to-day, after telling several readers of the April ATLANTIC will turn. people that he gave up all hope of get-It is characterized by Dr. Holmes's usual felicity, and the occasion of its de-livery makes it specially interesting. Detroit special: A light vote was Mr. H. C. Merwin contributes a studious polled in the state to-day. Grant, the paper on "The People in Government;" and Mr. Samuel Sheldon answers the republican candidate for justice of the supreme court, is elected by about 15,-plurality, and the republicans elect the remainder of their state ticket by about the same figures.

and Mr. Samuel Sheldon answers the question "Why our Science Students go to Germany." Criticisms of Renan's Dramas and other recent books conclude an interesting number. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. THE FARM.

Agricultural Notes.

Prof. Short says that submerged president (Sherman and Ransom) re- milk produces more cream than by im following fruit bloom, and before ported that they had performed that any other process, and prevents conduty and had been advised by the pres- tamination by any impurities in the

> The propagation of game should be taken up seriously, and become a branch to be fostered and encouraged in the same manner as the methods of the fishculturists.

Col. Curtis at the Kirby Home-

stead, turns each sixteen pounds of believes that winter dairying is the coming industry in New York state. Keep the flocks healthy and avoid give roots regularly, or ensilage; in

mill feed and a little oil meal. With proper provision of warmth and shelter, and a good store of ensilage and hav, winter dairying can frequently he made more profitable than summer; labor is than cheeper and butter higher.

The farming world (English) says 'If you have any butter that has a the senate with the doors closed which rank flavor, mix to each pound a I would not give in the open senate. I s tenspoonful of carbonate of soda, and it will be rendered perfectly sweet

As an exchange remarks the great question is and will continue to be on account of great public interests, I milk, without injury to the cow, can conceive of no reason why we taking into consideration all the circumstances under which we are

Use the currycomb lightly. When matters. On the contrary, I am ex- used roughly it is the source of great pain; brushing and rubbing are the Let the heels be brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to cake in.

An excellent way to utilize dull done, especially during cold or rainy weather, is to sharpen all the tools and implements, so as to have them ready for Spring use. Give them a

John Gould says that farmers may as well stand by each other as to be our months things we never said and "held up" by a speculator. If they will discard all jealousies and work The resolution was referred to the each for the interest of all, there is no reason why they may not receive all the benefit of a co-operative creamery.

The silo has brought new revelations to us and given us a value in at least it has called our attention had it called before, so that we now have begun to make a study of fodder-corn and what it may do for us in the way of giving us cheaper and

Seed corn should be saved from some variety that has given good results in the section where it was grown. To change the seed without first experimenting in order to learn if the variety is adopted to the soil crop. There is no cereal that comone section may be early and prolific, but when transferred through the seed elsewhere often proves the poorest that can be grown.

There are certain essential principles that must be kept clearly in view in swine husbandry, says the American is essential in stormy weather, as our correspondent says, but it should always be constructed with a clear view to perfect ventuation. It is a question if a floor is better than earth. Dry earth is a great disinfectant, and when hogs are upon the ground dry earth should occasionally be added. Then the ground is warmer than a floor would be.

Move th Hogs Along.

Hogs in condit in to go into good pork should be turned in that direction within the next few weeks, says Orange Judd Farmer. Under the law of averages it would not be surprising if February and March should be quite cold. When a porker is fairly "ripe," and weighs about 240 pounds, it is not business to feed against cold weather. The mud of the latter part of March is almost as objectionable as is the cold-if the blizzards should not come. It is some satisfaction to keep ahead of the plague, too. But one who has corn cribs by the acre filled, and no prospective pigs for the corn, may usually teed longer with profit-if he will protect the animal from the wastage of food required to counteract extra cold.

Biarrhea.

The cause of scours in colts, says the Breeder's Gazette, is the indigestible food upon which the animals stalks is little more than ordinary woody fiber, which irritates the digestive system, causing catarrhal condition of the same. Give to each colt from three to six ounces of linseed oil with half a drachm of laudanum mixed with it, varying the dose according to the size and strength of Lowell on his seventieth birthday, is the animal. After it has operated be particular as to food given. Oat meal drinks and linseed tea should be given in preference to cold water, cheaper beef. He found that, con-For solid food give small mashes of sidering only the steers, beef made bran and oats to which a little lin- from cornmeal, hav and bran, cost seed meal has been added. Give in only 5% per cent, more than beef from small quantities and often. Limit the whole corn, bran and hay, the the amount of hay given for a time. feeding being the same, except that Keep indoors in a warm shed where in one case whole corn and in the the colts can run loose.

A bee-keeper in the Prairie Farmer says of feeding bees: When warm weather comes to stay, it pays big money to feed, specially in the interwhite clover blossoms, any time when there is a dearth honey bees will patronize a feeder, but as soon as flowers yield nectar they desert it. Feed ought not to be given in such quantities that bees will store it in the brood department, crowding out the queen. Give it in such quantities as will promote healthy increase. Enough should be given each day to meet the wants of the bees. If a colmilk into a pound of butter. He ony has been fed for some time, and the supply ceases when nothing can be gleaned in the fields, the brood may perish. It may pay in some localities to feed rye meal, but in other too much dry food. Remember to localities, when ever it is warm enough for bees to fly, natural pollen is abundant. Rye meal should be furnished bees in a sunny place, sheltered from winds, and a piece of honey mear it to attract them.

How To Measure Socks.

A young man stepped up to the counter of one of our furnishing stores the other evening and called for a pair of socks. "Be sure that you get them large enough," said he, "for when they are too small they always wear through at the toes." "Yes, sir." again. Take care that it is through- replied the polite clerk," I'll get them right; will you please hold out your hand?" "I said socks, not gloves," answered the young man, somewhat surprised. "I know what you said," continued the clerk, "but I want to see your hand." The customer held out his hand and doubled up his fist as directed. The clerk took one of the socks from the box, wrapped the foot around the fist and guaranteed a perfect fit. "I am just as sure it will fit you as though I had measured your foot," said the clerk, "as the distance around the fist is always the length of the foot. A salesman who knows his business always looks at a man's hands and in that way knows the size of the sock he wants.

Rollo and His Father. From the Brooklyn Engle.

"How do the Indians sharpen their scalping knives?" asked Rollo.

"With the Indian file, " said his Uncle George before Rollo's father could reply.

Had Rollo's father been given an opportunity of replying he would have said that the scalping knives were held by the Indians in severality, consequently each knife was honed by the indian who carried it. Rollo's father's jokes were inclined to be ponderous, but they were very complete in all their appointments, when Uncle George gave him a chance to say them clear through, with no interruptions other than the regular stops. Howbeit, when you heard one of them to the bitter end you always felt as though you had fallen down stairs with a rocking-chair and a state room trunk, If you know how that feels.

An Eighteen Bullet Blow.

At Atlanta, Ga., recently, an old veteran of the Mexican and Confederate wars was insulted. With these men insult is always followed with a and climate may entail a loss of the blow Buena Vista and Manassas do not permit them to swollow much bines so many different varieties as insult. This particular veteran had corn, and the crop that flourishes in hired a man to repair the sidewalk in front of his home. In some altercation the man applied to the veteran an epithet which no man hears without feeling the temperature of his blood rise, and the veteran struck him. Although he is more than eighty years of age, he has the vigor of forty, and when the man who was Stockman. For instance stock hogs struck picked himself up he felt as if should have plenty of exercise, and he had been struck by lightning. be made to take it. The hog house A policeeman was at hand and arrested the insulter and marched him off. The arm which did the striking has eighteen leaden bullets in it.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

Right Password but Wrong Smell.

A high officer of the Sons of Temperance, presenting himself with the smell of grog he had been drinking upon him, at the door of a "division" for admission, was waited upon by an Irish sentinel, to whom he gave the password, when the following

'Sir'r," said he, "an' yez Mister O'Wright, the Ghrand Worthy Patriarch of the State of Khaintucky, I do be after belavin'," "Yes," said Jim, "you are perfectly

right, my friend; but why do you ask the question?"

"To tell yez the truth, then, sir, and shame the divil," said Pat, "yez do be havin' the right password for a Son of Timperance, entirely; but by the Holy Virgin and the blessed Saint Patherick! yez have got the wrong

Imroving a Proverb,

"I've always admired proverbs, my dear," Mr. Dusenberry said, as he rubbed his chin in a contemplative way. "They are chock full of significance. They are la conic and logical. Now' for instance, there is the saving. Straws show what wav the wind blows.' What could more terselv"-"Yes," interupted Mrs. Dusenberry,

with a twinkle in her starboard eye. "If you'd sift the ashes every morning, instead of letting me sift them, yon'd know more about the direction of the wind than all the straws in creation would show you."-Detroit Free Press.

Prof. Henry has made experiments with steers to determine whether whole corn or cornmeal made the other cornmeal was used.