DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

The most horrible disaster that has ever occurred in the west happened at noon teday in Keith & Perry's No. 6 mine, and as a result a large number of men are entombed and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. Just at the dinner hour, when the men were ascending eight at a time on the cage, a terrible gas explosion occurred, filling every entry with flames of fire which shot out of the shaft. It cannot be ascertained tonight just how many men are yet in the mine, but at 1 o'clock one man had been taken out dead. The work of removing the debris and cleaning the shaft has been going on all the afternoon, but it will be several hours before much can be done toward entering the mine proper.

A reporter called at the residence of the superintendent at 11 o'cleck, found him propped up in a chair with his face and hands bandaged and scarcely able to talk, but he made the following state-

"At just seven minutes after noon, l was telephoned that an explosion had occurred at No. 6. I went out as soon as possible and found the south cage, on which the men always ascend, stuck in the shaft. I went down in a tub lowered with ropes and found all badly burned and in frenzy. In fact they were crazy, some shouting and others singing. We finally managed to be hoisted by means of ropes and pulleys, in a fainting condition, and it was then ascertained that the north cage could be worked. I then called for volunt-ers to go down with me to see if any of the poor fellows at the bottom could be got out. Robert Brick, George Henry, Charles Smallwood and Nat Dulehand responded. When into the entry and saw a light. and I asked who was there and a voice responded, "Gray," and I told him to put out his light. I then asked him to crawl to me, but he was so exhausted he could not do so, and I reached through the small aperture and dragged him on to the cage. Just as this was done the wind rushed with the velocity of a cyclone up the entry, putting out all our lights but one. This was followed by two loud reports and a seething flam-of fire, which came ith a deafning roar. completely enveloping us and shooting out the mouth of the shaft 240 feet above our heads. We were all horribly burned, and thought our time had come. The flames decreased as suddenly as they came, and we had to aboud the attempt to save others. I yelled to the men on top to hoist away and after what seemed hours we were started up and taken out in safety, though budly burned and great- a lead pencil, and on the floor near her

the time of the first explosion are dead | house after the pupils had been dismiss About eighty five miners are employed ed, overpowered and assaulted her, afterin this mine. They are mostly negroes, and came from Sprinff ld, Id., when the and fled leaving her for dead. She remine was opened less than one year ago. covered sufficiently to write on the school

The Rich Hall Mine Disaster

five men were in the shaft when the explosing express and exert True to tive back been also wasted. Limit there's afer Wearld In to their recurse, is water dama that Pitter of the city execut the Burlington held a meetnow then in the action and it is believe and had not night at which they resolved The user of State Sent the State Sta being att name wait go of disligation

Shot Through the Body

FARBURY, Neb., March 31 .- The dead body of a laboring man named Dan Davis was found to a posture just worth of this che west cure formande. Country S. W. Dudge speamened a hare this ofafternoon It has been ascertained that Davis was killed by a bullet which entered his back, passing clear through his body and lodged in his clothes No. clue has been to med as to mise committed the crime but from the first that two | Regulate the Regulator with Warner's away grain.

and company had b red Men Buried Ahve at the "Q" company. said Miller, "that to have combined to ma cott against the "Q" co sympathy with the me refused to handle some tory on their lines they did not handle care handle anything. No o be affected. We are use the place of the striking sw

th y will stay there until we can get a g. gs. We will continue to receive and deliver freight at Chicago, but will request our terminal agents to easy up a little on us for a few days." There are 1888 no freight trains moving on the Chicago division of the St. Paul road this morning. One stock train went out early, but since then nothing in the freight line has gone over the road. Everything is quiet at the vards here.

Switchman Quirk, who was arrested here last night charged with having struck a Burlington engineer, was before a justice this morning. The prisoner was dismissed with a \$5 fine and costs.

The Council of Women. Washington, April 1. - The afternoon meeting of the international council of women was occupied with addresses by Matilda Joslyn Gage, Antoinetta Brown Blackwell, Elizabeth Boynton, Isabella Bereher Hooker, Frances Willard and others. The evening session was given up principally to foreign delegates, who xpressed their pleasure at the reception they had met, and their faith in the good secomplished, Mrs. Elizabeth Cadv Stanton made the closing address. She said the council had been a success and had proven that women are ready for concerted action. She complimented the speakers, and said she has always looked forward to entering the kingdom of heaven enfranchised, and introducing herself to St. Peter at the gate as a citizen of America. A letter was received this morning from a Russian Nihilist which completes the countries sending greetings to the council. Letters sent by different countries show the universal interest in the council all over the world. She contrasted the difference between the manner in which the press received the convention of forty years ago and the reception of the present international council, The result of the latter must he of lasting effect. She contrasted the queen of England's jubilee with this inbilee of women.

Mrs. Stanton further said they asked the men to celebrate this woman's jubilee by placing in woman's hand the ballot. When woman has no care to take part in government it proves that she has not a ripened mind. Woman is hedged about with old prajudices and sustained in these prejudices by men of common

Tomorrow at 3 o'clock the final meet ing of delegates will be held at the Riggs

Brutally Outraged by Two Tramps.

NEW YORK, April 1 .- Miss Lizzie East man, teaching school in one of the farming districts of Clearfie'd county, was found dead in the school house Friday night. Her tongue had been cut from its roots and was found beside the dead body. The school had been dismissed as usual at 4 o'clock and the pupils left the teacher alone in the school house. In the right hand of the dead woman was found dead body was the particulars of her Probably all who were in the mine at | death, Two tramps entered the school ward severed her tongue with a knife. floor, and had succeeded in giving the above particulers, with a discription of RICH HILL, Mo., Met. 31 - Oaly therty- h r assidants, when she evidently grew too wak to write any more and died befor shower fund.

> W . Mos Handle "O" Freight. E ... Try. April 1-The switch en government of all roads entering the state 12 o'clock noon Monday, they our or freight, except it be live stock or perishable freight, which has been started previous to that hour. A committee called on the superint-ndents today and notified them of the order. If road engineers are put in the yards to do the switching. or new men are hired in their places, then the switchmen will refuse to work. The me agers of the lines have not yet made known what they will do, but it is aresamed they will attempt to handle the

sacks partly filled with rough war found Low Cobia Sar aparilla. . Monufactured near, it was thought that he was shot by by probablors of Warner's Safe Cure. some person who found have carrying Land at botto in the market. All drug- newer as safe and reliable for restor-

by the said in eggsgors of a condition written in said merigages to may the indebtedness secured thereby maturely, all of said indebtedness being now and long since passed due and

Witness our hands this 23rd day of March, ROSALIA FRIEND. LEON | RVY.

Legal Notice.

Is District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, George E. Dovey, Justus G. Eichey and Wil-liam S. Wise, plaintiffs, vs. John S. Townsend, defendant

John S. Townsend will take retice that on the 21 t day of February, 1878, Geo. E. Dovey, Justus G. Richey and William S, Wise plaintiffs herein filed their petition in the District court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said John S. Townsend. The object and prayer of which are to quiet the title of plaintiffs to the follwing described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at the north east coner of the northwest quarter of the north-gest quarter of secning at the north east corner of the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of sec-tion thirteen (13), in township twelve (12) range thirteen (13), east in Cass county, ebras-ks, running thence south sight (8) chains and seventy-five (75) links. Thence west ten (10) chains and eighty five (85) links; thence north eight (8) chairs and seventy-five (75) links; thence east to the place of beginning and to divest saiddefendant of any and all interest, right or title which he may have or claims to have in and to said real estate. You a e required to ans-wer said petition on or before Monday the 2nd day of April, 1888.

GOR. K. DOVEY, JUSTUS G. RICHRY, WILLIAM S. WISE, By Byron Clark and W. S. Wise, plffs attys

Notice to Creditors.

state of Nebraska, | es. Cass County.

In the matter of the estate of Griffen Stevens deceased. Notice is hereby given that the claims and demands of all persons against Griffen Stevens, deceased, late of said county and state will be received, examined and adjusted by the county court, at the court house in Platismouth, on the 24th day of September A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forencos. Ind that six months from and after the 2th day of March A. D. 1888 is the time limited for coedfor examina i-n and allowance.

Given under my hand this 24th day of March

A. D. 1888. 2-3 C EUSSELL, County Judge,

Notice to Creditors. State of Nebraska, | 83.

Cass County,

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Dun-No ice is hereby give that the claim, and demands of all person- against Thomas Duncak, deceased, late of aid county and state. will be received, examined and a justed by the country Court, at the court ho se in Plaitsmouth, on the 24th day of September, A 13 1888 at 10 of lock in the ferencen. And that six member rem and after the 24th day of March, A, D, 1888, is the time limited for cred-ious of said deceased to present their claims or examination and allowance.
Given under my hand, this 24th day of March

C. Russell, County Judge.

Sheriff's Sala. By virtue of an order of sale, issued by W. C. showalter, clerk of the district court, withit and for Cass county, Sebraska, and to me di rected, I will on the 9th day of April A. D. 1888 rected. I will on the 2th day of April A. D. 1888 at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the south door of the court hous in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, in said county, sell 2t public auction, the following real estate, to wit: Lot No. three (3); lot No. four (4) in block No. the transe (39) in Young and Hest addits a to the city of that smouth, as secounty, Neb., as the same are described on the recorded plat is all addits in to said city together with the is the same are described on the recorded plat f s id addition to said gity together with the orivileges and appurienances thereunto belonging or in any wise a pertaining. The sale being levied upon and taken as the property of Annie E. Herold, Christian G. Herold and isaac Weil & Co., defendants; to satisfy a judgment of faid court recovered by W.S. for k Bros. & Co., plaintiffs against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Neb., March 5th, A. D. 18 8.
J. C. FIKENBAR,
51-5
Sheriff Cass county, Neb.

By David Miller, Deputy.

Probate Notice.

In he matter . f the estate of Jacob F. Fox. reased. In the county Court of Cass counts Nebr ska. Notice shereby given, that Wil-lian F. Fox, administrat rof the est te of said Jacob F. Fox, deceased, has made application for final settlement, a d that said cause is set for hearing at my office at Platt mouth, on the 1) day of April, A. D., 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. O. sold day; at which time an i place, all per-sons interested may be present and examine said accounts.

C. RUSSE L., said accounts,

2-3 County Judge.

Should have Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saves thousands of lives annually, and is peculiarly efficacions in Croup, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat. "After an extensive practice of nearly

one-third of a century, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is my cure for recent colds and coughs. I prescribe it, and believe it to be the very best expectorant now offered to the people."—Dr. John C. Levis, Druggist, West Bridgewater, Pa. # Some years ago Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of asthma after the best medical skill had failed to give me re-lief. A few weeks since, being again a little troubled with the disease, I was

promptly Relieved By

the same remedy. I gladly offer this testimony for the benefit of all similarly '-F. H. Hassler, Editor Argus, Table Rock, Nebr.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of whooping cough." -Ann Lovejoy, 1251 Washington street,

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved remarkably effective in croup and is invaluable as a family medicine."-D. M. Bryant, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

We take pleasure for camm ading the use of Halls Vegetable Sicilian Hair R ing gray hair to its natural color.

or evil, comes, why not believe in people go through life bathed in etually, others walk forever in a vale of tears, and the shadow of the high mountain, impassable, ungetoverable,

Some men, sunny natured, easy tempered, lazy, good for nothing fellows, to whom a thought would be a novelty, and an exercise a curiosity, find every door open at their approach, and banquets spread with every imaginable and conceivable delicacy, with nothing to interfere with the ongoing of their pleasure from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, while other men, careful, brooding, ever plodding earnestly, conscientiously along first this road, then the other, meet a continuity of disappointment and disaster, which absolutely enshrouds them in a gloom that is never penetrated by a ray of hope; confronted ever by disappointment until the closing scene wipes them from the face of the earth into the blackness of darkness impenetrable

It will not be gravely argued that birth

has nothing to do with man's chances in life. I remember, when I began to work in 1860, thinking that of all the men in the world whose chances I envied, there were but two whose opportunities were seriously any better than mine. They were Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, whose progress through the provinces and the states I was then chronicling for The New York Times, and young Jim Bennett, whose father was then editor and proprietor of the great journal with which his name was synonymous. Do you mean to tell me that young Bennett didn't have a better opportunity for professional renown than any other young man about to embrace that noblest profession, journalism? Did the Prince of Wales have no ampler scope than the other young men born in the British dominion? Of course, birth and social post ion and pecuniary status have much to do with man's opportunities, but when we discuss broad questions we must look with wide vision; we must not confine our illustrations to extremes, but must take the aver-

The average man is poor, the great majority very poor. If it be a fact, and it unquestionably is, that of every 100 young men who go into mercantile life ninety-five fair before they are 30 years of age, and of the other five, three get on fairly well, one makes a profound impression in his sphere and one alone becomes phenomenal, standing head and shoulders above his fellows in all the world, where comes in the matter of luck! Where is the exception? Isn't it a fact that the great multitude toil and suffer through the blasts of winter and in the torridities of summer for barely enough to keep themselves from starving and to cover their nakedness

from the jibes and sneerings of the world? I tell you temperament decides almost everything. What would seem to one luck, of the most grewsome nature, appears to another on a similar plane of life simply an unhappy incident, temporary in its nature, not lasting in its effect. Some men, worth \$100,000, groan over the luck of their neighbor who is worth \$1,000,000, while an other man who can honestly say "I am worth today \$100,000," is so overwhelmed with recognition of his independence, of the power in his hand to do good among the suffering and the sick and the tired and the weary of earth, that he can find no words sufficiently rotund with which to express his satisfaction, his content, his delight.

Some people say, "Whatever is to be will be. If I am fated to be rich I will have money, and if I am fated to be poor I won't have any. A man who was born to be hanged will never be drowned, so whatever comes I take it because I have got to. I didn't ask to come here." Now that's silly. In the first place I don't know whether you asked to come here or not. Neither do you. That two and two added together are fated

to make four, yes, but are you fated? Is there any compulsion that forces you to put one two under another two? If you stub your toe you fall. But why stub your toe! If you hack your finger with a knife, blood will flow, but why hack your finger! You may assume that you are fated to be rich. What difference does your assumption makes In order to be rich you must be industrious, saving, self-sacrificing, methodical, industrious. Those factors enter largely into the problem of success in life, and if those factors are properly grouped in your case you will be rich. It is a very rare combination, this honesty of purpose, this continuity of industry, this intelligent direction, but if you have them the result is certain, and if you have them and do not use them the result then is equally certain. You cannot raise figs on a thistle tree or thistles on a fig tree, and you cannot bring disgrace upon honor, nor can you crown dishonesty with integraty. I know a man who has lost an eye, who has broken an arm twice, who was shot through his right lung, and whenever anything happens to him, he says: "It is just my luck. My friend of the many accidents is a pen iarly constituted individual. Had he loo .co he wouldn't have fallen down the hatchway That he was shot through the right lung was due to his presence upon the field of bar le. That he lost his eye is attributable to the facthat when he flashed his little pile of powers he didn't shield his face, and yet he says, as accident after accident occurs, "It is just my

It is just his stupidity. And when you say that it is Jay Gould's luck, or it is Vanderbilt's luck, or it is the luck of this, that and the other, you attribute to some unseen potentiality results which might much better be attributed to the natural forcings of perfectly well underderstood, but rarely possessed, elements in human nature.—Joe Howard in Boston

A Desperate Case.

Physician-Want treatment for yourseli? You look hearty enough I'm sure. Caller-This fatness which you notice is

not natural, doctor. It came very rapidly. "Your flesh looks all right. Don't worry over a little plumpness. Avoid rich food and highly seasoned dishes of all kings and"— "I board."

"Great Galena! Dropsy."-Omaha World.

mix with; ingratitude is one of them,-Uncle

Newspapers with a shibboleth, a cast iron mission, are like sailing ships which would cross the ocean without tacking .- "Gath." There are certain things that virtue won't

David Graham Adee.

Farm Life in Northern Italy.

An Italian woman gives a sad account of the state of farming in the northern portions of her country. Almost all the farmers are tenants. They furnish the team and implements, while the landlords make repairs and pay the taxes. The crops are equally divided. As a rule both classes have a hard time. In regard to the food and drink of the laborers she writes: The, light, pure wine, which before the vine disease cost next to nothing, and acted as a corrective to all the defects of diet, has been succeeded by wine which is more heady and less wholesome, and of which the price places it out of the reach of the peasant as a daily beverage. On a feast day he may drink a glass or two at the osteria; but, being unaccustomed to it, it does him more harm than good, and violent quarrels are the consequence. The Italian navvy is will a productors workers nearly all the

are the work of his hand. But then, it must be remembered that he cuts and drinks better than the peasant. The rural poor can not afford coffee, which is heavily taxed: their drink is water, and not always pure water, and their staple food is maize flour, either prepared as polenta or made into a very indigestible kind of bread. The former is the usual and less objectionable way of eating it.

"Maize matures so late that in wet seasons it does not harden naturally; most of the rich proprietors have introduced stoves for drying the grain; but the peasants are careless and leave it out in the rain till it becomes moldy. Polenta forms the unfailing morning meal; for dinner there is sometimes a minestra or soup made of rice or of the coarser Italian pastes, with cabbage or turnips and a little lard. On fast days linseed oil is a substitute for the lard. Sausages, generally of a home made kind, and raw vegetables with or without oil and vinegar, are added when they can be got, and eggs, cheese and dried fish are luxuries. On dairy farms the peasants get a little milk or buttermilk, and mezzajuoli who keep a cow reserve a small portion of the milk for the children. Those who keep chickens eat one now and then, but butcher's meat is hardly ever bought, except for a marriage or for a sick person. If a horse has to be shot the peasants are very glad to eat the flesh, and some are said to also eat that of animals who die of disease. Hedgehogs, frogs and snails are esteemed as great delicacies,"-Chicago Times.

Queer Dwelling Houses.

EThe Gilbert Islander does not generally care to have any sides to his dwelling. He sets in four corner posts, about four feet high, made from the trunks of screw palms, cut off and inverted so as to stand alone on the stumps of the branches. Lashed from one to the other of these are long, slender trunks of cocoanut paims, and from these again spring pairs of rafters, which, in their turn, support the neatly thatched roof. The gable ends are then closed, and the house is complete. Not a nail or a pin of any kind is used. All the beams, rafters and the thatch are secured by ingenious lashings, made generaily from the palm leaf fiber, though sometimes braided from the owner's own bair. The floor space is smoothed off, then covered with a thick bed of small, smooth pebbles or coral. On this are spread plenty of soft, thick mats, made, of course, from palm leaves, and then, with a supply of young eccoanuts at hand, with a string of shells filled with a good supply of "toudy" hanging outside the house, and the huge fragment of shark, baked in a wide oven in the sand, the islander is content to eat and

sleep until hungry again. In the midule of every village is a "council house." This is a large lint, one that we measured being 120 feet long, 60 feet wide and 60 feet high at the ringepole, built on the same plan as the dwellings, but intended as a place of meeting, especially for the "old men," who rule each community. These "potent, grave and reverend seignors" meet daily, and hear and decide all complaints and issue all ordinances for the government of the people. If their decisions and ordidances happen to meet with the approval of a majority of those interested they are adopted. If they don't, another lot are proamigated the next day, and so on until the matter is settled or dropped.—San Francisco g xammer.

An 800-Year Old Family.

A family of mummics recently unearthed n Mexico have just been brought to San Francisco and pinced in the state mining arreau. They were found in a stratum of ime several feet below the surface of the arth, not far from the Arizona border. The roup, consisting of a mon, woman and two dildren, were close together. The two adult igures have on a scanty clothing of coarso netting composed of gram and bank of trees, anile one of the children appears to have seen clad in fur.

They all have the knees drawn up to the him, while the hands clarp the heads, as if Ley hed died in great agony. The general aspearance. In this respect, is much like that of the casts of the Pempelian victims. The roman has long black inir, and in the lobes of her cars are small tubes for ornament. The man has but little bein. His features are distorted-another evidence of pain-but are seen very distinctly, and his open mouth shows his tongue. Near the bodies were also found curiously formed beads, and the per- from the blazing building, and three lofeet form of a cut, which seems to have comotives at once started toward it. The shared their burish place. From the appears engines coupled on, and in a few seconds ance of the bodies and their surroundings is all the cars had been removed. One car is thought they must have been dead at least | contained gunpowder, but was success-800 years - New York Dan.

Annual Cost of Shaving.

An eastern statician has estimated that 3,000,000 men in this country get shaved at a barber shop three times a week. He says that this means an expenditure of thirty cents a week, or \$15.60 a year for each man, or for the 3,000,000 \$15,600,000 annually. To this he should add a considerable sum to account for the numerous fifteen cent shaves-the ruling price in the west.—Chicago Herald.

Wood Displaced by Iron. In the manufacture of casks, carriages,

carts, packing cases, furniture, sheds, telegraph poles, and many other things, manufacturers of France and England are displacing wood by steel and iron, and with satisfactory results. Light doors and hollow wir dow frames are in use, and, of course, last far longer than wooden ones would.— New York Sun.

School of Art of Birthe greatest industrial t progress in technical

The bell which was used at Andersonville prison during war times is now in possession of one of the Heys brothers, of Americus, Ga., who values it highly as a

It is a singular fact that in Nebraska there are no legal holidays established by statute, and in Minnesota Washington's birtlulay is the only general holiday provided by law.

Dr. Hammond is strongly opposed to the substitution of electricity for hanging, arguing that death by strangulation with a silk or cotton rope is painless and altogether a rather agreeable sensation.

An artificial limb maker said recently that "after the war it was thought that the wooden arm and leg business was at an end, but the locomotive and labor saving machinery have continued to create augmented demands."

The attempts to employ dogs in the sentinel service have so well succeeded that it has been decided to extend them to the whole army in the mountains of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Consequently the dogs are now being trained so as to be able to be employed in the great maneuvers in the summer.

Senator Stanford's California ranch contains 56,000 acres, and is probably the largest in the country. Some 3,800 acres are planted in grapevines, and he has a wine cellar that holds 1,000,700 gallons. One bonded warehouse now contains 70,000 gallons of brandy made on the senator's ranch last year,

In Nebraska, where glandered horses are exterminated by order of the authorities, the state pays the owner the value of the animal. It is said quite a profitable business is carried on by parties who take over the state line lots of diseased horses from Dakota, Iowa and other localities for the purpose of receiving the bounty.

Seaweed is coming extensively into use for decorative purposes. It will be used during the summer to ornament dresses instead of flowers, and is already in use for decorating dinner tables. It can be had in the natural color or delicately tinted, and the effect is charming. . It has also the advantage of never fading or looking the worse for wenr.

According to the latest accounts the Louisiana strawberry crop is the largest ever grown. The west Tennessee strawberry crop will be far below the average, and so will that of Kentucky, southeast Missouri and southern Illinois. The Arkansas crop will not be much over half the regular yield. Texas will not raise more than enough for home use. Alabama will not ship many to northern markets this season. The vegetable crop in most of the southern states will be large, Louisiana and Mississippi will have fully double the output of any former year.

How India Absorbs Coin.

In the latest governmental report on the precious metals the curious fact is brought out that the gold and silver of the world have a steady tendency to finally find their way to India, where there exists a "gold passion" in all No other wealth is considered distinguished, and no other satisfies. The export of silver to India throughout the Eighteenth century is estimated at 23,-000,000 marks, and double that for the first half of this century. Gold and silver thus absorbed are simply boarded as coin or converted into ornaments. A native judge says: "You can leave everything else unprotected; even the most valuable things are never stolen. The only thing that the Hindoos (especially the women) value is gold, Gold coins are not in circulation, being used chiefly at weddings and other festivals as presents." In civilized countries the secreting of coin has nearly ceased, while the use of the precious metals in the arts has greatly increased.—Globe Democrat.

Trout Caught in Asla.

A trout caught with a fly rod in a stream in the Nuwara Eliya plain, in Cevlon, Jan. 21, is said to be the first angled, not only in Ceylon, but in all Asia. Some time ago a public subscription was raised in the colony for the purpose of obtaining ova from England; and, with a view to ascertaining whether the fish were still alive, the Nurwara Eliya plain was fished, with the result here stated. The fly used was a Loch Leven one, red body with tearwing. The trout was nine inchestiong. It is proposed now to pass a bylaw forbidding fishing for another year, by which time, it is hoped, the fish will have become ncclimatized in the new waters.—Boston

Pluck of Railroad Employes.

At the recent fire at the transfer house of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company in South Chicago all attempts to remove the cars from the transfer house had been abandoned, when suddenly the cry was raised that several cars in the burning building contained gaupowder, The crews of three transfer engines volunteered to attempt to remove the cars fully drawn out, it being itself in a blaze at the time,-New York Sun.

Never Had a Speaker.

Illinois has never had a speaker of the house or a president of the senate, and no speaker has ever lived west of the Mississippi. Rhode Island and Delaware, among the eastern states, have never been honored with the speakership, and neither Louisiana nor Alabama has ever had a speaker. - Boston Budget.

Cost of a "Shell" Road.

To "shell" the shell road at St. Augustine, Fla., for one mile and a half will take 50,000 barrels of oyster shells. A tramway will be built to transport the material from the sea to the road, and it will be delivered for ten cents a barrel .-