GOVERNORS AS SENATORS.

Men Who Served a State Apprenticeship Before Going to the Senate.

The present United States senate consists of eighty-eight members. If any state legislators, in their choice of representatives in the higher branch of congress pursued the plan proposed by one of the most intelligent and patriotic framers of the first constitution, and chose one senator from the ranks of former governors in each state and the other from among the representatives in congress from the state, an almost ideal senate would be secured, because each state would be represented by men qualified by experience. The former governors would be familiar with the internal needs of the several states, and the former representatives in congress with the agencies of legislation.

Former governors and former representatives will not be found wanting in the senate of the Fifty-fourth congress. Senator Pugh of Alabama was a representative before being a senator. Senator Berry of Arkansas was elected governor of his state in 1882. Senator Hawley of Connecticut was a representative before he was a senator. Senator Gordon of Georgia, was elected governor of his state in 1868. Senator Shoup of Idaho was elected governor of the forest state in 1890. Senator Cullom of Illinois was elected governor of his state in 1876, and his democratic colleague, John M. Palmer, was elected governor in 1863. Senator Voorhees of Indiana was long a representative in congress before being chosen as senator, so was Senator Allison of Iowa. The colleague of the latter, Senator Gear, was elected governor in 1878. Senators Hale and Frey of Maine were congressmen before being senators. Senator Burrows of Michigan was for several years a republican leader in the house of representatives, before being chosen senator, recently. Senator Hill of New York was twice elected governor before being chosen as a member of the United States senate. Senator Sherman of Ohio was a representative before being elected to the senate in 1851. Senator Tillman, the new representative of South Carolina in the United States senate, was elected governor of South Carolina in 1890, and was the first democrat chosen there in opposition to the regular party organization. Senator Bate was elected governor of Tennessee in 1882. Senator Mills of Texas was chairman of the ways and means committee in the house of representatives and the leader of the democrats before being elected to the senate. Senator Proctor of Vermont was governor of his state from 1878 to 1880, and his colleague, Senator Morrill, was six times elected representatives before he became a senator. Senator Squire of Washington, was governor of his state when it was a territory, from 1884 to 1887.

GRATEFUL TO HIS CAPTORS.

Criminal Wanted to Give His Watch to the Officer Who Arrested Him.

The influence of Sherlock Holmes seems to have spread among the criminal classes. As a rule convicted swindlers do not have any special feeling of gratitude toward the detectives who run them to earth, but there is one English sinner, who goes under the name of Dean, who seems to have a just regard for the efficiency of the police force. At the conclusion of his trial in Manchester the other day, just after he had been convicted and the justice, in severe words of condemnation had pronounced an extended sentence upon him, Dean addressed the court and asked permission to bestow his gold watch and chain, together worth, as he said, more than £80, upon the detective who had arrested him. Dean's little speech was concluded after this fashion: "This brave fellow deserves such a present, seeing that he has succeeded where more than half his brother officers have failed within the past year and a half." Naturally the court refused to allow the present to be made, and as the prisoner was led away he shook his head sadly and exclaimed: "It is shameful for the English that the detectives who serve them so well, should be rewarded so poorly."

Napoleon's Booty in One Campaign.

The season was as busy on the military as it had been on the political side. Day and night the soldiers in the conquered Venetian lands wrought with ceaseless labor until the whole territory was in perfect order as a base of military operations. Not a single strategic point there or elsewhere was overlooked. Even the little island of St. Peter on the Mediterranean was taken from Piedmont, and garrisoned with 200 men. It was generally understood that war might break out at any moment. Every contribution under treaty obligations was exacted to the utmost farthing. As a single illustration of the French dealing, jewels and gems estimated by the pope as worth 10,000,000 francs were accepted by the French experts at a valuation of five. Within the previous twelve months Bonaparte had sent to Paris 7,000,000 francs, of which he destined 2,000,000 for the outfit of a fleet. It was but a moiety of what he had raised. During this summer, on the contrary, he kept everything; even the 3,000,000 francs promised to Barras were not paid. It is therefore likely that he had in hand upward of 30,000,000 francs in cash and commissary stores to the extent of several millions more.

A Horse Raffle Is Wicked.

Marshal Winters of Hillsboro, Ill., raffled off an old gray horse two weeks ago. He sold the tickets to his friends at $1 each. A jury in the Montgomery County Circuit court has found Winters guilty of selling lottery tickets.

Population of the Sea.

The sea has no herbivorous inhabitant. Its population live on each other.

CAT STOPS A MONKEY FIGHT.

Simians Hear the Feline Spit and Lose All Combativeness.

A battle royal between monkeys took place yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, says the New York Journal, in the window of a down-town animal importer, to the great delight of all who could crowd near enough to the scene of the conflict. Six young monkeys were playing in a cage behind a big plate glass window. Suddenly the monkeys took it into their heads to scrap. They sprang at each other in the wildest way and hair flew at a lively rate. There was no apparent reason why the creatures should have gone at each other, but go at each other they did. A Donnybrook fair was not in it as compared with the way these monkeys plugged and chewed each other. Each one seemed to be for himself and against all the others. The crowd of men and boys on the sidewalk yelled with excitement for several minutes. Finally a boy who is employed at a neighboring restaurant appeared with a big gray and black cat in his arms.

"Let me get near the window," he cried, "and I'll bet my cat will scare the life out of the whole lot of them monkeys."

The crowd let the boy through. The lad held his Thomas cat up to the glass, and instantly Mr. Cat straightened out his whiskers and commenced spitting. That was enough. The gang of monkey fighters heard the spitting and quit. Their fury was quieted in a jiffy, and they jumped to the farthest corner of the cage with a unanimity that was as pronounced as their mental aggressiveness had been.

TRYING TO BAG WELLINGTON.

He Was Warned Just in Time—Story Believed by the French.

The story goes that Wellington used to ride over daily, with one or two of his staff, from his headquarters at St. Jean-de-Lux and take his stand on the top of a wooded sand hillock, called Blanc Pignon, on the left bank of the Adour, which commands a view of both banks and the town itself, two miles up-stream, says Macmillan's Magazine. This had been noticed by the French, who had still command of the river and the opposite shore, and the zealous sailor aforesaid, Bourgeois by name, conceived the plan of entrapping the great English captain by lying in ambush for him, with a few men, among the undergrowth on the sand dune, which happened to be on neutral ground just outside the line of French pickets. Gen. Thouvenot very honorably declined to sanction this tricky proceeding, but, seeing through his glasses from the clock tower of the cathedral in Bayonne that it was actually being carried out notwithstanding his disapproval, he sent a mounted orderly as fast as he could gallop down the road on the left bank of the river (the present site of the Allees marines), past the French pickets, to warn Wellington of his danger. The message was just in time. When within a short distance of the ambush awaiting him on the narrow little track winding up the sand dune he turned his horse and moved quietly off in another direction. So says the story, which, entirely believed by the French, is placed on record by Morel, declared in a foot note to be correct, and then (1846) within the memory of living witnesses. We can entirely agree with the author in his succeeding remark: "Thus by one of those strange chances beyond all human explanation there fell through a design which might have materially changed the course of events."

Better Prices for Cattle.

Grass fattened cattle are usually low in price, and so are cows, heifers and immature cattle when fed on corn costing 20 to 25 cents per bushel, but when the price of grain is doubled it requires close figuring for the farmer to realize from the fattened animals, commonly known as butcher stock, the price of the grain fed, writes John Cownie, in Rural Life. But this class of cattle are now exceptionally scarce, for farmers have lost so much in their endeavors to supply the markets in the spring time with butcher stock, that with the conditions existing last autumn they concluded to abandon the business.

In consequence fat cows and heifers are scarce and it is difficult to supply the local demand, and cattle not intended for the butcher are being sacrificed simply because the price offered seems large in comparison with former prices. While butchers may not have sold beef as cheap as they could afford, when cattle were plenty and low in price, still they responded quickly to an advance in the price of cattle and throughout the length and breadth of the land there has gone forth a universal howl at the advance in the price of beef. An advance of $1.50 to $2 per cwt. in live cattle means an advance of from three to five cents per pound in the net weight, and instead of rejoicing at this new and much needed prosperity for the farmer and feeder, these professed friends of both feel the effect on their own purses and although stultifying their past utterances, now urge consumers to stop buying beef until the price is reduced.

With low prices for beef year after year farmers were becoming discouraged, and have been selling cows and calves determined to quit a losing game, and now when there is again a ray of hope for the cattle business, those who heretofore had championed their cause are the first in the field urging a boycott on beef.

Chaining a Beauty.

Jenks—Everybody predicted that Hardhead would have trouble after he married that vain beauty; but she never leaves her home unless he is with her. How does he manage? Winks—He filled the house with mirrors.

A man arrested and locked up for being full can always be bailed out.—Galveston News.

THE NEW DAILY SCHEME.

The friends at Omaha are trying to raise sufficient capital to start an American daily. They already have a fair start, but desire the assistance of friends everywhere in the United States. Can you take one or more shares, on account of true Americanism? This is their plan:

In answer to repeated requests we have finally consented to undertake the task of starting a DAILY AMERICAN in Omaha. This would be an easy thing to do if people were to act as they talk. Yet it will not be impossible, even if they do not, for there are thousands of patriots who are anxious to have the news—anxious to give the Protestant preachers as fair a hearing as is accorded to Roman priests and itinerant lecturers of the Jesuit Sherman stamp—who will respond to our call for subscribers for stock to enable us to establish a DAILY AMERICAN.

We have consulted with our friends, and they have suggested this plan:

Increase the capital stock of the American Publishing Co. to $150,000.

Divide into 10,000 shares of $15 each.

Begin business when $100,000 has been subscribed

Each stockholder must be a subscriber.

Subscription price of the paper, first year, will be $10; $8 the second, and whatever the directors decide thereafter.

The management of the company will be placed in the hands of a board of directors, who will be elected from among the stockholders by a majority of the stock represented at the regular annual meeting.

The indebtedness will not be over 40 per cent. of the capital stock at any time.

If you want to help establish a DAILY AMERICAN, fill out and return to this office the following blank, keeping this statement as our part of the contract:

On demand, after $100,000 of the capital stock of the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY has been subscribed, ...agree to pay to the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, or order, the sum of.....Dollars, being the purchase price of.....Shares of the capital stock of the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, of Omaha, Neb.

Dated at (town).....(state).....this....day of.....1895.

[Signed]

Also, please fill out the following blank for our information, as we do not want to have a Romanist associated with us in business:

.... hereby state and make this a part of....contract with the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY; That..am a Protestant; that..belong to the following secret societies: .....

...further state that...am not the agent of a Roman Catholic or of any person who sympathizes with the fight being made by the pope and the hierarchy against the free institutions of this country. ..further state and agree that...will accept the face value of...stock in the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY at any time it may become apparent that..am working against the principles now advocated by the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY. Further...agree not.

Dated at (town).....(State).....this...day of.....1895.

[SIGNED]

The following numbers of shares have been spoken for in the scheme to get up a patriotic daily paper in Omaha:

Omaha, Neb.	1,670 shares.
Chicago, Ill.	509 "
Brownville, Neb.	10 "
Wisner, Neb.	7 "
Boone, Ia.	45 "
Minneapolis Minn.	2 "
Florence, Neb.	1 "
Kansas City, Mo.	1 "
Laramie, Wyo.	1 "

There are to be 10,000 shares. Each share is $15, payable when $100,000 has been subscribed. The capital stock is to be $150,000. How many shares will you want? Let us have a daily.

SURE TO GET MARRIED.

Is Every Girl That Sits at This Treasury Desk.

There is in the mail division of the treasury department a very popular desk, to which is attached the peculiar merit that the occupant is by that occupancy placed on the sure road to matrimony, says the Washington Post. No sooner is the position made vacant than there is a scramble among the remaining clerks for the lucky place, the fortunate candidate feeling sure that it will only be a short time before she is advanced to the Hymeneal grade. Within the past ten years the desk has been occupied by seven lady clerks following each other in quick succession as embryo brides, and the records during that time indicate that they have come from all parts of the country only to finally meet their destiny while occupying the fateful desk. Miss Birdie Walker of Tennessee started the pace by marrying a resident of the district, after a few months' service. She was succeeded by her sister, from the same state, who speedily followed her example and left the enviable position open to a new-comer. She arrived on schedule time from Virginia in the person of Miss Easby-Smith, who shed the glory of a famous Virginian name over the talismanic desk for a short time and then was led to the altar by a journalist of Washington. Next came from Delaware a relative of Senator Gray—Miss Sue Gray—who was followed in an incredibly short time by a delegate from Massachusetts—Miss Mercine Dickey. Miss Dickey attracted much attention during her stay in the department through her remarkable resemblance to Mrs. Cleveland, and later married Mr. Simon Flynn, who at that time was connected with the Washington branch of the Baltimore Sun, and now manages a paper in Spokane, Wash. Pennsylvania also furnishes a representative in Miss Ella Newton, a granddaughter of the first commissioner of agriculture. Her marriage to a well-known resident of this city is a recent event. The last graduate from this sought-for post is another southern girl, and was formerly Miss Ida Lindsay of Alabama, but on Easter Monday she became the wife of Dr. Henry D. Fry of Washington, and the place is temporarily unoccupied. This happy illustration of rotation in office as exemplified by the feminine contingent of wage-earners, is the only one on record where nobody "kicks," for each woman thinks she is advancing her interests either by filling the position or leaving it, as the case may be.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D.

If indications count for anything, the Hot Springs of South Dakota are destined to become the most popular resort between Chicago and the Pacific Coast. They are situated in the gentle and beautiful canon of Fall River, and are the center of a splendidly built little city of three thousand permanent inhabitants. The efficacy of their waters for rheumatism, dyspepsia, and, in fact, almost every chronic disorder of the system, is too well known to require statement. It is testified to by the annual arrival of thousands of invalids, and the departure of these same persons, after a few weeks, in much improved or wholly restored health. The Springs are surrounded by many objects of surpassing natural interest, as Wind Cave, equal in extent to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and far more wonderful in formation, filled with striking beauties and strange fantasies of structure. Not far away are the romantic Cascades, and near by are extinct craters of geysers—standing up like holes that had been built rather than excavated, and by their puzzling appearance meriting the name they have received, "The Devil's Chimneys." This is but a beginning of the list of attractions in the vicinity, to fairly see which would entrancingly occupy a month.

The hotels and the bathing accommodations for guests are unsurpassable, and nothing is left to be desired by any grade of people, from the nabob traveling for amusement to the poverty-stricken invalid in search of cheap and speedy restoration to health.

The Passenger Department of the Burlington Route has issued a well-written and beautifully illustrated folder, containing a great deal of interesting matter relative to this famous resort. For a copy or for information about the Burlington Route's rates and train service to Hot Springs, write to J. Francis, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

P. S.—Half rates to Hot Springs May 24, June 7 and 19, July 3 and 19, August 2 and 23.

A Fast Train for the Yellowstone Park

Leaves Omaha via the Burlington Route (B. & M. R. R.) at 4 35 p. m. daily. Lands passengers at the Park inside of 40 hours. Full information about the Park tour, what it costs, what's to be seen, how to get there, etc., is contained in our Yellowstone Park book. Send for a copy.

J. FRANCIS,
G. P. & T. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.