The Order of Commissioner Sparks on the Subject Explained by That Gentleman-En-

couragement for Settlers. Washington special: The order issued by the commissioner of the general land office, dated April 3, declaring that final action upon all entries of the public land, except private cash entries and such scrip locations as are not dependent upon settlement and cultivation, should hereafter be suspended in Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Washington territory, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada and a small part of Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, and also declaring that final action should be suspended upon all timber entries throughout the country, has caused great controversy in the territories named and decided opposition from the agents and attorneys at Washington and eisewhere, who are engaged in the business of securing patents for claimants. It is claimed that the order in question is paralyzing land business in all parts of the country and doing great injury to settlers who wish to prove up on their claims so that they can borrow money to go on with the improvement of their lands. Commis-sioner Sparks said, when asked for his opinion upon this point:

That order was intended to cover what I term infested districts. I have written a number of letters to people who are complaining about it, and I want it thoroughly understood that there is no disposition on my part to do honest settlers an injury. It is only the knaves and thieves that I am after. I have dozens of letters from persons living in these districts who approve of the order. They say that in many regions no ne entry in fifty is bona fide; that it is r siness practice to do false swearing to get a little to land. Timber entries are almost universally fraudulent. Now it is to catch these people that I have said that we would suspend final action on claims. This whole office, including the assistant commissioner, the law clerk and the various chiefs, are in harmony as to the necessity and wisdom of that order. We talked it all over and thought of various means to be employed for the end desired. One was to close the local land offices; but in that event settlers arriving in the district would find themselves unable to locate. That plan would not work. Then it was suggested that we close the land office here, but that would be obviously unadvisable. So there was nothing for me to do except to say that I would not ask the secretary of the interior nor the president to approve and sign patents when I believed that fully one-half of them were fraudulent. I this way I believe I have saved the public domain fully a million acres of land since April 3. The charge has been made that the order was political and geographical in its character, that the south was excepted. There are but four states in the south where the United States has land offices-Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas. Texas owns her own lands. I fancy there is some fraud in Florida. In due time I will reach that. It cannot be said that the south is excepted because Secretary Lamar is a southern man. The south was excepted because the bulk of fraud is not in the south. There is five times as much territory in the north that is not included in the order. Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, nearly all of Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas are not included, and in two of these states-Michigan and Wisconsin-I know there is fraud that we ought to look after. It was not the intention to prostrate the land business all over the country. Nothing of the kind has been done. What we are really business all over the country. Nothing of the kind has been done. What we are really after is to prevent the public domain from going into the hands of ranchmen and speculators. The bona fide settler can borrow just as much money on his certificate of matter is not rebellion." He referred to the matter is not rebellion." He referred to the treatment and the halfentry or his duplicate papers as he can upon the patent. All the first class loan and trust companies of the east desire to know is that the borrower should be a bona fide settler and that he will be entitled to a patent. It is the knave who wants his patent rushed through in twenty-four hours. You will find that to-day in Iilinois forty out of every one hundred entrymen have never gotten their patents. They lie here in this office, and the settlers were satisfied to have simply the duplicates. But you will find that the Louisiana backbone patents were taken out of this office promptly, just as you will find patents have been taken in all cases where there is fraud. When I am satisfied there is good faith on the part of the settler, there will be no difficulty in getting a patent. I shall satisfy myself by means of special agents and detectives whom I can thoroughly trust, and upon them I shall put such checks and counter detection as will make it absolutely certain that no false swearing or fraud can secure a patent. I see that the fight is begun upon me from the land of-fice lawyers here and all over the west, and that the newspapers largely interested in the whole subject of land office business have opened fire upon me; but I have determined to stand by the order. Meanwhile bona fide settlers all over the west pick out their land, file their entries upon it, and go on with their improvements. The land is theirs just as much during the five years which the law requires them to stay upon it as it ever can be, and if they are worthy people there will be no difficulty in their borrowing money, if they need to do so. I cannot see that, in order to relieve these people of some anxiety, I should allow thieves and rascals to take millions of

WIPED OUT BY FLAME.

the public domain by false swearing.

A Fire in New York Entailing a Loss of One Million Dollars.

The vast furniture factory of Henman Bros., at Magin and Thompkins streets, New York, was discovered on fire on the 27th. It was a five story brick building, occupied by the Singer sewing machine factory, and was saturated with oil. The whole building was surrounded with miserable tenement houses occupied by the poorest classes in the city. The fire is intensely hot and nearly one hundred families were driven from their homes in the chilly winds of the morning. At 4 o'clock the whole building was in flames and there was no hope of saving any of the prop-erty. At 4:30 the alarm for extra engines was turned in, and it looked as if the whole sur-rounding neighborhood would be destroyed. At 5 o'clock the alarms for extra engines were still being sent in. The factory was filled with furniture, and the loss is estimated to be \$1,000,000; Over three hundred men will be thrown out of work. At 5:30 o'clock the streets were crowded with people, and the greatest excitement prevailed, as all in the greatest excitement prevailed, as all in the tenements were moving furniture and seeking to save it from the flames, which were spreading in all directions. It was two hours before the flames were fairly under control. The factory is a total loss. Henman estimates his loss at \$250,000, which was covered by insurance. The loss on the building he estimates at \$300,000, covered to a large extent by insurance. Five hundred skilled workmen were employed in the factory, and the loss of all their tools aggregate in value about \$20,000. their tools aggregate in value about \$20,000. The surrounding buildings were damaged to the extent of \$25,000. The Singer Sewing Machine company owned the burned building.

Impure Water the Cause of Sickness and Mortality.

Philadelphia dispatch.-The committee of citizens appointed to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers at Plymouth, Luzerne county, met at the office of the mayor. A. J. Drexel, treasurer of the fund, reported that the contributions amounted to \$10,452.41.

The report from the infected district showed the number of cases since the epidemic started was 905, with a total of 55 deaths. At present there are 134 convalescents in town. The whole number of families in destitute circumstances is 246. An analysis of two jugs of water taken from the river and from the well, made by Prof. Kenzie, showed that both waters were unfit for either drinking or culinary purposes. The examination of this wate: awakens surprise, not that many are sick in Plymouth, but that any should be well. Police Surgeon French and Dr. Shakespeare, of Philadelphia hospital, left for Plymouth for

Mary asked Charles, "What animal dropped from the clouds?" "The rain, dear," was the whispered reply.

A DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

It Visits Norton County, Kansas, With Dis-

A cyclone visited Nortonsville, Goffs and Frankfort, in northeastern Kansas, on the 27th, doing a great deal of damage to property. At Norionville the railroad depot was lifted from its foundation and set squarely across the track. One dwelling house was completely demolished another badly damaged. One woman was seriously hurt at Goffs. The Missouri Pacific depot was badly wrecked. A car was lifted up and turned over twenty-five feet away. Willism Hartes' dwelling was wrecked. J. T. Richardson's bern was entirewrecked. J. T. Richardson's bern was entirely wrecked and carried several miles. Gard Pickets and Frank Moyers' residences were leveled to the ground and the household effects were scattered over the prairie, wrecking J. Hanley's dwelling and blacksmith shop, demolishing Ed. High's and Jas. Gibbons' barns and seriously damaging other property. No one was killed, but the injured Mrs. Mayer will probably die from the effects of a skull fracture and Miss Mayer from the effects of internal injuries. At Frankfort the cloud formed in plain view of the town, about a quarter of a mile to the southeast, and struck at 10:40. L. T. McKee's barn, the barns of Mr. Phillips and Mr. Williams were demolshed. No serious injuries are reported at

A very heavy rain storm swept over Leaven-worth. Many of the streets were overflowed, while reports from the interior of the county show the storm to have been equally severe through a wide extent of territory.

TIRE HALF-BREED LEADER.

Interviewed by a Clergyman, He Claims American Citizenship and Expresses Dis-

like for tatholic Priests. Rev. Mr. Pitblade, who was on board the steamer Northcothe with Reil after the latter's capture, gives in interview with the rebei leader, which in substance is as follows: Riel is described as a cunning, intelligent man. He did not know what the author ties would do with him. He was authorized to act, he said, by the police and the Hudson Bay authorities who tyrannized the hairbreeds and abused their power. Speaking of the battle of Batoche, Reil said he had 500 mer, engaged, of whom eight were killed and two wounded. During the fight he was prescut among the men in the pit. He spoke of the price \(\) as opposed to any attempt on the part of the half-breeds to have their wrongs righted, and denounced them as tyrannical and interested. They turned the people against them because they assumed civil functions and turned the Protestants against them by opposing them. The priests were against him not because he rebel ed but because he did not succeed in helping them. The people forced him to fight and would not let him go back to the mountains. He was en his way to give himse f up to Middleton, he said, when

the scouts captured him.
On the subject of his religious views, he was very communicative. He declared his opposition to the church of Rome, and said its priests had too much to do with civil austrs. A council at Baloche, he said, adopted a religious creed of distinct doctrines, which it ey wished to teach the people. "We believe in a form of church government," he said. "We prefer the Episcopal. We would like to see a head bishop for the dominion or for the new world who would be independent of Rome. We do not think the affairs of the church can y between the government and the halfbreeds of Manitoba, and said that as no treaty had been made with them they had never transferred their right. They simply defend-ed themselves and they desired to have an amicable arrangement made for their interests. Asked what would be his answer if charged with treason, he said that as he was a citizen of the United States he could not be

Receivers of Public Money Appointed. The president has made the following pointments: Senator Edward G. Rose New Mexico, to be governor of the terri of New Mexico; Morris Taylor, of Dakot be surveyor-general of Dakota; Mark Sheaf, register of the land office at Watert Dak.; Downer Brandler, receiver of pu moneys at Watertown, Dak.; ex-Senator T W. Tipton, of Nebraska, to be receive public moneys at Bloomington, Neb.; He Brausteler, of Idaho, to be receiver of pu moneys at Boise City, Idaho; A. C. Jone Oregon, to be receiver of public mone Roseburg, Oregon; Wm. L. Townsend, of Roseburg, Oregon; W.E. L. Townsend, of egon, to be receiver of public moneys at lake View, Oregon; Mathew M. Maynard, of Michigan, to be receiver of public moneys at Marquette, Mich.; Wm. C. Russell, of Louisiana, to be receiver of public moneys at Natchitoches, La.; H. M. Bickel, of Kansas, to be receiver of public moneys at Larned, Kas.; D. W. Wieson; Superintendent of the W. Ware, of Missouri, superintendent of the Y. llowstone National Park, vice E. Carpenter, removed.

A Concert for the Cowboys. The Theodore Thomas concert company, "hich arrived in San Francisco on the 27th, reports that their special train was boarded at Coolidge, New Mexico, by a herd of cowboys who, with drawn revolvers, made musicians play and Madame Matterna The musicians began playing "Home, S Home," but the cowboys yelled for the kansas Traveler." Thomas gave orde give them what they wanted. Matterna plained of a headacha but the cowboys plained of a headache, but the cowboys not take "no" for an answer. Just a was beginning to comply with their re the engine whistled. The cowboys ju and fired a volley as the train moved of

. THE MARKE	ets.	
OMAHA.		
WHEAT-No. 2	6834@	
BARLEY-No. 2.	48 @	
RYE-No. 2	56 (d	6
CORN-No. 2 mixed	3454@	
OATS-No. 2	251400	
BUTTER-Fancy creamery	21 6	
BUTTER-Choice dairy	14 @	100
BUTTER-Best country	12 @	
Eggs-Fresh	10 @	Sill
Onions-Per bbl	3 50 @	
CHICKENS-Per doz., alive	3 50 @	
CHICKENS-Dressed, per lb	12 6	30
LEMONS-Choice	4 60 @	
BANANAS-Choice	2 75 @	90
ORANGES-Mesina	12 6 4 60 @ 2 75 @ 3 25 @	
POTATOES-Per bushel	00 @	The state of
SEEDS-Timothy	2 10 @	2 20
SEEDS-Blue Grass	1 35 @	1 40
HAY-Baled, per ton		
HAY-In bulk		
NEW YORK.		0 2 30
WHEAT-No. 2 red	1 04%@	1 05
WHEAT-Ungraded red		
CORN-No. 2	53 @	
OATS-Mixed western	- 38 @	
PORK	11 6214@	
I ORK	11 1027200	11 10

LARD..... CHICAGO. CATTLE—Choice SHEEP—Medium to good ST. LOUIS. WHEAT-No. 2 red...... 1 01%@ 1 02 CORN—Per bushel..... CATTLE-Exports SHEEP-Western..... Hogs-Packers 3 25 @ 4 15 KANSAS CITY. WHEAT-Per bushel.....
 WHEAT—Per bushel
 80% 83

 CORN—Per bushel
 40% 40

 OATS—Per bushel
 40 6
 41

 CATTLE—Exports
 4 60 6
 5 10

you have then?" Little boy (shaking his head): "You don't know him; he ed fund besides.

| Can be frightened into an early grave by a soldeir and a fine drill master. I can shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's season for six months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months and a half, and the shut my eyes now and see McGinnis's months are months. ain't that kind of a boy."

Gen. Drum and Gen. Hazen Discuss the Opposing Armies.

Washington Dispatch.

R. C. Drum, the Adjutant-General of the Army, spent two months in England last snmmer. He is an enthusiastic admirer of English troops, and believes that England and Russia will get to fighting before long. He says that Russia has been quietly working down towards the East India possessions of England, and that a conflict in the future is inevitable. "The English soldier," said Gen. Drum, "is the finest in the world. I make no exception. A regiment of Englishmen is the finest body of soldiers ever gotten tegeth-"You will not even except our volun-

teer troops of the last war?" "No," said Gen. Drum; "we had no regiments of the purely American type. They were mixed with the foreign ele-

ment always." "Which nation do you think would win in a fight-England or Russia.?"

"I do not believe that the English troops can be beaten by any nation. They love fighting. They are men of high intelligence and their officers are plucky fellows. The weak feature of the English army at present is the absence of any staff system. They have no regular staff as we have in our army. No officer is trained up to hold an executive position. Officers in the British army are too apt to be placed in responsible positions through favor of influence. This is the great fault of the service. The Scotch make wonderful soldiers. They are the only troops that have made a reputation in military history for a capacity to rally under fire. Unite them with the British and handle them

well, and you have an invincible army.

Gen. Hazen was sent abroad during the Turco-Russian war, as a military observer, and had his headquarters at Vienna. He was with the Russian troops for sometime, and was with Gen. Skobeleff for several days. Gen. Hazen says that Russia came very near having a war with England the close of her war with Turkey. If she had been fully prepared for it there would have certainly been a war between the two nations at that time. "I had a good many talks with Russian officers," he said. They all are preparing themselves with one idea, that is to some day test their strength with the English. I saw a great many of their regiments on parade. The unceasing question that was asked me was. How do our men compare with the English? The Russian soldiers are a very fine body of men. They have a greater personal devotion to their officers and to the Emperor, their chief, than is known in any 'army, with England for a long time. I largely guided by the desire of the Russian people. He has a very large debt, it is true, but it may be easier for him to go ahead and have a war to divert the attention of the revolutionists at home. The Russians have been moving south for some time. It is inevitable that the

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the

better machine soldiers. They more inclined to develop the profess al soldier than the English. The la are democratic in their ideas, very m like the people in this country. If war comes it will be a severe and tracted one. Gen. Hazen did not th that other nations would interfere, though certain alliances might be m He thought it possible that Russia more inclined to fight at the pre time than at any other, because land is in a certain sense at a disad

nearly as well fixed, inasmuch as he drawn from the consolidated fund, year- long. My fate will soon be decided," ly since attaining majority (in 1866)£15,-000; since his marriage (in 1874) £10,000; children in England; let them know I pay and allowances as rear admiral and | died blessing them." superintendent of naval reserves, £1,-306. Miscellaneous charges-special packets for conveyance of his royal highness and consort, £200. Total pay- drew back. Again Maxey spoke: ments on account of his royal highness

the duke of Edinburg, £26,596-£132,-

His royal highness enjoys the use of

the royal palace of Clarence House, allotted him by her majesty, the queen. A large sum was expended by parliament, in altering and fitting up this residence for his use. As heir to the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, the duke will shortly inherit the princely estate and wealth of his uncle, the reigning duke, and a royal income of £30,000 inburg's wealth may be further gather-

Personal Paragraphs.

There are twenty persons whose gifts to colleges aggregate over \$23,000,000. Three of these rich men-Stephen Girard, John Hopkins and Asa Packer -gave over \$14,000,000.

D. C. Marshall, to satisfy his own curiosity, went through "Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Soldier" for a count of the Smiths that were in the civil war from that state. The result shows over 5,000 (of whom 198 were field, staff and commissioned officers), or enough for five full regiments, officers and all.

The college graduate is apt to complain to sympathizing friends because he finds it so hard to "get into journalism." But every managing editor in the country will tell you that it isn't the thousandth part so hard for the college graduate to get into journalism as it often is to get the first principles of journalism into the college graduate.

Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon, pastor of the North Broad street Baptist church, of Philadelphia has tendered his resignation, to take effect one year from date, with the understanding that he serve during the interval without salary. He is in his 75th year, and has been pastor of his present charge a quarter of a cen-

Charles Lamb always held Byron lightly, and in a letter recently published for the first time he is particularly se. vere. "A line of Wordsworth is a lever to lift the immortal soul." he says, "but | ly as possible. One morning early Byron's can only move the spleen. He was at best a satirist; in any other way he was mean enough. I dare say I do him injustice, but I can not love him nor squeeze a tear to his memory.

Mrs. Sallie Ward Lawrence Hunt Armstrong, who has been known for forty years as the most beautiful woman in the south, was married for the fourth time recently at Galt House, Louisville, Ky. The groom was Mr. G. F. Downs, a wealthy gentleman of high social six years, the wedding is a surprise, and will cause a great social sensation. The bride is fifty-eight years old, but does not look over forty-five.

The King of the Belgians, who has spent nearly \$500,000 of his private fortune in the expioration and development of Africa, is said to have remarked lately, "I am a very small man among the foundations of a mighty African me.' empire.

Maxey, in a thrilling whisper.

ome

iers

"Remain quiet. I have a cobra capella round my leg." Our first impulse was to rush away, but poer Maxey implored us not to do right and takes position to support

We exchanged looks. He continued-

so. His countenance assumed a livid you.' Gen. McPherson's and Gen. John hue; the words seemed to leave his A. Logan's forces soon arrived, and as mouth without that feature altering its | scon as they got in position I again position, so fearful was he lest the asked Gen. Grant if I should make the slightest muscular movement should attack, to which he laconically answeralarm the serpent and hasten its fatal ed: 'Yes.' Slack's brigade bore off to bite. We were in agony little less than his

own during the scene.

"He is coiling round!" murmured Maxey, "I feel him tighten. For mercy's sake, call for some milk! Let it be placed on the ground near me; let some be spilt on the floor."

Churchill cautiously gave the order, and a servant slipped out of the room. "Don't stir, boys!" This can't last whispered Maxey. "I have a wife and

The milk was brought and carefully put down; a few drops were sprinkled on the floor, and the affrighted servants "No, no, it has no effect! He is clasp-

ing tighter; he has uncoiled his upper fold. I dare not look down, but I am sure he is about to draw back and give the bite. O Lord, pardon me! He has undone another fold and loosens himself. Can he be going to some one else?" We involuntarily started.

"For the love of heaven, don't stir, or I'm a dead man! He still loosens, and seems to be falling off." At that moment poor Maxey ventured

to look down. The snake had unwound a year. Some idea of the duke of Ed- himself and was making for the milk. "I am saved! saved!" cried Maxey, ed from the fact that his wife on her leaping from his chair and falling sensemarriage brought him a private fortune less into the arms of one of his servants. of £90,000, a marriage portion of £300,- In another instant the snake was killed, This was, as I said before, the bloodiest 000, and her life annuity of £11,250 a and our poor friend, more dead than fight of the whole campaigu. Gen. Teacher:—"Suppose you had two sticks of candy, and your big brother give you two more, how many would give you would give you would give you w

A WAR REMINISCENCE.

Gen. Alvin P. Hovey Belates an Experience With Grant at Vicksburg. Indianapolis Journal.

"Have you heard anything to-day about Grant's condition?" inquired Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, who is in the city for a day or two. He was told there was nothing. "Well," continued the General, his voice thickening as he spoke, "the old hero is not afraid of death. I touched Grant many times during the war. I thought then he was something of a fatalist. Now, at Vicksburg-but I musn't get started in on a war story."

The reporter encouraged him to pro-

"About the last of June, or the 1st of July, 1863, the different divisions of our army got very near to the fortifications of Vicksburg by subterranean approaches to their works. It was customary for the commanding officers of divisions to visit their works every day, while their headquarters were securely placed in a ravine near by. On my front it was necessary to pass through a narrow way or valley which had shrub-bery on each side. This open place was 25 or 30 yards wide, and in full view of the enemy. Nobody could pass the space without a salute from the rebels. I never went without putting spurs to my horse and hugging his neck as clos-Gen. Grant called at my headquarters and asked me to show him the condition of the works in my front. When I came to the edge of the open space I said: "General, when I pass over this open space the enemy always salutes me, and I dash the horse across at full speed."

"He replied with his characteristic terse calmness, 'They can't hurt me, and deliberately walked his horse over. I walked over also, as I was constrained to do so, and we received a rattling saposition, who is seventy-five years of lute from the enemy. The bullets age. Though the court-ship has lasted | whistled around with more familiarity than was agreeable to me, but Grant smoked as composedly as though on dress parade.

"The breastworks of the division I commanded then reached within less than 200 yards of the enemy's ramparts. We had mined almost to their lines, and they had run countermines on their side to ours. We were so close to the enemy that the soldiers would often place their hats on the point of a kings, but I do not see why I should bayonet and raise them above our not be a great man among geographers breastworks to receive a shower of and cizilizers." He has fairly won a bullets. Arriving at this point, great name for himself, and the State Grant took his field-glass and raised scramblers after territory it do so. That he was not shot was alhis country, but who has done more telling him the loss to the country than all the European governments would be irreparable should he fall. As combined to open the gates of Central I remarked before, he seemed impress-Africa, to curb the slave dealer and the ed with that thing called destiny, and liquor seiler and to lay in righteousness carelessly said, 'Oh, they can't hurt

"By the way, I think I can tell some-

casion. The battle of Champion Hills

was one of the bloodiest of the war. The division I commanded belonged to McClernand's corps. By a delay caused by my division being ordered to make a feint on the enemy's lines, near Baker creek, while the main army passed round the west flank of the enemy, toward Bolton Station, my division became detached from the main corps, to which it belonged. We first came in sight of the enemy near what is now called Champion Hills. At that time my division was on the extreme rightthe main body of McClernand's corps being some two or three miles to the left. As soon as the enemy was perceived scouts were sent out to ascertain, rch- as far as possible, his real condition. Gen. Jas. R. Slack commanded one brigade in my division and Gen. George F. McGinnis the other. Here we waited some thirty or forty minutes with the enemy's cannon on the hill in full view. Gen. Grant rode up and I pointed out to him the enemy's position. His headquarters were at Champion's house. I asked him if I should advance. He said: 'Not yet; wait till McPherson comes up on your the left, and McGinnis' to the right. McGinnis struck the battery full, but Slack diverged a little to the left. It was a close hand to hand fight between McGinnis' boys and the rebels over the battery and the guns were ours. Both brigades then advanced to a second battery, perhaps a quarter of a mile in the rear of the one we had captured, and after a fierce fight took that also. But the enemy, re-enforced, returned in great numbers and drove us back to the location of the first battery. We made a second charge and the battery was again taken. Again with overwhelming force the enemy pressed my force back down from the brow of the hill beyond the first battery. This was a critical moment. My men were fighting stubbornly, but against almost overpowering odds. If the center had been broken our army would have been divided into two parts. There were 23 pieces of artillery under my command, and again being reenforced I placed these 23 pieces on a mound in a graveyard, and with shot, shell, and cannister poured an enfilading fire into the advancing hosts. The place was well timbered and thick with underbrush, but it was moved almost as with a scythe. They couldn't stand that fire and swung back. Logan came in on the right and took several thousand prisoners. The enemy gave way, and Loring's forces broke off from the rebel line and rushed back to Jackson.

nead sticking up above the brigade like a tall turkey cock. At Champion Hills my command lost in killed and wounded nearly 1,600 men, besides 500 more of those who were sent to our assistance.

"Grant's headquarters were at Champion's house. As the battle began, a negro boy was sent to the well for water. It was an old-fashioned well with a sweep. Just as he was about to lower the bucket a cannon ball came along and took off the poor fellow's head. It was the first discharge of cannon in the

THE NATURE OF THE BOOMER.

An Old Lady Tells Bob Burdette What the Oklahoma Men are Like.

"Law me," said the old lady who got

on the train at Olathe, Kansas, and was going down to Fort Scott. "Law me, you can't tell me nothin' about these Oklahoma boomers. Iknow 'em. No," she replied, as I asked her for some personal information about them. "I don't reckon I ever sot eyes on one of 'em in my life, but I know 'em. I know the kind. Why, look here young man, ther's always been that kind of people out; West. Me an' my husband came to Kansas away back in '56 when you was sayin' lessons and gettin' floggin's at school"-Grandma was correct, only she should have put the floggings first, as they were always in the majority-"and we took our land and settled down to makin' a livin' an' raisin' the best family of boys and girls ever born on Kansas soil. An' they was people come here about the same time an' soon after. an' they was just like these Oklahoma boomers. They wanted to go into Injuni land. Now, you've got sense to know just what Kansas an' Nebraska was along back in '56. Jest millions an' millions of acres of land that never see a plaw or felt a human foot; jest as rich land as ever lay out doors; jest waitin' fer the plow an' the hoe, room fer nigh all creation, an' yet they wan't a foot of it good enough fer these fellows; they wanted to get on the reservation. 'Injun land' they called it, nothin' would suit 'em but injun land. An' nothin' would do but the Injuns must be moved, so 't these men could go onto Injun land. An' not a mite o' difference was there between the land on one side of the reservation and the other. An' when these people got on the reservation, 'twon't long afore! they got tired of it, and pulled up stakes, and follered away after the Injuns, to see if they hadn't got onto a better piece of land somewhere. I wouldn't be a bit surprised ef you'd find some old men down to Oklahoma who have been follerin' the Injuns around from one reservation to another he is planning will be a monument to his head and breast above the level of for the past 25 or 30 years. Land? Russia has been preparing for a war his royal generosity. From the selfish the fortifications. I begged him not to Why, there's more good land, prairie and, with black soil deeper 'n an pose that the Emperor will be very is indeed refreshing to turn to a monarch most a miracle. I afterward remonstrat- kin reach, well watered and rich as who seeks nothing for himself or for ed with him on thus exposing himself, gold diggin's in Kansas an' Nebrasky now than 'll be taken up an settled in 25 years, an' yet these fellows down to Oklahoma can't find any place to settle 'thout goin' onto Injun land. I tell you, young man, it's all nonsense; there's no manner of sense in it an' no excuse for it. When men out here once git crazy for Injun land, it'll stick to thing about Gen. Grant on another oc-'em's long as they live 'thout it's thrashed out of 'em, an' if I was the President these tramps 'd settle down on their own farms mighty quick, or else go back to the states where they come from." And the old lady looked at me with such an expression of inflexible determination that I hastened to assure her that I wasn't going near Oklahoma.

Winter Climate That Has Its Faults.

From the Philadelphia Press. This brings me to speak about my experience of the climate of Manitoba. The variations of temperature are very great. I have seen the thermometer stand at 125 degrees inside a tent in summer, and at 58 degrees below zero. or 90 degrees below freezing point, outside the house in winter. Such arctic cold would be unendurable if the air were not so wonderfully dry and clear, and often very still, that it does not seem half as cold as it really is. Then the changes of weather are not generally very sudden; the heat and cold are very regular, and in mid-seasons the ther-

mometer does not fluctuate much. The snow outside our house is from six to ten feet deep from November to April. Moccasins, made by Indians of moose skin, are used instead of shoes to cover the feet, which are first cased in

several pairs of stockings. We were forced to melt snow for all the water we used last winter. The cold is so intense that when melted snow water is poured from the boiler into a pail, and taken at once across to the stable, the ice on it frequently has to be broken with a stick before the cattle can drink. It is rather a common sight to see people partly frozen. The part affected turns as white as marble, and loses all feeling. Unless you see yourself in a glass, or are told of it, you are not conscious of being frozen. In this plight it is best not to go near a fire, as sudden thawing is very painful. People generally try friction, rubbing themselves with snow, or, better still, with paraffine oil. Occasionally, when one is frozen, and far from help, the part frozen, if an extremity, will snap off. Last year a man living about thirty, miles from us was told that his ear was frozen; he put up his hand to feel, and the ear dropped off in his hand. Limbs sometimes have to be amoutated from severe frostbites. My kitten's ears froze and broke off last winter, and a neighbor's pony lost his ears in the same

I was surprised when I first found the mustard freeze in my mustard pot, which stood a foot from the kitchen stovepipe and two feet above the stove, where there was a blazing fire all day, and every day through the winter. Yet the mustard froze between every meal. To a woman the most trying part of a great lakes were frozen.