It is within the incenuity of man to enact such lears ation as will provide it.

Men may for gain be guilty of adulterating or debus not other materials, such as are in-tended for external use merely, but, never that which coes to sustain life, which is dear to al.

to al.

We send a slip from the American Grocer of some time sluce, speaking of the messure. It touches upon the matters of difference between the southern and western farmers and the possibility of harmony.

It will be very gralifying to us to see harmony, and to hear that this just measure becomes a naw.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. Wharron American.

Hos. A. S. Paddock, Usaged States senator. The following letter is from Mr. W. C. Marshall of Chicago, the inventor of the "compressed canned beef:"

"compressed canned beef:"
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb., 7, 1832—Dear Sir: I note with great pleasure from press dispatches that your bill on the subject of pure food is soon to be pressed in the senate. It will doubtless find some obstructions from parties interested in food adulterations but it ought to be promptly passed. Very truly, yours, W. C. Marshalla, Hos. A. S. Paddock, United States Senate.

I also read the following letters:

MARRIOTTSVILLE, Md., Feb. 7, 1892.—Respected Sir. Allow me to express to you my appreciation of your efforts in the line of a much neclected subject of practical legislation. I mean your pure food bill.

All the way from the milk that is bought for the infant to the food that is eaten by the man tottering on the verge of the grave, is the country flooded with adulterated food, drinks, and drugs that kill outright their thousands.

the country flooded with adulterated food, drinks, and drugs that kill outright their thousands and work more or less misory on the lives of other thousands.

It is everywhere criminal to poison a man outright; why should it not be correspondingly so to poison him by slow degrees? Lingering deaths, with the victims suffering confronting as daily, are certainly calculated to call forth preventatives.

If the tlind, the ignorant, and the interested fail to see and acknowledge the facts, they nevertheless remain the same, plainly apparent to the eyes of all honest and observant persons, and call loudly for redress.

Respectfully, yours, F. B. LIVESEY.

Respectfully, yours. F. B. LIVESEY. HON, A. S. PADDOCK, United States Senate, I read the following letter from S. W Beckwith, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: Your pure-food bill is of greater importance than any bill that has been pre-sented in congress for the last twenty-five years. No man with any perception at all can sented in congress for the last twenty-five years. No man with any perception at all can fall to comprehend the necessity and the great importance of this legislation. The sanitary condition of the country depends more on pure food than all things else. Our medicines of American manufacture are so adulterated that I do not pretend to buy them. I buy and use the German products. If this congress does not pass your bill it will be universally condemned. I have been for years at work on this pure-food question. Respectfully yours, Hon. A. S. PADDOCK, S. W. BECKWITH.

United States Senate.

This bill, Mr. President, is correlative with the meat inspection acts. As to which I quote the following from my remarks of the

quote the following from my remarks of the

The bill which was passed first at the last session, called the meat inspection bill, re-ported from the committee on Foreign Rela-tions, and for which an amendment in the nature of a substitute was presented by myself from the committee of which I have the bonor to be chairman—the committee on Agriculture—requiring the inspection to bunder the Department of Agriculture instead of the Treasury department, was accepted and the bill so passed. The passage of that bill by a unanimous vote here, a bill more liberal in respect of its provisions than this bill; afterwards the passage of the bill reported by my distinguished friend from Missouri (Mr. Vest) for the inspection of live animals for export, which went through the senate with almost no discussion and by an almost unanimous vote; then, still later, the passage of another bill, a more important measure, perhaps, than either of them, which I had the honor to report from the committee on Agriculture, and which passed the senate nem. con., providing for the ante-mortem and post-mortem is spection and examination of animals to t slaughtered or that had been slaughtered a slaughter houses, canning establishments, packing houses, rendering establishments, etc., and soon, cleared the way entirely for this kind of legislation, so that the line is not merely a blazed line throught the dense forests of uncertainty as to the jurisdiction of congress in respect to this kind of legisla-tion, but a broad and beaten path, marked out by the constitution, measured and defined by recognized constitutional motes and bounds by the congress of which nearly all

Here is evidence of the usefulness of one of the most important of the acts named, of the most important of the acts named, from the Washington Post of a recent date:
The vigorous enforcement of the United States meat inspection law is a source of great satisfaction to every one, and the butchers say that their customers are getting into the habit of demanding to be told whether the meat they are purchasing has been inspected or not. A large proportion, in fact the largest proportion, of the better class of meats used in Washington comes from the great Chicago dressed-beef firms. Each quarter of beef, each lamb, and every piece of veal that is brought to Washington from Chicago bears a little ticket showing it to have been inspected by the officers of the bureau of animal industry of the Arricultural Department located at Chicago, and the ticket is a guaranty that the ment is good and free from disease. The stock is inspected before it is killed and also after it is dressed, and there is no opportunity for an animal diseased with cancer or infected with picure-pneumonia to slip through. A Center market butcher told a Post reporter yesterday that he has seen many cattle killed for market that had ennerous jaws. One would not like to think that the julcy beefsteak or tempting sides of roast beef before him had been cut from an animal almost eaten up with cancer.

Mr. President, if this bill shall become a from the Washington Post of a recent date

the senators here who now take a special

terest in this matter were members, and who

participated in the legislation to which I have called attention, either voting for, or

assenting by their silence to such enact

Mr. President, if this bill shall become a law it will prove to be of far greater value than the act to which the Post refers, be cause it will cover the whole range of food drink and drug adulterations. I think thi will suffice this time, Mr. President, I as-sure you, however, sir, that there is a basket ful left of the same character which I could give to the senate if I had time and there was space for them in the Record.

Mr. President, in conclusion, I appeal to senators to help so far as they may be able, in this particular sphere of their legislative activities, to enact this law. I make this appeal in the interest of the public health. The accumulated evidence of thirty years which has come to us from the investigations and the analyses of scientists whose name are known and honored throughout the whol civilized world for their learning, their and their devotion to the work of purifying the food and medicine supplies of the people, leave no doubt as to the supreme importance of this legislation and of our duty to help

The fact that many of the most virulent poisons known to science are almost universally used by dishonest—impelled by their cupidity—to make adulterated, sophisticated, and impure foods and drugs, even more attractive in appearance in some cases than the pure and genuine, has been indisputably established. That the health of the people everywhere has been impaired, that thous-ands have been sent to their graves as sac-rifices to the insatiate monster of greed whence comes the inspiration for this wicked work, cannot be and is not denied by intelligent men and women anywhere. If we can not stop altogether, let us at least do what we can in the way of deterrent legislation to minimize this appalling evil.

minimize this appalling evil.

In the name and in the interest of public morality I appeal to you to set logislative bounds beyond which the wicked may not go with impunity in this corrupt and corrupting work. Let us at least attempt to perform our part in the general effort to elevate the standard of commercial honesty which has been so disgracefully lowered by these de-ceptions, frauds, and robberies, the malign influence of which is everywhere present,

Let us help by our action here to protect and sustain in his honorable vocation the honorable producer, manufacturer, merchant and trader, whose business is constautly menaced and often ruined by these unacrupulous competitors, who by their vile and dishonest arts, manipulations and misbranding are able to make the bad and impure appear to be the gonuine: thus, by a double decem-

are able to make the bad and impure appear to be the genuine; thus, by a double deception, both as to quality and price, making the worse appear the better choice to the unintelligent mass of purchasers.

In the interest of the great consuming public, particularly the poor, I beg of you to make an honest, carnest effort to secure this legislation. At best a great multitude of our people are opposed by fear, a neverabsent apprehension, which they carry to their work by day and to their beds by night, that perhaps at the end of the following day or week or month their ends may fail to meet. Under the strain of this grim menace life itself becomes a burden almost toe grievous to be borne. But the thought of helpless wives and children, whose sole dependence he is, renews the courage of the wage-worker from day to day, and so he struggles on, praying and hoping to the end. These, Mr. President, are the men, and

these the women and children for whom, be-fore all others, I make this appeal. If you could save to these the possible one-third of could save to these the possible one-third of the nutrition element of their food supplies which is extracted to be replaced by that which is only bulk, only the form and sem-blance of that of which they are robbed by the dishonest manipulator and trader, you would go a long way toward solving the would go a long way toward solving the great problem of the laboring masses — whether for them it is "better to live or not to live." whether it is "better to endure the lifs they have, rather than flee to those they know not of," that lie beyond in the realm of governmental and social upheaval and chaos. There is a good deal in the way of comic

"asides" as the momentous social drama which holds the boards at this time, and whose dramatis personse are the so-called common people, rapidly advances to the epi-logue. Be not deceived! the storm doth not abate. It is ever rising. Its violence is ever increasing. Take heed when the people demand bread that you continue not to give them a stone, lest the angry waves of popular discontent may some time, perhaps in the near future, rise so high as to overwhelm and empil forever all that we most greatly and engulf forever all that we most greatly value - our free institutions, and all the glories and hopes of our great republic— which are not ours alone, but which belong, and, if they are preserved and shall permanently endure, will be an ever-continuing blessing to all mankind.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

There are 382 miles of street railway in op-

It is estimated that Europe is \$1,000,000,000

Chicago now limits her buildings to 150 feet in heighth and only on eighty-foot streets even then. It is said that the Vanderbilts own over

70,000 shares of Eric and the Milis party over 100,000 shares,

The Georgia state pension list numbers 400 widows of confederate soldiers, and means an annual tax of \$400,000.

Krupp, the great gunmaker, is taxed on an income of \$1,500.000, and stands at the top of his class of income taxpayers.

The undertaker charged the New York Central Railroad company \$5,500 for burying seven people killed by the Hastings accident. A New York mediumistic artist has suc-ceeded in marrying a venerable widow to whom he delivered a message from her "deceased friends." She is over 70, but has a fine figure—\$300,000—which probably proved a strong attraction to the medium. The grand total of charitable bequests in England during 1881, excluding Baron

England during 1881, excluding Baron Hirsh's \$10,000,000 for Jewish emigration, was \$15,000,000, as against \$11,500,000 in 1890. The population of Bogota, the capital of the United States of Columbia, decreased 854 dur There were 2,305 births and 3,159 deaths in that city during the year. Emigration and immigration are not factors in the city's economy.

A stretch of track across the pampas or the new Argentine Pacific railroad from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes is 211 miles long, without a curve, a single bridge an opening larger than an ordinary drain, cut greater than on metre in depth, or an embankment more than one metre in height.

Dr. Cyrus Edson of New York, in his article entitled "Do We Live Too Fast?" publishes figures setting forth that the wealth of the United States increased from decade in which the civil war occurred. we figure too fast in getting up some kinds

POINTS ON PROGRESS.

A man has invented a machine that will register the paces and the ground covered by

Owing to the withdrawai of the 10 per cent tax that has been levied on express trains in France, there will be inaugurated on Arril 1 a reduction of 10 per cent, it d-class and 20 per cent in third-class passonger rates.

The manufacturers of Chicago are forming a combination to fight the anti-smoke society They reason that it is the large manufactur-ing interests that have built up the city, and that the use of soft coal is a necessity.

Two marked improvements have recently been made in the use of gas for lighthous illumination. One is a process of enriching gas made from ordinary cooking coal by the addition of hydro-carbon and heated air; the other is the new dioptric lens.

The last annual report of the manager of the city gas works in Bilbao, Spain, shows a profit of nearly \$50,000 upon capital amounting to only \$75,000 invested in the plant. The verage net cost of was during the year was about 60 cents per 1,030 cubic feet average selling price was 92 cents. Belgiam exported last year \$5,400,000

worth of firearms, The Pennsylvania coal operators want to construct a building entirely of anthracite coal at the exposition, and to have 50,000 tons of best authracite on exhibition.

Harper's Bazar, Rare orchids are reproduced in ename with beautiful coloring and wonderful design.

One of the most popular fads in jewelry today is the tiny bonnet or lace pin, and prob-ably a greater variety of styles was never Ivy and clover leaves in gold and enamel are neat, sometimes containing a diamond

like a drop of dew. One of the most stylish of designs in pine

is the fleur-de-lis, which is made in jewels and gold and silver. The fleur-de-lis is very popular now in all styles of plus, as is In long hat pus there are also many beau-tiful styles, ranging from the plain silver

bail to the most expensive designs in jewels It seems almost as though the ingenuity of man would soon be exhausted in jeweiry, yet each year brings forth something new, and this season is remarkable in that way,

A new design in pins is a funny little dragon of gold, with a big bead, where rubles are used for eyes, and a tiny diamond is held in the fork of his tongue. Very striking hair-pins are made with comb of Roman gold. These combs are set with diamonds or other gems, but the latest style is what jewelers call "plerced work. This is very like scroll work, and the designs

ere intricate and beautiful. Brooches of large size are being worn very nuch this season, and are generally set with diamonds. One of the most striking designs is the "Persian Sun," the center being a circle of diamonds, from which a number of rays spread, the latter also being set in dia-

Days We Celebrate.

The following days are celebrated by public flag ceremony in the public schools of Minneapolis: January 1.- Emancipation proclama-

January 12 -- invention of the tele raph by Morse, 1:33. (Approximate.) February 12.—Birthday of Lincoln. February 22.-Birthday of Washing-

February 22—Birthday of Lowell. February 27.—Birthday of Longfellow. March 9.—Engagement between the

April 9.—Surrender at Appomattox. April 15.—Death of Lincoln. (Half

April 19. - Battle of Lexington. April 30.—Inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States May 11. - Minnesota admitted to the

May 30.-Momorial day. (Half mast) June 17. -Battle of Bunker Hill. July 3.—Battle of Gettysburg.
July 4.—Declaration of Indepen

dence. September 9.—Discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony by Father Hennepin, 1860. (Approximate).

September 19.—Death of Garfield. (Hulf mast).

October 12.—Discovery of America by Columbus.

Columbus. October 19.-Surrender of Cornwal-November 19.-Establishment of the

first public school in Minneapolis, 1849. (Approximate). November — — Thanksgiving day. December 17.—Birthday of Whittier. December 22.-Landing of the Pil-

GRAND ARMY DEPARTMENT

Army Record of an Omaha Man Who Enlisted at the Age of Twelve.

AUGHT NAPPING ON PICKET DUTY

Official Instructions to Nebraska Sons Veterans-Important Pension Ruling-She Didn't Like the Yanks-Notes.

Elijah B. Egan of Omaha, is the youngest soldier in Nebraska. He was born August 30, 1851. His father was serving his country in the Second Missouri Engineers and was taken sick in 1864 and was to be sent to the hospital at St. Louis and wanted Elijah to come there to see him. The boy left Wisconsin and reached St. Louis by boat about August 10, 1864, with \$5 left. A smooth deck hand borrowed this and left him stranded in a large city. He wandered around to the hospitals and could not find his father, was arrested once or twice and at last on August 14, 1864, when 12 years, 11 months and 16 days old, enlisted as a private in Company I, Fortyfirst Missouri. He told the recruiting officer that he was 18, when he laughed and asked him if he was willing to swear to it. He carried a gun in the ranks for eleven months. On one occasion he saw seven bushwhackers shot to death after trial and learned by personal observation what court-martial and miltary executions were. Soon after this he was kept on guard duty for almost forty-eight hours continuously. In the night he woke and found himself sitting on the ground, his gun gone. Rubbing himself awake, he saw his lieutenant standing near with his (Egan's) gun in hand. He was at once placed in the guard house where the horror of the situation dawned upon him. He knew that sleeping at one's post was death and he had recently seen what death was. The next morning he was taken before Colonel Weidemeyer and the fol-

lowing took place: Colonel W.-Well, lieutenant, of what has this soldier been guilty? Lieutenant-Of sleeping at his post. I found him so and took away his gun without waking him. Colonel W .- Soldier, do you know

what this means? Egan-Yes, sir; it means death. Colonel W .- What are the circum stances? Egan-I was on duty, sir, for nearly

forty-eight hours continuously, and could not keep awake. Colonel W.—How old are you? Egan-Thirteen years old, sir.

Colonel W.-D-n the boy; return him to sleep and then to duty. And the load was lifted from the heart of the boy.

Nebraska Sons of Veterans. The following circular has been issued by F. P. Carrick, commander of the Nebraska, division, Sons of Veterans:

It is requested of camp commanders that they issue at least monthly, "camp orders" attested by first sergeant, under seal of the camp, in which may be dis cussed the affairs of the camp, division and commandery in chief and any news of interest to any brother of the order officially announced. As a rule the local press will be pleased to print these orders and it will be the means of advertising our organization. Try it, com-manders, and see if it does not mater-ially increase the interest of your meetings. Aduly certified copy of camp orders must invariably be sent to these headquarters at Stockham, Neb.

Brother O. D. Eaton requests that the attention of brothers be called to the last sentence of his resolution as incorporated in the report of the committee on resolutions and printed on page 34 o the Journal of Proceedings of the Geneva encampment. It should read: solved, That we believe that the socie ties (Ladies Aid) will give more sub-stantial aid than the D. V. tents." General order No. 1 is promulgated

herewith. The proceedings of the Geneva en campment have at last been received and will be sent out as rapidly as other duties will permit.

The last encampment of the commandery in chief abolished the office of aide on the staff of the division commander. Therefore there will be no further an nouncement made of persons for such

It is directed that a preliminary in spection of every camp in this division be held at the first meeting in March. This is not the regular annual inspec tion, but merely preparatory to it. Assistant inspectors must be very accurate in their markings and must forward re ports at once to P. A. Barrows, division inspector, Albion, Neb. Do not send reports to these headquarters. When the report has been examined by the inspector it will be returned to camp commanders with such suggestions marked thereon as he may consider necessary The entire ritualistic work of opening closing camp, mustering recruits installation ceremony and burial service must be gone through with. Every feature of ritualistic ceremony must be exsistant inspector. Thoroughness in Camp commanders are again urgently requested to forward reports of instal

ing officers to these headquarters. Since order No. 12 camps have mustered as Wisner, No. 53, by Robert Porter; Stanton, at University Place, by J. C. Seacrist; Lincoln, at Stromsburg, by H. Coon, Osceola. Applications for charters have been received from Hum-

bolt, Orchard and Palmer. Camps in sending bylaws to these headquarters should send two copies, one for approval and return to camp and one for filing at headquarters. The encampment committee of camp 90 have agreed upon the following distribution of prizes for the field encamp-

ment as follows: If three or less than

five companies enter: Infantry-First prize, \$100; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$15. Cavalry-First prize, \$75; second prize, \$25. Artilery—First prize, \$10, second p. follows: If there are five or more, as follows:
Infantry—First prize, \$125; second prize, \$85; third prize, \$35. Cavalry—First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50. Artillery—First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50. Prizes will also be given for band contests as follows: Brass bands—First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50.

prize, \$100; second prize, \$50. Drum Corps—First prize, \$50; second prize, \$30; third prize, \$20. Conditions of entering the drill will be that companies be uniformed and equipped as per United States or Sons of Veterans' regulations. Shall be on the grounds at least two days of the encampment and shall participate in the sham battle. Two guns fully equipped

shall be allowed to enter as a battery.

No company shall be ruled out on account of technicalities in uniform of arms. Prizes for competitive drill shall be open to Sons of Veterans companies only, also for drum corps, except that leader of corps may be from outside the order. The brass band contest will be open to all bands that come, provided they be on the grounds two days at least, be uni-

formed and participate in the grand parade. Tents will be furnished for all, also

wood and straw with good camping grounds. A full program will be made out later, in good time so all brothers will be fully informed of the work for each day.

Didn't Like the Yanks. The following stories by an officer in the union army, who fought at Yorktown during the late rebellion, will give an idea of the temper and spirit with which the advent of the "Yanks" was looked for by the negroes. A couple o officers were advancing some distance apart from their men, when they were hailed by an old negro woman standing in the door of her gude cabin:

"Bless de Lord! Bless de Lord!" she exclaimed as loud as she could. "Yer's come at last! yer's come at last! I'se looked for yer these many years and now yer's come. Bless de Lord!"

Nothing could exceed the old woman's delight at seeing the Yankees. This meant something, and how much? In the childish delight of that old woman

what a history is suggested! Long years she had waited to see this deliverance. Slave she was, and the slow years dragged their weary lengths passed her youth, and still hope whispered that the hour would come when the bondage would be broken. At last it comes when the spring of life is gone, and yet her aged lips are eloquent

A battery in charge of the First Connecticut artillery was built in front of a large and stately brick mansion, which was surrounded by peach orchards. It was the property of Mrs. Baldwin, whose son and husband were in the confederate

Mrs. Baldwin was a lady somewhat advanced in years, very secesh in opin-ion, who had remained on her estate, but at this time was dwelling in a small house removed from the danger resulting from the guns of her own friends During this time an officer belonging to the artillery corps had some conversation with the lady to the following of

Federal Officer-Madam, good morning. I desire to purchase a horse from

Secesh Lady-I require what horses have to plough.

F. O. (referring to the shells from the enemy)—That will be quite unnecessary. Your people are ploughing up the ground for you.

S. L.—Are they planting also? F. O.—They have not planted any of us yet, but as they have not concluded their work I cannot tell what they will

S. L.-Ah, well! if they plant any of your blue coated comrades I hope they won't sprout. Good morning.

The officer withdrew. Evidently the lady thought Uncle Sam's sprouts were

quite thick enough on her estate.

Important Pension Ruling. Secretary Bussey has made an important decision in the pension case of Rudolph M. Manley of Company I, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteer militia. On June 15, 1863, President Lincoln issued his proclamation, calling upon the executive of the state of Pennsylvania for 50,000 volunteers to serve for the period of six months.unless sooner aischarged. In compliance with this order the Forty-seventh regiment was raised and mustered into the state service for ninety days, instead of for six months as designated in the call. The records of the war department hat Manlay was musta the 27th of June, 1863, and was mustered out with his company on August 13, During this service the evidence on file shows that the soldier suffered a sunstroke, from which he has never recovered. Upon his application he granted a pension of \$24 per month, but on June 13, 1891, his name was dropped from the pension roll, upon the ground that it had been ascertained that the regiment to which he belonged was not n the United States service, but in the service of the state of Pennsylvania. This is the position taken by the judge advocate general of the army in a decision rendered September 12, 1890.

every detail of camp work means wide awake camps. It can be ascertained by nspection if a camp is "wide awake. Let us make the annual inspection of 1892 a thorough one by giving close attention to the preliminary inspection. Where the brother detailed is unable to perform the work, the camp commander will detail some brother of the camp other than the sergeant or corporal o the guard or chaplain for that purpose Let the reports be sent in not later than April 10 regardless of failure to have meetings of the camp. Although a thorough inspection cannot thus be had t will prove to be a benefit to the cam; and a source of information to head

quarters. The Division council met at David City, February 6, and elected Brother A. E. Searl of Columbus to the vacancy caused by the resignatian of D. O. Free

man removed from the state.

O. D. Eaton was chosen chairman o the council and A. E. Searl clerk. The following resolution was adopted and approved by the council: Resolved, That it is the sense of the

prothers present that the competitive drill be governed by the new United States army regulation tactics, These tactics can be procured of Pas Colonel F. J. Coates, Omaha, or M. E.

Hall, Hillsdale, Mich. Other matters of importance to the division were discussed and many valu able suggestions given.

Assistant Secretary Bussey, however after an elaborate review of the law and evidence in the case concludes that it comes within the first subdivision of section 4,693 of the revised statutes, which includes among those entitled to the benefits of pension "any officer of the army, including regulars. volunteers and militia, or any officer in the army or marine corps, or any en listed man, however employed, in the military or naval service of the United States or in its marine corps, whether regularly mustered or not, disabled by reason of any wound or injury received or disease contracted while in the ser-vice of the United States contracted

while in the line of duty." The assistant secretary directs that Manley's name be restored to the pension roll. This decision restores to a pensionable status the 50,000 soldiers who served in the Pennsylvania militia about the time of Lee's invasion of that state.

Of the twenty major generals of the war of the rebellion credited to Ohio seven only survive; of the twenty-seven brevet major generals twelve are living. There are 169 confederate battle flags in the collection of war relies at Wash ington. Of these, twenty-eight separate regimental colors were captured after

Plekett's charge at Gettysburg. The first drops of blood shed in the war of the rebellion are declared to be at the present time in the possession of Colonel B. F. Hawkes of the pension office in Washington, and to have been shed by Colonei B.F. Kelley, who com-manded the federal forces at the battle of Philippi, the first battle of the war.

One of the first bullets fired pierced Cotonel Kelley's lung and stained his vest, which was preserved. Colone Kelley did not die, although the surgeon pronounced his wound mortal, and lived to a good old age. In fact, if the sur-geons of 1862-'65 had known as much as their brethren of today do, one-half of the wounds pronounced mortal would have been easily cured.

TEXAS RANGERS.

Remarkable in Physique and Shooting

The rangers were the largest men I saw in Texas, the state of big men, writes Richard Harding Davis in Harper's Weekly. And some of them were remarkably handsome in a sunburned, broad-shouldered, easy, manly way. They were also somewhat shy with the strangers, listening very intently, but speaking little, and then in a slow, gentle voice, and as they spoke so seldom they seemed to think what they had to say was too valuable to spoil by profanity.

When General Mabry found they would not tell of their adventures, he asked them to show how they could shoot, and as this was something they could do, and not something already done, they went about it as gleefully as school boys at recess doing "stunts." They placed a board, a foot wide and two feet high, some sixty feet off in the prairie, and Sheriff Scheeley opened hostilities by whipping out his revolver, turning it in the air and shooting, with the sights upside down, into the bullseye of the im-promptu target. He did this without discontinuing what he was saying to me, but rather as though he were punctuat ing his remarks with audible commas. Then he said, "I didn't think a' you Rangers would let a little one-penny

sheriff get in the first shot on you. could afford to say this, because he had been a Ranger himself, and his brother Joe was one of the best captains the rangers had had, and he and all of his six brothers are over six feet high. But the taunt produced an instantaneous volley from every man in the company; they did not take the trouble to rise but shot from where they happened to be sitting or lying and talking together, and the air rang with the reports and a hundred vibrating little gasps, like the singing of a wire string when it is

tightened on a banjo. They exhibited some most wonderful shooting. They shot with both hands at the same time, with the hammer under neath, holding the rifle in one hand, and never, when it was a revolver they were using, with a glance at the sights. They would sometimes fire four shots from Winchester between the time they had picked it up from the ground and before it had nestled comfortably against their shoulder. They also sent one man on a pony racing around a tree about as thick is a man's leg, and were dissatisfied because he only put four out of six shots into it. Then General Mabry, who seemed to think I did not fully appreci ate what they were doing, gave a Winself, and told us to show which of us

chester rifle to Captain Brooks and mycould first put eight shots into the target. It seems that to shoot a Winchester you have to pull a trigger one way and work a lever backwards and forwards; this would naturally suggest that there are three movements-one to throw out the empty shell, one to replace it with another cartridge, and the third to explode this cartridge. Captain Brooks, is far as I could make out from the sound, used only one movement for his entire eight shots. As I guessed, the trial was more to show Captain Brook's quickness rather than his marksman hip. I paid no attention to the target. but devoted myself assiduously to manipulation the lever and trigger, and wimed blankly at the prairie. When I had fired two shots into space, the captain and put his eight into the board. The sounded as they went off like fire crack-ers well started in a barrel, and mine, in comparison, like minute guns at sea. The Rangers, I found, after of them, could shoot as rapidly with a revolver as with a rifle, and had become so expert with the smaller weapon that instead of pressing the trigger for each shot, they would pull steadily on it, and snap the hammer until the six shots were exhausted.

"HUSTLERS" AND "RUSTLERS." Such Are the Citizens of the Great North-

western Citles. The keynote and countersign of life in the cities of the northwest is the word "hustle," writes Julian Ralph in March Harper's. We have caught it in the east, but we use it humorously, just as we once used the southern word "skedadale," but out west the word hustle is not only a serious term, it is the most serious in the language. One day, as I sat in the lobby of one of the great hotels in the older pair of twin cities, I heard two old friends greeting one another with ardent expressions of friendship and delight. They had not met for a long while, and each asked about the other's Lizzie and Fanuie and

their respective little ones. All of a sudden I heard one say: "Well, see you tonight, I suppose. have got to go.

"Where have you got to go to?" the other inquired, plainly disappointed that the pleasant interview was not to be prolonged. "Where?" the other echoed. "Why, to hustle, of course. I have lost ten minutes standing here talking to you.

'm going out to hustle. The word always jars upon the ear of an eastern man when it is seriously spoken, but it is profitable to that other expression once dominant in the west, but now all but abandoned. That was the word "rustle." The noun "rustler" and the verb "to rustle" meant precisely what is conveyed by the newer terms a hustler and to hustle. At the first blush, as they say out west, rustle seems the better word. There is a hfnt of poety in the suggestion of the sound of moving leaves upon the ground of the silken dress of a lady moving rapidly. Moreover, that was what the word was intended to convey, the idea being that of a man who moves so rapidly that the dead leaves upon the earth rustled as he swept along. But in its origin it is a word of evil intent, for the cowboys invented it, and applied it to cattle thieves, rustlers being the swift raiders who stole upon grazing cattle on the plains, and rustled off with as many head, or beasts, as they could get away Therefore rustle is the worse word of the two. But to one who lives where neither word is in familiar use there is little choice, since the actual meaning of hustle is not far different from that of jostle. Both imply a serious and even brutal lack of consideration for other persons, who are elbowed and pushed out of the way by the hustler as rowdies are hustled along by the police.

Washington Star: Congressman John

Allen told a story the other night of an electioneer down in Mississippi who grandiloquently referred to the old saygrandiloquently referred to the old saying, "The office should seek the man, not the man the office." A few days afterward the speaker was noticed electioneering in old-fashloned style, with drinks and cigars, etc. Being called down an asked about his assertion of a few days before, that "the office should seek the man," he replied: "I still maintain my position. The office should indeed seek the man, but by Gad, sab! indeed seek the man, but by Gad, sah the man should be around when the office is looking for him."

A Matrimonial Incident of the Early Days in Buffalo County.

FOUR CORDS OF WOOD FOR A WIFE

Cruel Joke Played Upon an Ambitions Town Lawyer in Nebraska City-A Champagne Supper and an Engorsement-A Tragedy on the Plains.

Among the many stories of pioneer life n Buffalo county old settlers love to relate, there is one told about Alvin Feathers, a farmer living near Kearney. securing a wife for a bachelor neighbor and receiving four cords of wood as compensation for his services.

A young German whose name may have been Gustave Hagen, took up s homestead in the Wood River valley and lived alone in his little "sod shanty on the claim." At that time some natural timber, suitable for fire wood, grew on the banks of the little stream where now only the wild plum, willow and other small brush is found. On the young German's homestead wood was more plentiful than elsewhere and the bachelor's solitude was sometimes bro-

ken by a neighbor in quest of wood. One morning as the bachelor was eating his breakfast of pork, rye bread and parley coffee, Mr. Feathers called. The lonely situation appealed to his sympathy. After the usual greetings, Feath-

ers said: "Hagan, this must be a hard way to ive. Why don't you get you a wife."
Now, Gustave was a German, and far way from the home of his youth. The cheeked German frauleius who rosy came to this country were gathered into the homes of his more fortunate "lands

The "jankee" girls were not much Neighbor Feathers more numerous. knew of a poor family living near who came to this country the year before. There was a large family to be sup ported and the struggle for comfortable iving was a hard one. A lucky thought struck Mr. Feathers.
"Gustave," said he, "What would you

"Vell, I don't know," sald Gustave, "I haf got noting to gif."

"Well, said Feathers, "I'll tell you what I'll do; I will get you a wife today you will give me four cords of wood Gustave was astonished at the proposition, but soon promised the wood for the wife and arranged to be in Kearney in the afternoon.

Feathers went direct to the home of the poor family and found them nestled together in one little room which was ill their poorly-built shanty contained. The eldest; a daughter about 17, was the object of his visit. She was clad in a calico dress and a pair of worn-out shoes and looked pinched and cold in her scanty attire. A half-dozen younger children huddled together with bare feet and thin summer garments on. Poverty made the parents willing to do anything within within reason, to better the condition of their family and they were favorably impressed with Mr. Feathers' proposition. This errand was soon accomplished and Mr. Feathers drove to Kearney that afternoon with the bride-elect. On their arrival the young German was found waiting and the bride accepted the proffered hand of her suitor. She was then taken to a store where general merchandise was kept and fitted out with comforta le clothing. No bride ever looked happier in wedding garments than this poor girl who had lived in poverty on

the cold, bleak prairie. Thi marriage which is one of the first on the Buffalo county records, occurred that afternoon in the office of the county judge, John Barnd, who resides in Kear ney. Gastave returned home that even ing with a wife and Mr. Feathers called early the next day for his wood. Both were well pleased with the bargain. The couple prospered and the German's thrift and economy have made him one of the wealthiest farmers in the county. Four children blessed this union, but the children were bereft of their affectionate mother about two years ago.

Judge Bradford of Nebraska City, was a keen, bright lawyer, and never allowed the perpetrator of a practical joke to escape him unless he was repaid forefold. In 1859, one Joseph Murphy of Sidney, Ia., had incurred the displeasure of the judge. Judge Bradford convinced Murphy that he would be an ornament to the supreme bench of Utah, there being a vacancy at that time. Murphy, an ambitious wight, but said to have enough brains to carry him along in his practice as a lawyer, asked the judge what should be the first step. He was told that he had better secure the influence of the Nebraska judges and bar, beginning with Nebraska City, and as the lawyers of that place were a winedrinking, high-feeding gustatory set, he had better, before broaching the subject generally, invite them to a supper, the judge to arrange the preliminaries, if satisfactory to the victim, and see that those whose influence it was desirable to secure were on hand. The authority was given without any restrictions being made as to its extent. The day was appointed. suppor prepared, champagne in floods provided, and Mr. Murphy appeared when his guests were assembled to con-ciliate and secure friends and backers

ing in a general recommendation of his friend for the post he sought. Accordingly, a committee was ap pointed to prepare resolutions, and at the end of a suitable retirement and delay, the chairman, Hon. J. Sterling

for his high commission. Supper over

and the wine partly drunk, Judge Brad-

ford announced that this entertainment

had been prepared at his instance; that

Mr. Murphy was a candidate for the er-mine of Utah; that he knew him well

and could vouch for his capacity; and

begged the guests to manifest their

friendship for him and their apprecia-

tion of their host's generosity by unit-

Morton, read the following: Whereas. We are convened here this evening at the invitation of a distinguished and eminent member of the high and houor and emines themee's the high a door-able profession of the law—a bright, particu-lar star in the firmament of logal erudition, whose effulgence illumines the fertile and magnificent valley of the Missouri river—Joseph Murphy, esq., of r'ramont county, lows; therefore

Resolved, 1. That in the intellectual economy of Joseph Murphy are all the elements and acquirements apportaining to the sound, practical and profound lawyer, the reliable, taunch, active, energetic and sagacious

2. That the said Joseph Murphy for his honesty, integrity, hiberality and indomitable industry and sobriety is peculiarly fitted for a seat upon the bench of the supreme court of Utab, for which place he seems to us the man—the man furnished at this crisis in the affairs of that polygamous commonwealth, as a Nanoleon was to France by the hand of a never erring destiny.

3. That we earnestly, solicitously, anxiously and prayerfully petition his excellency, James Buchanan, the president of the

STORIES OF FRONTIER LIFE | United States, to nominate, and by and with senate, confirm our friend and host as associ-

sonate, confirm our friend and host as associate justice of the supreme court of Utab.

And furtherfore be it

Rosolved, That we wish Joseph Murphy,
esq., long, life, nonor, happiness and prosperity in the world; that we thank him for
this entertainment, and that when, late, he
may be called to return to heaven, his cestatio
psychological ossence may evacuate to sing psychological essence may evaporate to sing orever and ever beneath the ambrosial pair hesperian oligarchy blooms perennially for-

The resolutions were, of course, vociferously adopted. Mr. Murphy paid the bills, but, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to add, never received the appointment.

An Incident of 1852.

Slowly and painfully a few tired oxen dragged a huge wagon across the dried up plain. The heat was intense and the swollen tongues of the weary cattle told a story of drouth and fatigue.

Contrary to the usual custom the freighter had his wife and children with him, and on either side of the lumbering wagon rode half a dozen stalwart youths armed with the long barrelled rifles of that date. The pale face of a woman, worn and tired from a weary vigil over a sick daughter, dying for lack of water and proper care, was now and then thrust through the opening in the canvas and turned in mute inquiry to the man riding beside the wagon, "No water vit, Madge," he replies sadly while a tear trickles down

his rough face. It was the familiar story of the earlier days of the gold fever. They had left their comfortable farm in the east and started on the long, dangerous trip to the great west of which they had heard such glowing tales, but which was proving a barren desert to eyes unaccustomed to the broad prairies where for miles the plain stretches in one unbroken line with no trace of life or

water. "Ef this heat keeps up and we don't get to water soon half these critters'll be a-dyin' on our hands," muttered the old man as he noticed the panting cattle sniffing the hot air. sniffing the hot air. Suddenly the caders stopped and eraising their heads bellowed eagerly while I twas with difficulty that the riders controlled their mounts.

The staid oxen wheeled in a direction at right angles to the trail and in spite of the efforts of their drivers started at a rapid walk which soon became a clumsy trot. In a few moments more they were standing knee deep in a pool of brackish water surrounded by soft mud and a whitish slime. The thirsty animals were much re-

freshed and soon pushed on at an inc eased rate. As evening fell it was noticed that the oxen appeared to be in pain and one after another fell dying by the trail until the wagon was hopelessly crippled. It was decided to go into camp until norning, when the horses would have to

be harnessed to the heavy wagon. Late that night the dozing watchers were startled by a rumble of hoofs and in an instant a dark mass of rapidly moving bodies rushed past the wagon, while their frightened horses broke their lariats and followed the phantom cavalcade across the dark plain. Nothing could be done. Pursuit was hopeless until morning, and the old emigrant surmised that the stampede had been caused by Indians who would watch for and pick off any straggler who might venture away from the shelter of the wagon.

Late in the afternoon of the day following a party of frontiersmen who had had heard the sounds of distant firing and started to the relief found the ruins of a targe wagon and near it lay the bodies of the freighter and his sons. Some articles of woman's clothing scattered about showed that the party had not consisted of men alone, and i knowledge of the habits of the cruel foe told the would-be rescuers that the women of the party had been carried away to a hopeless captivity more horrithan the death and mutilation

which had been the lot of of the male members of the unfortunate family. A well defined trail showed the direction taken by the victorious Indians, and the brave horsemen galloped in that direction to wreak vengeance on the tives from a fate infinitely worse than death. After a several hours' ride, they came to a small stream on the bank

of which they found the ghastly traces of diabolical torture. Hacked and mutilated beyond recognition lay the charred remains of the women they were trying to save. The Indians had been hampered in their flight by the helpless victims and had put them to a lingering death.

Reverently the rough men dug a shallow grave and tenderly laid mothers and daughters to rest beneath the sod of that Great West which had been fraught with pain and suffering and death to them and to many another party of sanquine travelers who have started on that long journey to the land of gold, but had instead been called to that peaceful home where are "treasures in heaven where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt and thieves break through and

Further pursuit was useless and the party slowly retraced their path while the dark brows and moistened eyes told that they were filled with thoughts of the terrible tragedy. F. R. S.

the terrible tragedy.

SPEED AND SAFETY. Fast Trains No More Dangerous Than the In a paper on fast trains in March Lip-

pincott's, Charles R. Deacon says:

The prevailing ideas regarding railway speeds are very erroneous at any rate. The majority of people, even the most intelligent among those who ha bitually travel, obtain their conception of speed from the figures of the timetable, forgetting that in nearly every instance considerable portions of the route must be traversed at much less than the average rate required to cover the total distance in the schedule time. There are very few, if any, of the fast express trains which do not on some part of the 'run" reach or exceed a speed of a mile minute. Yet, by reason of superior railway and well-constructed cars, the accelerated velocity is unnoticed; while running at from sixty to seventy miles an hour the passenger calmly peruses his newspaper or book, children play in the aisle, and a glass brimful of water may be carried from one end to the other of the smooth-rolling coach without the

spilling of a drop. Would faster trains be dangerous? No. In the history of railroads no in-stance can be found where a train has been derailed by reason of running at a high rate of speed. There is no more danger, intrinsically, at 100 miles an hour then at forty. The dangers to be guarded against bear little or no rela-tion to the question of speed. The strict supervision of tracks and bridges, the abolishment of crossings at grade, the fencing of all lines of railway and the prevention of tresspassing bove all, an effective system of signals and safeguards for the guidance and protection of trains—these requirements met, the 100-miles-an-hour "flyer" will be a safer convoyance than a city horse