Stories Which Make the Trigger Finger

Twitch. One day I followed a doe's tracks from 11 a. m. till sunset without having obtained anything like the merest glimpse of my game. I was fast losing hope, as but a few moments of daylight were left me, when, on coming to the edge of a flat, covered by heavy yellow birch timber, and terminated on the further side by an abrupt bank, like that of a river, I saw the old doe standing half way up the bank, broad-side to, the fawn below her, its slender neck upstretched exactly in line with its mother's shoulder. At that distance (ninety very long paces) the neck looked about the size of a hoehandle, but I took a quick look through the double sights and fired. The fawn went down like a stone; the doe gave one convulsive bound, nearly twenty feet, to the top of the bank, dropped dead in her tracks and rolled back across her fawn.

My next shot, purely one of chance, I think can be classed as wonderful. I lawn. Within twenty rods of where I struck the tracks I suddenly saw half of the neck and head of the fawn. which was lying down, partly turned from me, placidly chewing its cud. A shot through its neck stretched it lifeless, and, with my rifle held ready for second shot, I advanced cautiously, expecting to see the doe; but, nothing stirring, I concluded that she had got away unobserved in the thick spruce growth. So setting away my rifle, I began to dress the fawn, which proved to be a very large one. In doing this I had changed my position, so that on rising I caught full sight of the doe lying dead, twenty feet away to the left, and at right angles with the line of ire. Half stupefied with amazement I walked up to her, and found the warm blood still trickling from a bullet-hole in the center of her belly, and saw that she had died in her bed without a kick. On going back to the awn to investigate, I found that the bullet (a pointed one), about four feet beyond the neck of the fawn, had passed through a hackmatack sapling we inches through, a little to the left of the center, tearing the left side out | Then the Devon, meek, kind and genand cutting the tree nearly half down; then turning at a right angle, it had struck the doe as mentioned, passed lirectly upward between the kidneys, work animals there is no superior. outting off the big artery, and burying | The Holstein and the Ayreshire and tself in the spine. The deer was as safe from a direct shot as though the Rocky mountains had interposed beween us.

At another time, when following a big, fat doe in a feathery snow, which adhered to everything, on coming to in alder run, about eighty yards dollars. But here we desire, especacross, filled with these bushes from | ially, to present merits of the "pride the size of a knitting needle to over an of the dairy," the grand little Jersey. nch through, I caught sight of her She is particularly a family cow, There was about one chance in a thouand of getting a bullet through, but I always took all such chances, and fired without a moment's hesitation. The tail disappeared instantaneously and, fixing my eyes on an object in range, so as to advance in a direct line, I followed the path of the bullet. Half way across I found an alder about as big as a pipe-stem cut off clean; but half way from there, to where the deer stood, and fully ten feet to the right of the line, I saw another alder fully an inch in diameter cut off not more than a foot above the ground and thrown three feet from its stump. butter for less than fifty cents for years, "That settles it, I said to myself, and started rapidly forward to take up the track again. On reaching the spot I found some black hairs lying on the similar prices for his Jersey butter, snow exactly as if cut out by a bullet and the first bound of the deer was hearly twenty feet. This looked like a wounded deer, but, smiling at the absurdity of the idea, I pressed forward and within ten rods came upon ny game stone dead, with a bullet exctly through the center of its tail. To have struck the deer at all after being detected ten feet out of its course would have been sufficiently remarkable, but to go exactly to the spot aimed at was a singular chance.-Forest and Stream.

Fattening Cattle and Hogs. It has been demonstrated that in practice it does not pay to grind corn for cattle. Theory would go to show that the more complete digestion secured by grinding would compensate for the expense and leave'a margin of profit. But it is the testimony of those who have honestly tested this matter that grinding does not pay. When cattle eat whole corn there is a considerable waste. Many grains are passed intact, and the droppings of the animals will contain in addition many pieces of grain. To allow this food to waste is already too extravagant in many portions of the country, and is becoming so in other sections. The only way to utilize this food in the troppings is by the agency of some anmal which will eat it in the condition in which it is found, and the only farm animal which will do this is the hog. Hence it has become the common practice in many places to have hogs following the fattening cattle, the former obtaining all their sustenance from the droppings of the latter. This shows how surprisingly great is the waste of food by reason of incomplete digestion, for it is found that for every one hundred bushels of corn fed the cattle, the hogs subsisting on the droppings will add to their weight almost five hundred pounds of pork. These figures may seem altogether too large, but they have been proven correct by Mr. Gillett, probably the most careful feeder in Illinois, in tests covering many years. It is commonly said that when corn is worth forty cents per bushel, pork should be worth | planting will occupy 1,500 acres of five cents per pound. At this price, from forty dollars' worth of corn consumed by the cattle there would be made from twenty to twenty-five dol- feet high. Mr. Osborn is also making lars' worth of pork, fully equal to arrangements for planting 1,000 acres half the value of the corn. The man of oranges on the famous Indian river who does not have hogs to follow his and then will be one of the largest fattening cattle gets only half of the fruit growers in the world. The trees trained and unreasoning servant, and note at once, with the remark that, value of the corn he feeds to them; or should bear, at five years of age, from more often doing it herself with an in other words, the man who has hogs 150 to 200 nuts annually, realizing ignorance and lack of interest which in other words, the man who has hogs | 150 to 200 nuts annually, realizing to eat the grain passed in the drop- from \$3 to \$5 per tree if all goes well. pings gets twice as much for the corn as the man who does not have the hogs.

Here is too much gain to be over- nered?"-Chicago Sun.

looked. It matters not how cheaply a man may be able to produce beef, he can not afford to waste half of the corn fed to the cattle. In even the most favored localities the farmer who owns the land upon which he feeds his cattle finds the profits of his business small enough. He can increase those profits by feeding corn, for this will not only make cheap beef, but improve the quality and consequently enhance the price of the entire carcass. And when he feeds corn he can yet further increase the profits

by having hogs to follow the cattle.

It might be conjectured that the nogs would become diseased, but it is found that hogs which gain their living in this way are not more disposed to disease than are others, and that if otherwise well treated the danger from disease is not great. In fact, many claim that hogs which follow fattening cattle are unusually healthy, and it is certain that these hogs are not so much subject to disease as those confined in pens. Their food is filthy. it is true, but it is not filth that contains the germs of swine disease, or was following the tracks of a doe and that contaminates the body. The manure is not hurtful, as is fifth in sleeping quarters or the effluvia in sur-

Active, strong hogs should be selected for this purpose, as those of the weaker, more indolent breeds will often be injured by the cattle. But a hog, if one of the strong, lively breeds, will take care of itself; injury to such as these is very rare. No matter what breed the hog may belong to, it will soon become accustomed to its surroundings and keep out of the way of the cattle .- Jacob Swift, in Texas Farm and Ranch.

A Word for the Jersey.

It is not our purpose in presenting the merits of the little Jersey to abuse any other breed of cattie. The noble Short Horn is known over the civilized world as a most royal animal. It has mersts for the dairy as well as for the butcher pen. Besides the Short Horn, as a peer, at least for beef, stands the noble and symmetrical Hereford. Then, too, comes the Polled Angus, its advocates claiming for it all the merits of both the above breeds. tle, looks out of its bright eye upon a world of admirers, who contend that the Guernsey and even the little Guinea cow maintain undisputed credit for worth in the dairy, in the stall and in the field. All are grand, and even the native breeds loom up in the hands of careful breeders as often worth the weight of their long horns in standard black tail hanging down motionless. contributing, under kind treatment, which she so well deserves, to the happiness of those who watch over and nourish her. With good care, she is gentle and kind, always ready to give her flow of good, rich milk, turning out more butter for the same number of pounds of lacteal fluid than any other known cow. It has been computed that a pound of first class Jersey butter can be made almost as cheaply as a pound of beef from the best beef animal, but the butter is worth several times as much as the best meat. A gentleman owning a Jersey herd, near San Antonio, has not sold a pound of and he is selling several hundred dollars worth per month. Another gentleman, living near Austin, receives and it is in great demand. A good Jersey will give from ten to fitteen pounds of butter per week, while fancy records have gone away above the highest figure. At ten pounds per week the yield would be, for thirty-two weeks in the year, 340 pounds, worth at thirty-five cents per pound \$119. This is more money than a well fattened high bred Short Horn or Hereford, three years old, would command in the beef market, and the Jersey cow would not eat in one year as much as the beef. The Jersey is a little dairy queen, and we wish the breed in its purity were widely distributed over the land .- Texas Farm and Ranch.

Three Votes Decide a Question.

Hot Springs, Ark., has become a nolicense town for two years in a curious way. There is a statute that at each state election, the question of license shall be submitted to the ballot. If a majority of the voters be not for licenses, then it is unlawful for the county court to grant them. At the last election the question was overlooked inadvertently. It was taken for granted that by common consent licenses would be voted. The returns showed three ballots in the county against license, and none for. Thus the anomaly of three votes closing all the saloons in the county for two years and thwarting the will of thousands is presented. There were thirty saloons in Hot Springs, which paid a revenue of \$32,000 to the county and city. The matter was taken before the courts, but the saloon-keepers were defeated and they must suspend business for the next two years .- Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Cocoanut Raising in Florida. Cocoanut planting in Florida is now in progress under direction of E. A. Osborn, of Middleton, N. J., who sent a vessel to South America for 135,000 plants to be set out on Biscayne Island, Fla., and who also sent via Key West all the necessary men, houses, provisions, boats, mules, etc. This land. The 100,000 cocoanut trees Mr. Osborn planted last winter are growing finely, and are from three to five and easy handling of the matter, -Philadelphia Times.

Should a cat's cradle be made "cate-cor

DEAD-LETTER SALES.

The Singular Articles Sent Through the Mails and Never Called For.

A most remarkable government sale has just closed here, writes a Washington correspondent to The Cincinnati Times-Star, remarkable because it shows the curious uses to which the mail- are put, and interesting in the hint it conveys to those who use them. It is a sale of "dead letters." At least | study. it is so termed, though in point of fact it is not a sale of letters at all. Letters, themselves, which are sent to the dead-letter office, are not made public. But there is a large accumulation of articles of greater or less value, usually less, which arrive at the dead-letter office, which are never called for by those to whom they are addressed, and them be found. When these articles and packages of articles have accumulated in sufficient quantity to warrant it there is a sale, by auction. Formerly there was one in every two or three years; now the accumulation is so great that it is found necessary to have the sale every year. The packages which are examined

at the dead-letter office are made up again, sometimes the contents of two or three put in one, sometimes bundled together again as they were received, wrapped in brown paper, and sent to some auctioneer to be sold. The sale is advertised, and usually draws a pretty large attendance. Nobody is permitted to examine the contents of the package being sold. The printed catalogue tells briefly the contents of each, but not with sufficient detail to give much idea of what they really contain. And the catalogue is not consulted by all the bidders. So the buying of these packages, numbering thousands as they do, is much like lottery venture. Indeed, it is largely because of this that the sale attracts so large a number of people. The auction-rooms where it is conducted are usually crowded, and the sale is very interesting and sometimes

The class of articles making up these mysterious packages is so varied and so ludicrously combined as to cause shouts of laughter where they are opened. As a rule buyers do not open the packages at the auction-rooms, for they know that they run a risk of making themselves laughing stock. There are usually enough who run this risk, however, to keep the crowd in a goodnatured roar, and show the funny uses that are made of the mails. One purchaser at the sale just closed got in one of the packages which he bought a black wool hat, an old fife, and a pair of old red drawers. His amusement and chagrin were no greater, however, than that of a man who found the contents of his package to be a lot of damaged and soiled underclothing for the gentler sex, four Dr. Johnson, made in the days when lady's linen collars, and a small feather for a lady's hat. Still another lot than it is at present, to the effect that turned out on examination to be a child's bib, a pair of cheap finger-rings. two spools of thread and a rubber diaper. Another got as his prize seventeen papers of fine-cut tobacco, a button-hook, and a pair of socks. One package which excited roars of laughter from everybody but the purchaser contained some cheap jewelry, a butter-knife, a sugar-spoon, eleven old toothbrushes, and a button-hook. Still another had two pairs of children's shoes, two handkerchiefs, a worn apron, and four old nightcaps. One purchaser was made happy by finding in his very heavy package Gaskell's Compendium and an old jelly glass. One individual, presumably a government clerk, got in his package a book entitled "Why We Are Democrats," another bought a handsomely bound bible, and another a copy of "Hoyle's Games," whatever that is. There were large numbers of corsets, large numbers of "harmonicas," and hundreds of packages containing both men's and women's underwear and and overwear in all stages of cleanliness and otherwise, and all conditions as to wear and wearing possibilities. False teeth, worn rubber shoes, a circular saw, a pound of tea, bottles of tooth wash, electric batteries, suits of clothing, several watches, and quantities of jewelry were among the curious articles intrusted to the mails. The postoffice department accompanies the catalogue of articles with a brief suggestion to the public that if those sending packages would see that they are well wrapped, carefully addressed, and bearing on the corner the name and address of the sender, the loses would not be one tenth what they are now, for if they were uncalled for and undelivered they would be returned to the senders.

Cookery as a Home Art.

A writer in a recent English paper complains that, with the general advance in the useful arts, that of cookery has remained in the hands of careless and unskilled workers, almost entirely undeveloped. "If it were not so," he says, "they would not have left an art so important so entirely to carefully avoid." A consideration of this matter recalls some recent discussions of the questions of combination and co-operation, which have thus far failed to give any practical solution of this complex problem. Until some more effectual means of general advancement in the knowledge and practice of cookery can be devised, the matter seems to rest, as it has for ages past, solely in the hands of the house wife, and upon her comes the weighty responsibility of preparing the daily food, on which the health, happiness and usefulness of her family so largely depend. In the knowledge which is necessary to an intelligent either in the way of direction or actual work, the American housewife is make it the most irksome drudgery. There is more than a grain of truth in the remark of a German physician that American women never think o dinner until half an hour before it is they are much over a week old.

time to eat it, and then they have something fried. There are thousands of intelligent women who are willing to devote a large part of their time to some branch of art study in which they can never hope to become anything more than imitators or commonplace amateurs, who regard the practice of cookery as a mental employment, instead of a fine art which is worthy of careful and intelligent

"I am born for something better," disdainfully asserts the ambitious or the incompetent woman when the subject is presented to her. Doubtless, for something better than the drudgery of dishwashing and similar merely mechanical work which can be done. under direction, by an unskilled domestic. For something better, also, whose owners or senders can neither of than the routine methods and traditions without reason which make upthe sum of many a housewife's culinary education. But the wise and enlightened development of an art which, in all the centuries past, has scarcely advanced beyond the bare gastronomic necessities of a race that must eat to live, which has not yet outgrown many of the mistakes of its earliest experiments, and which holds possibilites for physical growth and well being without which a higher and more harmonious moral and mental growth are well-nigh impossible, opens a field where any woman may become a royal benefactress, not only to the few who make up the little kingdom of her home, but to many yet to live in this growing and wisdom-gaining world. And this knowledge is not difficult to

attain. Thought, intelligence and interest will solve many problems and achieve many results which will bring their "own exceed ng great rewards," rewards without a suspicion of drudgery or degradation. With the newly found knowledge of cause and effect, of reason and fitness, which a general interest in this art will diffuse, will come a recognition of this necessity of pure air, of cleanliness and method, and of improved and convenient appliences for kitchen work. Perhaps, even, the modern parlor, with its confused and ill-assorted decorations, and its uselessness for honest family comfort, will become of less importance than a bright, cleanly, well-appointed kitchen, where the housewife, be she rich or poor, will not find it punishment to spend the time necessary for the wise discretion, or even manual work required. The woman who, because she does not like housework, remains in willful ignorance of the truth that upon the diet of a people its health, its character and its power for usefulness and attainment also wholly pend, is not fit to assume the responsibilities of a housewife. In replying to some poetic masculine yearnings suggested by a remark of the classic tongue was in higher favor a man would rather see a good dinner on his table than have his wife speak Greek, a witty woman poetically expresses the belief that, if such wild fancies were to become facts, the world would be full of "starved brutes making love to tired cooks."

But to know the properties and uses of different kinds of food, and the best methods of cooking to obtain nutriment for brain, bone and muscle, will add pleasure and interest to the manual labor, and, at the same time, make it less complicated and tiresome.

It is a hap-hazard fashion of taking up the duties of daily life, the doing what she must and shirking what she can, that makes the life of many a house-mother one long, dreary task, barren of acquisition for herself, or of benificial results for others.

Who esome food, well prepared and daintily served, whether it be coarse or delicate, will materially lessen the number of starved brutes, tired cooks

and exacting gourmands. Until the time when the science as well as the art of cookery becomes generally understood, and the work can be honestly and economically done for the people by trained professional workers, "the separateness in cooking," which the English writer deplores as being pushed everywhere to preposterous limits," is the best means which the world has at com mand, and should be made as influential for health and consistent development as knowledge, interest and careful thought on the part of the individual housewife can make it.-Martha Howe Davidson, in The Current.

Ex-Treasurer Spinner's Signature.

This fact called to the min of Assistant Treasurer Graves an amusing incident during Treasurer Spinner's administration. "One day," said Mr. Graves, "a letter was received ed with a Confederate note inclosed The sender wrote that, as the United States had confiscated the late Confederacy, he supposed the liabilities would be assumed, and he trusted that the bill would be promptly exchanged. The Treasurer was in one traditionary teaching, would have of his gouty moods that day, and in developed it in a way they have not answer to my request for instructions done; and would have combined to secure pleasant meals in a way they go to h-. In obedience to the order I wrote a letter in which it was stated that, as the headquarters of the concern which issued the note had been removed to the place of inception, the infernal regions, the Treasurer advises you to present the note there for payment in person. Mr. Spinner laughed dryly as he signed the letter, and remarked that he supposed this would close the correspondence. We heard nothing from the writer for sometime and had about forgotten the incident, when one day a letter was received from him again, in which he apologized for the delay in answering, and said it had been due to the time consumed in complying with the advice of the Treasurer. He added:-

"I have been to the place indicated, and was so unfortunate as to find the sadly deficient, often leaving the pre- Old Boy himself behind the counter. paration of food entirely to an un- Much to my surprise he cashed the old Spinner's indorsement was good there at any time." - Washington Correspondence of the Columbus Journal

Eggs will hatch much more readily under a hen than in an incubator if

The Senate Passes a Bill Increasing Pensions to Widows of Soldiers. In the senate on the 17th a small bill was passed granting a pension to a New York

soldier's widow, and the following important amendment by Senator Van Wyck was adopted: That all widows or minor children of soldiers who, as such, are now receiving under existing laws, general or special, the sum of \$8 per month, by reason of the death of such soldiers and sailors in service or from a disability contracted in the military or naval service of the United States and in line of duty shall, from and after this date, be entitled to and receive the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of said rate of \$8; and all such widows or minor children who shall hereafter be found to be entitled to the rate of \$8 per month under existing laws, shall

be entitled to and receive the rate of \$12 in lieu of said rate of \$8. Mr. Van Wyck said: "This is precisely the same language which the senate incorporated in the Mexican pension bill, as it is called. The majority of the senate, no doubt, felt then as now that if there was any general legislation to be had it should be to increase the meagre compensation given to the widows of soldiers who had fallen upon the field of battle. I have felt it my duty to call the attention of the senate to the matter by way of amendment to this bill. It is proposed to a house bill. If the senate adopts it and places it upon the bill, and the house refuses to concur, then we can readily consent that the senate shall recede from its amendment so as not to imperil the bill for the relief of the person now seeking the pension. I am auxious. inasmuch as there is no possibility of legislation on this branch of the question unless it be done in this way, that the senate should at least seek this opportunity to do this act of

There is also another provision which covers the case of dependent parents, which should be put in. I should have incorporated that in the amendment, except that some senator might fear we were proposing to do too much.
I failed to see any force in the suggestion that we should place the Mexican pension bill in peril by agreeing to the amendment I propose. It is in peril to day, and it is defeated substantially. The only question is whether we should attempt to do something which I think both branches of the American congress desire, and which the nation universally desires, to increase the pensions of those whose pensions are far below what they should be in the estimation of the nation. The Mexican pension bill stands defeated, and as far as the veterans of the Mexican war is concerned the bill is defeated by the action of the senate. The senate was so unwilling that that measure should stand upon its own merits, that they placed amendments upon it which they believed to be just and right. The only practical question which we are to meet to-day in regard to pensions is whether we shall do this act of stern justice or refuse to do it and do nothing. Neither the Mexican soldier nor the other classes who were considered in the amendments of that bill will receive any consideration at the hands of this congress before the 4th day of March. We can now save something for the most needy of all these classes, and that is the widows who are only receiving \$8 per month, and I suggest to my friend that it puts nothing in peril, not even the bill. If we place this amendment on the bill and the house refuse to concur, then I shall be willing that the senate recede from our amendment. We shall have done all in our power; we shall have satisfied the nation that we are discosed to do justice to those who are receiving least from its bounty and generosity. e can come in here specially and give the widows of some admirals and generals \$50 per month, and of others \$2,000 a year. That imperils nothing; but when we resolve to take out of the difficulty in which they are placed that class which, of all others, is entitled to relief, we are told we should pause a moment to give the subject consideration; and when a remedy is within our reach, as it is now, to save them and do them justice, it will be no answer, and my friend from New Hampshire cannot answer the widows in New Hampshire and New England, and the United States, who are receiving this pittance, by saying that it is sought to do something (lse, and he fears this would put something else in peril.

SWALLOWED UP BY AN AVALANCHE. Thirty Persons Killed by a Snow Slide in

Cottonwood Canon. Salt Lake dispatch: The relief party sent to Alta to rescue the living and bring back the dead who were killed in the recent snow slide which overwhelmed that town, returned late last night. The rescuing party had a very trying experience. Coming down the deep defiles of the mountain side, dragging sleds on which the bodies were placed, sewn up in blankets, they were beset by deep drifts and whirling particles of snow driven before the howling blasts of winter in the thin mountain air pricked like so many needles. Fortunately however, all the brave men who risked the fatigues and dangers of the journey to save the unfortunates buried beneath the drifts of the avalanche, returned without having received serious harm. Twelve bodies were brought down the canon in a mournfu procession, single file, lashed upon sleds. The first sled bore the body of Ma tie Hickey, the next Timothy Madden, Jeremial Regan, David B. Evans, James Watson, Barney Gibson and Mrs. Ford with her baby lashed to her breast. The last sled-carried the four children of Edward Ballou. The following persons reported dead were rescued alive: Andrew White, after being under the snow twelve hours, slightly injured; Frederick Culinan, after being buried ixteen hours, also burt but not serious y; Mr. Keist was in the drift six hours. Besides these, Mr. Ford, though not covered with the avalanche, was badly hurt. The body of one of the Chinamen was not found Mrs. Ford, it appears, had a premonition of danger, and begged her husband to take her and their children to a place of safety that fatal night, saying she felt sure the avalanche was coming. Snow slides in the neighborhood of Alta are of daily occurrence. One occurred last Saturday in Superior Gulch, which the survivors at

Alta felt sure resulted in the death of Samuel Trescott, B. Angere and John White, working there. Two men, going there to see if they were safe, got in sight of their cabin and tunnel, when they saw a snow slide start, and in an instant almost the cabin was obliterated in a sea of snow. The concussion of the slide threw them violently to the ground, and they hurried away for fear of another slide. It is reported that a man named McDaniels, living south of Alta, was killed by the slide of Fri day night. Nothing has been seen or heard of him since. In three slides a Alta, all of which occurred on Friday, thirty persons have

Cleveland Preparing His Inaugural. From Albany it is reported hat Cleveland s at work on his inaugural address and will devote his attention to it exclusively until finished. It is the impression nong leading democrats acquainted with Cleveland and Manning that while the latter has not been formally tendered the appointment of secretary of the treasvry, at the present moment there is little doubt that his name will be found in the list on March 4th for the treasury portfolio. Manning, according to his friends, felt more of an a version than inci: ation to take any cabine, position, preferring a 1 as prominent and less responsible position in life, but as Cleveland has in a degree insisted that Manning shall be one of his advisers, the latter consented to accept the post.

Thanks to Russian Officers.

The senate committee on foreign relations reported an amendment to the sundry civil bill to appropriate \$15,000 to enable the president to bestow testimonials upon those officer and subjects of the Russian government who aided the survivors of the Jeannette expedi tion or who aided the search parties sent after the members of the expedition. This also mended insthe order that the preside may convey to the government and people of Russia an expression of high of appreciation which the United States hold the services renSTATE LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

4s Forshadowed in a Condensed Report of the Nebraska Legislature.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 17th file 53— to legalize the incorporation of certain rail-way companies and railway bridge companies —was read a third time, and on motion of Dorland it was recommitted.

Senate file 97, providing for the foreclosure of tax liens, and house roll 80, relating to matriculation fees, were passed.

Senate file 198, providing for attorneys in foreclosure cases, was taken up and recommended for passage. The capitol appropriation bill was also recommended for passage.

Senate file 29, relating to reflway companies.

Senate file 29, relating to railway companies and regulating rates on through freight, was indefinitely postponed.

House roli 233, appropriating moneys to pay
the incidental expenses of the legislature, was
taken up and amended from \$35,000 to \$40,000. It was recommended for passage as amended HOUEE -In the house, senate file 14, relating

general file. House roll 152 was considered. This bill relates to public roads, and provides that county boards, before opening public roads on section lines, shall direct the county surveyors to plant monuments on such lines, of durable material, and make a record of the same. It

to passenger rates on railroads, was placed on

was recommended for passage. The bill appropriating \$30,000 for a reform school at Kearney was considered. A motion to recommit it was lost by a vote of 43 to 24. The bill then passed.

The bill then passed.

The bill providing for a geological survey of Nebraska and for appointment of a geologist and an assistant, at a salary of \$2,000 and \$1,800 per year respectively, \$5,000 being allowed for the actual expenses, was indefinitely postponed.

SENATE. - In the senate on the 18th the capitol appropriation bill (one-half mill on the

was reported favorably. The following bills were passed: House roll 2, the same as Howe's senate file 2, relating to accounts against counties; senate file 158, concerning township organization; house roll 118, making an appropriation for the capitol building; also the house bill appropriating \$10,000 for the Home of the Friendless.

Senate file 53, to incorporate certain railway and bridge companies, was read the third time

House roll 373, appropriating \$10,000 for the Home of the Friendless, was taken up. It was recommended for passage without amend-

House.-The chairman of the committee on miscellaneous subjects reported for indefinite postponement house roll 119, regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, and house roll 325, providing for a state board of health. The following bills were passed: House roll 15, requiring railroads to furnish double-decked cars to shippers of stock; 147, suspending the herd law in certain cases; 152, relating to railways; 235, classifying railroads and establishing freight rates. Senate file 142, defining the boundaries of Logan county, was passed; also the bill establishing the boundaries of Dawes county, and Howe's senate bill, providing for the repeal of the penalty clause of the tax law and for the repayment of the penalty collected. The bill providing for a state board of charities was defeated.

SENATE .- In the senate on the 19th the following bills were passed: S. F. 123, relating to mechanic's lien; S. F. 123, relating to the national cattle trail; S. F. 198, providing for attorney fees in certain cases; S. F. 99, providing for the impeachment of county com-missioners; S. F. 30, authorizing precincts, townships and towns to aid works of internal improvements; S. F. 106, relating to counties and county seats; S. F. 77, to prevent spread of infectious diseases among domestic animals.

House roll 2 3, appropriating \$40,000 for he incidental expenses of the legislature, was passed, as was also the joint memorial to congress asking repeal of the law requiring a homesteader and pre-emptor to publish at his own expense "intention to perfect title."

A bill was also passed amending the law relative to original bills of exceptions. House.-In the house on the 19th a number of bills were reported.

House roll 190 was read the third time and passed. The bill makes it the duty of rail-road corporations to erect and maintain a station and other shipping facilities upon their lines of road within the corporate limits of all towns, villages and cities having a population of 500 inhabitants and upwards, through which their roads shall pass, and to stop their trains at such stations.

In the house in the afternoon the appropriation bill for the current expenses during the ensuing two years was considered in committee of the whole. The various appropriations were taken up separately and adopted, until the university appropriation was reached. The finance committee recommended an appropriation of \$100,000 for the various departments connected therewith. The committee rose without action in reference to the uni-

versity appropriation.

Steven, from the committee on constitutional amendments, introduced a bill to amend article 3 of the constitution, relating to the length of the session and fixing the pay of the members

of the legislature. SENATE .- In the senate Paul called up the house bill appropriating \$30,000 for the reform school at Kearney, and it was reported for

Burr introduced a memorial and joint resolution, which was passed, urging congress to place General Grant on the retired list. House roll 324, relating to railway tariffs,

which passed the house, came before the sen-ate for consideration. It was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 20 to 13. Durland's bill, providing for the incorporation of certain railway companies and bridge companies, which had been recommitted three

times, was taken up and passed. House roll 402, appropriating moneys for the salary of state officers under the constitution was reported for passage.

In the afternoon session of the house Hazen, from the committee on penitentiary, reported that the institution is in excellent condition. With this report was a petition signed by thir-teen hundred citizens of Douglas county pro-testing against contracting for convict labor, which was returned without recommendation. The railway commission bill, senate file 187, was considered by the committee of the whole but not disposed of.

House.—Newcomer, from the committee on

fed ral relations, reported favorably upon the following bills: H. R. 340, relating to rights of citizens; 308, joint redultion opposing national cattle trail, and 104, amending road

The house then went into committee of the whole to consider house rolls 401 and 402, the same being appropriation bills. The consideration of the penitentiary estimates brought many members to their feet, who explained what they did not know about

prison affairs. The amendments of the committee on finance were agreed to after cutting off \$1,000 when the estimates for the fish commission were reached. Nettleton favored scaling the same, and moved to strike out everything relating thereto.

The motion was lost and the amounts given in the bill were accepted. The entire appropriations of the bill having been considered, it was reported for passage.

PURELY A LOVE MATCH.

A Young Clerk of 22 Joins His Fortunes to a Frisky Widow of 75.

To-day, says a Birmingham (Conn.) dispatch, every one has been on the qui vive in consequence of a strange marriage between Harry Baldwin, a young clerk of 22, who is employed in the general store of Frank D. Jackson, at a salary of about \$500 a year, to Mrs. Charlotte Canfield, a frisky old widow, who has slready passed her 75 summers, and who is possessed of a -nuy little fortune of about \$30.00. The wedding occurred to-night at 8 o clocs. The young bridegroom was dressed in dark clothes with a short sack coat, as he sat in the parlor was dressed in a black silk dress, and appeared to be a withered-up old lady of about ninety pounds avoirdupois. He alleges that he married the old lady for pure love. As soon as it was known that the knot had been tied all the drum corps and bands in town turned playing 6 jous tunes, such as "Come. Haste to the Weading," etc. The streets were illuminated brilliantly, and shouts of joy went up from the throats of men and boys. They rang the church and fire bells, and assembled in front of the house where the wedded parties were, and the groom came out on the front steps and distributed funds to treat the