

# THE FRONTIER.

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The steel used by the United States navy is recommended by the Austrian society of engineers as the best known in practical science.

A Florida fish story tells of a shad some twenty inches long, which leaped from one stream to another, over a considerable space of ground, in search of food.

Mrs. Hattie Day, of East Bucksport Me., sold \$30 worth of braids made from her own hair, and yet she has abundant black tresses three feet long.

The town of Washington, Me., at its annual spring meeting refused to appropriate any money for a free high school, but voted to establish a liquor agency.

An experiment in weaving silk by electric looms has been made in Germany and the results encourage a return to manufacturing in the houses of the weavers.

A traveler's pipe is an English invention. The bowl has a hook attached to it which can be inserted in the buttonhole of the coat, while a tube communicates with the mouthpiece. The smoker thus has both hands free to be occupied as he finds necessary.

A Boston young lady at the union station in Portland, Me., wanted to buy a ticket for a way station, but had forgotten the name of the town. Being urged to make a guess at it, she replied in blushing confusion that it sounded something like "cat's whiskers." She got a ticket for Wiscasset.

A number of Boston women are issuing a paper called the Remonstrance, with the following declaration of principles: "The great majority of our sex do not want the ballot, and to force it upon them would not only be an injustice to women but would lessen their influence for good and imperil the community."

The Philadelphia Ledger states that for the first time in five years, Charles A. Fretz, a Doilestown, Pa., farmer, was prevented, on account of stormy weather, from planting an acre of potatoes on St. Patrick's day. Still it is to be hoped that the Irish saint will appreciate Mr. Fretz's good intentions and favor him this year, as for the last five, with a bountiful crop of murphes.

A recent issue of the English edition of the War Cry, the organ of the Salvation army, urges the duty of confession in general terms, and then asks: "Is confession necessary in every case?" The reply is: "Tell your sin to your captain, or find out some officer or friend in whose heart or judgment you can confide, and tell it in the ear of that brother or sister; but it may be necessary for you to confess in some form."

Hicks pond, in Palmyra Me., is a strange body of water. It is only twelve acres in area, but is more than 100 feet in depth. It has no visible inlet, although a fair sized stream flows from it into Lake Sebasticook. The volume of its waters is not materially affected by either drouth or freshet, and the water is always cold.

When Grant Allen, in his story of "The Devil's Die," described his heroes as finding a wreck in midocean swarming with rats, the critics said it could not be. The wreckers who went aboard the Gottenburg Castle, off St. Mary's Isle, recently, had just that experience. But the critics have no doubt forgotten all about the matter by this time.

Probably the longest single span of wire rope in the world is that now in use in the construction of the great Austin dam at Austin, Tex. The main cable is 1,350 feet long and 2 1/2 inches in diameter, and the hoisting is done by a 1/2-inch steel rope. The hoisting apparatus will lift a weight of seven tons and carry it the entire length of the span in about a minute and a half.

If anyone is ill or annoyed in any way in Thibet the evil spirits are responsible, and the only sensible thing is to go and hire a priest to frighten them off. For this purpose the lama reads aloud from his sacred writings, blows a horn made from a human thigh bone, beats a drum manufactured out of two human skulls, rings a bell and tells over a rosary of disc-shaped beads, cut out of human skulls.

Amos B. Carter of Elam, Pa., the father of twenty-one children, celebrated his 80th birthday last week. He was married but once, and his wife died about two years ago. Upon her tombstone is this poetic inscription, placed there by Mr. Carter's direction: "Some have children and some have none; here lies the mother of twenty-one." Mr. Carter is a very fatherly old man.

There is a scheme afoot to create a greater Boston by including sixty-eight towns and cities in one vast metropolitan district, with Boston as the hub. The author of the scheme, which his name is Smith, hopes to overcome local jealousies by letting each town in the metropolis manage its own local affairs. But Boston appears to be somewhat lukewarm in the matter, asking, with fine scorn, how there can be any greater Boston than the Boston that now is.

## THE TARIFF DEBATE

In Congress—A Discussion Carried on Parity for Campaign Purposes.

Last Wednesday, March 9, the tariff debate opened in the house of representatives. From the day on which it was first announced that an immense free trade majority had been elected to that body in November, 1890, the star of tariff "reform" has waned. The voters who, worked up to the desired degree of prejudice against the existing law by the infamous "McKinley prices" conspiracy, sent the free traders to congress, supposed, of course, that the days of the McKinley law were numbered. They have since been waiting for their representatives to make their promises good. But as time went by it became ever plainer and plainer that the democratic majority had become frightened at the reaction in favor of the new tariff which set in as soon as the people discovered how shamelessly "reform" orators and papers had lied to them. The majority began to look around for some means of graceful retreat from the advanced free trade position they necessarily occupied as a result of the prominence of the tariff in the campaign of 1890. The signal for retreat was sounded in the free trade press, which suddenly stopped talking about "McKinley prices" and began chronicling—as in its capacity of news purveyor it must do—the events accompanying the tide of prosperity which set in after the new law became operative and has since continued to rise concurrently with the decline in free traders' hopes.

The first effort to get under cover was made when that representative, par excellence, of free trade "reform," Roger C. Mills, was turned down and Judge Crisp elected speaker of the house. Then Mr. Springer, of Illinois, was appointed chairman of its ways and means committee, who completed the mask for his party by formulating the piecemeal plan of tariff smashing in preference to the proposition for a general revision of the tariff. Discussion on the first of the piecemeal bills, the free wool bill, which has already received considerable attention in these columns, began last Wednesday. In the absence of Mr. Springer, who was ill, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, opened the debate. His speech was reckless, dishonest and demagogic to a degree seldom attained in congress. As the voice of the ways and means committee representing the majority, it was a fitting pronouncement of the spirit which pervades that majority, which would probably be a minority but for the most stupendous campaign of lying on record.

The current debate was inaugurated for oratory only. The free wool bill or any other free trade bill cannot become a law. It will, however, serve the purpose of pinning the enemies of protection down to something definite as to their intentions in regard to the tariff. But their policy is one of deception. They will conceal their ultimate purpose as much and as long as possible. They would avoid any discussion of the subject but that they fear their constituents would not brook such a flagrant breach of faith after all the belicose threats against "McKinleyism" made before election. They are playing a losing game. They have no heart in their anti-tariff crusade and can safely be left in the hands of Mr. Reed and his little band of valiant protectionists.

Mr. Eli Perkins, who has been making a lecturing tour through the south, was in Nashville, Tenn., some time ago and was interviewed by a Nashville American reporter. Among other things Mr. Perkins told the following incident of his southern tour: "Well, the best political joke of the season happened at Charleston. I found Mr. Hemphill, the brilliant free trade editor of the old free trade News and Courier, writing editorials in favor of a protective tariff on rice and sea island cotton.

"Why," said he, "the Egyptians shipped 40,000 bales of long staple cotton over here last year for twelve cents a pound. They knocked down the price of our South Carolina long staple cotton. And those cheap-labor Chinese sent thousands of bushels of rice, made by low-priced five cents per day labor, to break down our well paid labor in South Carolina. Now," continued Mr. Hemphill, "you Yankees have a tariff against corn, wool, rye, barley and wheat coming from Canada, and why can't we Rebs have a tariff against the Egyptians and Chinese?"

Being a high protective tariff man myself I felt like hugging Mr. Hemphill. "At last," I said, "the protective tariff Yank and the free trade Reb stand on the same platform. Arise and sing."

Referring to this incident related by Mr. Perkins, the Augusta Chronicle, which was always till the present time, a strong "reform" paper, remarks:

"Had this story been told a year or so ago Editor Hemphill would no doubt have appealed to the reputation which the genial Eli enjoys for unacquaintance with the truth as his surest defense, but he will not do so now. Editor Hemphill has taken the practical view that while protection is the policy of the country he had better try to get some of the benefits of it for his section and people. He wants to invest in a practical way the question: 'Does Protection Protect?'"

If present industrial conditions in the south continue, protectionists will look for their strongest allies in the bourbon free trade editors and statesmen of slavery days.

Something Wrong—What is it? Whoever contemplates, on the one hand, the enormous powers of production in the United Kingdom, and, on the other, the misery which, nevertheless, grinds down masses of the population, will necessarily conclude that the circumstances which insure or promote the creation and due distribution of wealth are yet unknown or mistaken. He will see the science which assumes to teach these things discredited, helpless and utterly at fault. There must be something fearfully wrong or essentially deficient in the prevailing system; there must necessarily be some error in theory. No adequate practical measures of relief can be devised till it is discovered.—Sir John Barnard Byles.

## FREE WOOL AND THE LABORER.

What Mr. Springer's Bill Would Mean to American Workmen—It Would Close Up Hundreds of Factories Now Employed in Making Woollen Goods, and Thus Throw Many Thousands Out of Work.

It does not require much thought to see the ruinous effect which the enactment of Mr. Springer's bill, abolishing the duty on wool and greatly reducing the duties on its manufactures, must have on American wool growing. The importation of \$72,000,000 in wool manufactures in addition to the \$43,000,000 last year sent to this country (for Mr. Springer says that the decrease in revenue will have to be made up by increased importations, and on the basis of last year's imports, this increase will be at least \$72,000,000), \$115,000,000 in all, would simply be the importation of 345,000,000 pounds of wool, though in a manufactured form, to take the place of so much American wool in our markets. This quantity, increased by even the amount of raw wool now annually imported, 119,000,000 pounds—it would doubtless be more under Mr. Springer's free wool measure—would give a total of 464,000,000 pounds of wool that would come in. Deducting this quantity from our total consumption of wool, 600,000,000 pounds, we find that there would remain a market for only 136,000,000 pounds of the 303,000,000 pounds annually produced in this country. These are the results which Mr. Springer himself admits will follow from his wool and woollens bill.

But the farmer will not be the only one injured. The additional \$72,000,000 in manufactured wool which Mr. Springer says would be imported under the lower duties which he proposes would, of course, supplant an equivalent quantity of American goods, and compel American wool manufacturing establishments to reduce their output by that amount. Now, \$72,000,000 worth of foreign goods at the undervalued prices at which they are imported would be equivalent to at least \$100,000,000 worth of domestic goods at American wholesale prices.

American woollen and worsted mills must, therefore, make \$100,000,000 less in goods than they make now. That means that 60,000 mill hands which it takes to make \$100,000,000 in finished products must lose their places and \$16,000,000 in wages. Foreigners would do the work and receive the pay.

But \$16,000,000 is only an insignificant item in the great total loss which labor would suffer from Mr. Springer's \$72,000,000 addition to our present imports of wool manufactures. It takes account only of the wages paid for direct labor in manufacturing, about one-fifth of the whole amount of labor involved.

Take a piece of woollen cloth, trace it back to its original elements before they were touched by the hand of man, commencing with the labor of shipping, handling and placing on the shelf of the jobbing house the finished piece of cloth, following it through all the processes in the factory, not forgetting the labor of the engineers, firemen, watchmen, clerks, overseers employed about the establishment, nor the labor involved in producing the coal, wood, oil, belts, and the score or more of other classes of miscellaneous supplies consumed in the factory; then following the raw wool as it is handled and transported from farm to factory, including the farmer's labor of tending and shearing the flocks, raising hay and grain crops to feed them, not omitting even the salt they eat and the labor of producing it—if all of these and all other elements of labor are counted, fully 80 per cent of the wholesale selling price of the goods, which we have placed at \$100,000,000, represents labor cost of production. In other words, Mr. Springer would take \$80,000,000 from American labor in order that the worsted and woollen mills and working people of Bradford and Huddersfield and English and Australian wool growers might prosper.

To realize what this means to American industry generally, one has only to imagine what the conditions would be in any factory town if all the factories should shut down. Every tradesman, professional man, clerk, car driver, barber, cook and chambermaid in the place would suffer. The town lives on the wages received by the working people which are spent for household necessities and general supplies, and are passed from hand to hand, imparting life and nourishment to all branches of industry. The withdrawal of an annual disbursement of \$80,000,000 from the channels of trade would be like drawing a corresponding proportion of life blood from a healthy body. The results in both cases would be similar. Activity would give place to inaction, strength to weakness, health to languishing sickness. That is what Mr. Springer's measure means to labor and its dependent interests.

### Protest Against the Bagging Piecemeal Bill.

Democratic free trade "reformers" are hearing from their constituents in relation to their proposed piecemeal bills. Congressman Samuel Byrns, of Missouri, received the following communication from Warren, Jones & Gratz, a bagging manufacturing firm of St. Louis:

DEAR SIR—We wired you again to-day requesting you to vigorously protest against the Turner bill, putting bagging on the free list, because it would practically confiscate the bagging mills in St. Louis. It cannot be just for a single industry, that has been built up under the tariff, to be singled out and destroyed as the bagging industry would be if the Turner bill becomes a law. The bagging mills in St. Louis employ about 600 hands, and these people would be turned adrift shortly if this Turner bill is passed. For the past two years bagging has been lower than ever before in this country particularly during 1891, and surely the southern planters have no reason to complain of the values of bagging. In fact, a number of mills have ceased manufacturing because of the extremely low prices. If the bagging industry in this country is destroyed, then this country will have to be supplied with bagging from India where there has been for years a strong joint combination. In such a case the cotton planters of the south would have to depend on this joint combination of Calcutta for their supply of bagging, and they would surely have to pay very much higher prices for their cloth than they do now.

Yours truly,  
WARREN, JONES & GRATZ.

WHAT American industries and the people dependent upon them need most of all is to be let alone. There is a chance for the application of the free traders' laissez faire principles here.

## NEBRASKA.

The Union Pacific is to build a new depot at Grand Island.

Ponca has a proposition for an electric light plant before the city council.

The Wyoming hotel at York was destroyed by fire. It will not be rebuilt.

Four-year-old Nellie Hill, residing near Talmage, fell and broke her leg in four places.

Jessie Dudek, of Wauneta, was severely burned by falling into a vat of slacking lime.

Niobrara is trying to get the Short Line to build a branch through that town into Boyd county.

A Bayard steer was found dead with his head firmly wedged between the spokes of a wagon wheel.

F. B. Stacy and J. W. Striker are in jail at Wayne, serving sentences imposed on them for gambling.

Rev. L. Piper, pastor of the United Brethren church, at Blue Springs, will shortly remove to Lincoln.

Hartington business men have been victimized to a considerable extent lately by the counterfeit coin fiend.

Columbus people are talking of doing considerable building this season. An opera house is also talked of.

Martin Morearty and James Morrissey, two young men confined in the county jail at Columbus, made their escape.

At a meeting of the Holt County Agricultural society October 4, 5, 6 and 7, was the time agreed upon for holding the fall fair.

The O'Neill Daily Tribune is soon to be launched by the O'Neill Printing company. C. S. Evans and sons are the projectors.

Charlie Chamberlain of Fairmont, got a vicious kick on the eye from a horse he was clipping recently, but fortunately no serious damage resulted.

Sheriff Holliday, of Custer county, went to Norfolk Monday, taking Mrs. M. A. Pile, an insane woman from the west part of the county, to the asylum.

Mrs. Emanuel DeVoll, of Grafton, has sued Patrick Hammond, a Grafton saloon keeper, for \$200 damages for selling her husband liquor and thus depriving her of his wages.

The city of Ord reports that it is almost out of debt, and all the financial affairs of the town are in good shape. This condition is owing to its having had for the last two years a council of business men who have looked well to the interests of the town.

There will soon be three vacant pulpits at David City. Rev. V. F. Clark has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church, Rev. Mr. Crouse will go to Indiana soon and Rev. Mr. Hands, of the Baptist church is about to leave for other fields.

W. T. Bullis, at Valentine, says that during the six months he has served as deputy sheriff of that county the jail has not had an occupant. This certainly speaks well for Valentine and Cherry county. Can another county in the state make as good a showing?

George Johnson, a laborer employed in the quarries at South Bend, was seriously injured by a derrick falling upon him, striking him in the small of the back. He was brought to Ashland and medical examination showed him to be quite seriously injured internally.

Owen Green, a young man about 20 years of age, was struck and killed by an east-bound wild freight about half a mile west of Schuyler. He was subject to epileptic fits, and while returning home this morning was taken with one and fell on the track.

Mrs. Katharine Schneider, an Oteo county widow, is in dire distress because her cow waded into a mud hole and miserably perished. The widow applied to the county commissioners for recompense but failed to get it, and now she threatens to sue for damages.

According to the Gering Courier, Scotts Bluff county holds out better inducements to settlers—who have a little money especially—than any region west of the Missouri. What you buy this spring for \$10 or \$15 an acre will be in a few years, likely only one, worth \$50 to \$75.

As Editor Parks of the Norfolk Herald was about to retire to his bachelor's couch he found his lamp empty and proceeded to replenish the same. After pouring the liquid in he suspected that it might be other than kerosene, and proceeded to investigate. What followed is not definitely known, but it is certain that Mr. Parks' face is very much disfigured.

Rev. Mr. Button was at one time pastor of the Methodist church at Richland, Colfax county, but he isn't any more. There was a little difficulty between the reverend gentleman and some of his flock, and this is the way Mr. Button explains it in a card he has issued: "The official board did not seem to be satisfied with the very best Epworth league in the county, a growing and interesting prayer meeting, an increase in church members, but wanted the best and most faultless preacher besides. Because they did not have the latter seven men got their heads together and began to howl and the preacher packed his goods and made tracks for Omaha. Just who howled the loudest is a little hard to tell, but Brothers Nelson and Grover are entitled to the banner. Thanks, gentlemen! I am now located at a place where all the members are at peace with themselves. Remember God's word says: 'All things work together for good to those who love Him,' and I feel like a bird that has escaped its cage. Again I say, thanks!"

According to the Clay County Gazette Democrat, Rev. T. W. Spanwick, a revivalist who has been operating in that section of the state, is a wolf in sheep's clothing. According to the paper named, Spanwick left Crafton "at the invitation of the officers of the church. The reverend gentleman's general deportment was not as it should be for a man in his position, and the church thought best to discard him. Since leaving here it has leaked out that he was, in several different instances, entirely too familiar with the sisters of his congregation."

The Herman Gazette, by S. C. Harris, is the most promising newspaper enterprise begun in the state in a long while. Mr. Harris is a honey cooler, in the diamond class, and he has the age and experience to properly shade these valuable qualifications.

The saloon of William Benek, at Emerson, was destroyed by fire, and a "vag" named Charles Smith was arrested for arson and burglary. Some bottled whisky, cigars, tobacco, etc., identified by Benek, as his property was found in his possession. On his preliminary hearing he was bound over to the district court.

## EIGHT STUDENTS DROWNED

A Sail Boat Capsizes Off the City of Boston.

An Instructor and Ten Boys From the Boston Farm School Thrown Into the icy Sea—Only Two Got Safely to Land.

Boston, April 11.—Last evening an instructor and ten boys connected with the Boston farm school at Thompson's island were capsized in a sail boat and the instructor and eight of the boys were drowned. The party were returning to the island from City Point and had reached a point between Spectre island and Thompson's island when their boat was struck by a squall and capsized.

The victims were:

A. F. NORBERG, instructor, aged about 40.

FRANK F. HITCHCOCK, aged 12.

H. F. THATCHER, 17.

GEORGE F. ELLIS, 16.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, 16.

WILLIAM W. CURRAN, 17.

C. H. GRAYES, 17.

HARRY E. DOUD, 13.

A. H. PACKARD, 16.

When the boat capsized the eleven occupants succeeded in securing positions where they could cling to the overturned craft, but the ice-cold water and the exertion necessary to keep their heads above the surface overcame the unfortunates and one by one they were compelled to release their hold. Some of them endured the unequal contest for nearly four hours and it was 11 o'clock when the boat with its two survivors still clinging to it, but exhausted, drifted ashore. They were immediately cared for and are recovering from the exhaustion of their experience.

### THINK "LUCKY" WILL RELENT

Baldwin's Manner Taken as Meaning Forgiveness for George and Anita.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—So quietly did "Lucky" Baldwin return to town yesterday that no one discovered his presence till evening. The old millionaire was as uncommunicative as a clam about his daughter's marriage, and all he said in response to queries was:

"The marriage is legal as far as I am aware, and if I am satisfied with it the public will have to be."

When asked if he would resume his relations with the runaways he said:

"I have nothing to do with my son-in-law," but he said not a word against his favorite daughter.

Inference from this is made by the friends of the young couple that "Lucky" will hold out for a short time and eventually forgive the children. Meanwhile George has been promoted in the county clerk's office and gets more money for household expenses, but his entire salary will not keep the fair Anita in caramels and corsage bouquets.

### TERRORIZED BY TRAMPS.

The Knights of the Road Take Possession of a Freight Yard.

CORNING, N. Y., April 11.—The Erie freight yard in this city was terrorized by a gang of the boldest burglars last night which the police have ever had to deal with. They broke into the freight cars and when the employes tried to drive them away they flourished revolvers and put the employes to flight. An officer captured one of the burglars at 9 o'clock.

An hour later the gang stoned a brakeman on an outgoing train, broke into the cars, stealing a quantity of ladies shoes. The police then captured three more of the gang, but only after some shooting in which one of the robbers was hit. The others were chased a distance by officers on a locomotive, but they took the woods and escaped. The gang was equipped with burglars' tools and were undoubtedly professionals.

### BORROWE IS A COWARD.

His New York Club Friends Think He Is Afraid.

NEW YORK, April 11.—New York clubmen are disgusted with Hallett Alroy Borrowe, and they think with Drayton that he is a coward. Mr. Borrowe was earnestly advised by an intimate friend, who is an official of several New York clubs, that he must thoroughly whip Mr. Drayton at once. It was learned from Mr. Drayton's habits that Mr. Borrowe might at any time find his man and publicly thrash him. This being determined upon, Borrowe's club friends withdrew and awaited with little interest the news of the encounter. Monday passed, Tuesday passed and Wednesday passed. On Thursday came the news that Borrowe and Milbank had fled on an ocean steamer, registered under assumed names. Mr. Borrowe's club friends have ceased to defend his valor, and no longer try to deny the stories that Borrowe trembled at the tales of Mr. Drayton's accuracy as a pistol shot.

### PRINCE MICHAEL.

The Prophet of the Flying Roll Appears in Police Court.

DETROIT, Mich., April 11.—Prince Michael, of the New and Latter House of Israel, and his spiritual wife, Eliza Court, were in the police court this morning for examination on the charge of adultery, but the case was adjourned until Monday next, owing to some legal technicality as regards to the prince's bonds. Judge Chambers has issued a warrant for his re-arrest and he will be taken into custody again this afternoon.

### No Escape for Deeming.

LONDON, April 11.—The British authorities have applied for a warrant against Deeming, the murderer, so that he may be brought to England and prosecuted for the Rain Hill crimes in case the prosecution in Australia should result in a failure to convict.

### Killed by the Electric Wire.

BOSTON, April 11.—James Hayes, a lineman employed by one of the electric light companies, was killed this morning by receiving a shock while trimming a light.

## ERRATIC DUMAS.

His Silly Quarrel With Mme. Meissonier—Under a Woman's Spell.

PARIS, April 11.—The most talked-of man at present is Alexandre Dumas, fils, and the following story is heard only in whispers—for in view of the fact that it concerns one of the greatest contemporary French celebrities, no newspaper in France has yet had the temerity to print it. Some Italian journals which are not distinguished for the same delicacy have outlined it in their columns, and Il Secolo, of Milan, has stated it boldly in full, only suppressing certain names, which are most easily recognized.

The first part of the story, which is the least spicy portion of the narrative, refers to the great row between Dumas, fils, and Mme. Meissonier. Dumas, as is well known, was one of Meissonier's most intimate friends, and when the painter died he headed the list of subscribers for a magnificent statue for which contributions poured in from all quarters. The memorial progressed rapidly, and all went well until the committee, of which Dumas was not a member, selected the location at the end of the Place Malesherbes, where the statue of Dumas, pere, stands. This spot, it now appears, had been selected by Dumas, fils, himself, as the place for the statue which he thinks his admirers will be certain to erect for him as soon as he is dead. He accordingly protested against the situation. His protest only caused amusement, and in a rage he withdrew his name from the list on which it had been so prominently figured, and Mme. Meissonier and he are now deadly enemies. This would be trifling in itself but for the fact that it indicates the erratic conduct of the novelist.

The strange part of the story begins with the announcement made about ten days ago that he proposed to sell at auction his picture gallery and the whole of his famous art collection. The pictures are extremely valuable, nearly all being gifts of the great modern painters, and they are likely, therefore, to bring, both from their association and their intrinsic value, very high prices. The art collection is almost equal in value to the pictures, and there is little doubt, according to the judgment of connoisseurs, that the sale will produce a minimum of 1,000,000 francs, and possibly the figures may run to even double this amount.

The reason for the sale is purely feminine, and is nothing more nor less than the desire of Mme. Regnier, the daughter of the famous Societaire of the Committee Francaise. Dumas fell in love with her six months ago, and has completely lost his head so far as she is concerned. Her strange power over him has caused a great deal of surprised comment, but there is no doubt as to his complete slavery or her wildly extravagant habits. His handsome income derived from his own and his father's works has been quite insufficient to meet her wants. She only laughs over the matter and speaks of him as her "amoureux sorcier retour," indicating that the power of love is bringing him back to youthfulness.

### FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

Twenty-Five Families Said to Have Perished at Columbus, Miss.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 11.—Rain has set in again and much more damage will be done by floods. No trains have run to Memphis over the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road for a week. In one place the road is washed out for half a mile and trains cannot be run for many days yet. In Marion county large iron bridges across the creeks and rivers were swept away. Near Pearson's mill John Livingston and two children while crossing the creek in a wagon were swept away and drowned. Eight miles south of Carbon Hill two women were drowned.

A man from Columbus, Miss., says twenty-five families are believed to have perished by the floods around that place.

Near Greenwood, 1,200 feet of the Georgia Pacific track was washed away. At Gadsden, Ala., the Coosa river is forty feet above low water and hundreds of acres south of the town are submerged. Many rafts of timber have been lost and damage amounting to thousands of dollars has been done.

### THE TREATY OF 1817.

A Resolution Adopted in the Senate May Lead to Its Repeal.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mr. McMillan's resolution in relation to the operation of the treaty of 1817 as regards the prohibition of the building of war vessels on the great lakes by the United States were adopted by the senate today. Mr. Hale, who had previously objected to their immediate consideration withdrawing his objection after consultation with the secretary of state and the secretary of the navy. The resolution will call up the general question of the repeal of the treaty of 1817 in regard to the war armaments of Great Britain and the United States on the great lakes.

### City of Fitchburg Burning.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 11.—The steamer City of Fitchburg, of the Old Colony freight line, which arrived here yesterday from New York, is burning. Several tugs are now throwing streams of water into her, but it is feared she will be seriously damaged.

### Died in Awful Agony.

DES MOINES, Io., April 9.—Mrs. Ann Carrs, wife of Adolphus Carrs, of this city, was so badly burned by gasoline Thursday evening that she died in great agony last evening. She was 37 years old.